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Men of Mark in Georgia

A Complete and Elaborate History of the State from its settlement to the present time, chiefly told in biographies and autobiographies of the most eminent men of each period of Georgia's progress and development

Edited by

William J. Northen, LL.D.

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Illustrated

Covering the Period from 1733 to 1910

Volume V

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Yours Sincerely

David C. Barrow

David C. Barrow, Jr.

PROBABLY no man ever held a high office in Georgia with more modesty and worth than Chancellor Barrow of the University. For twenty years he had been quietly and forcefully concerned in the building up of a great university spirit, which brought to him the admiration and affection of those who knew of his high character and splendid success. Out of the comparative inconspicuousness of a subordinate position, he moved into the light of popular attention with the same gentle manner that he always had, and the public at once recognized the many qualifications he possesses for the high office he now holds.

For over twenty years Dr. Barrow has been connected with the University. He began his work there as instructor of mathematics, a science for which he had a great affection and in which he was remarkably proficient. The students are fond of saying that there never was a problem that was beyond his power of solution. In 1883 he was elected professor of civil engineering, a department for which he was peculiarly fitted, having taken a degree as civil engineer and bachelor of science when he graduated, and having served two years on the geological survey of Georgia.

As he taught his classes, he continued his studies, as only a devotee of signs and symbols can, so that when, in 1889, he was raised to the head of the department of mathematics, and undertook the management of that important and difficult science, he came to it fully equipped in mind, scholarship and temperament to be the great head of a great department.

During all the time he was teaching, he was winning the devoted regard of the student body by his generous manners, his quiet and patient instruction, his close adherence to his business and his perfect justice and fairness in dealing with the

students. It is so easy for a body of young students to become prejudiced against a teacher, to accuse him of partiality, of weakness. No such accusations were ever made against Dr. Barrow. It is so difficult to secure the real affection of a student body until every member feels a personal attachment to, and a sense of personal pride in a teacher. This affection and pride every student felt for Dr. Barrow.

In 1898, Dr. Barrow became Dean of Franklin College, a position next in rank to that of Chancellor. At the same time Dr. Walter B. Hill had been called from the ranks of the law and made the Chancellor of the University. The two men were very like, in gravity of deportment and a certain judicial temperament that forbade any errors in administration as the result of hasty judgment or ill tempered policies. The Chancellor and the Dean worked in perfect sympathy until 1906, when Dr. Hill died, mourned and missed by the State and the profession. He had been a great and gentle spirit that had blessed the University with powerful friends and had caused the origin and nurture of noble plans for the extension of the University.

Upon the death of Dr. Hill there were grave apprehensions as to who was able to carry out his plans. There was a demand on the part of the profession that an educator be raised to the high office. There was an equally insistent demand on the part of the people that he be statesmanlike, scholarly and wise. Judgment did not mature quickly nor did opinion center on one man. No man spoke of himself. There were no applicants. At length, by general consent, it was agreed that Dr. Barrow was the man for the place. Dr. Barrow shrank from the task and urged, with earnestness and conscientiousness that another, a great and wealthy friend of the University, be accepted. This friend declined to have his name considered. From that time, there was no hesitancy on the part of the trustees, and Dr. Barrow came to the Chancellorship of the University.

Let us look at the man. He was fifty-six years of age, having been born October 18, 1852. His birthplace was at Avenal,

in Oglethorpe county, Ga. His parents were David Crenshaw Barrow and Sara Eliza (Pope) Barrow. His brother was Pope Barrow, thirteen years older than David, who became a leading lawyer of Savannah and afterwards a United States Senator from Georgia. His early life was spent as that of most boys, working hard and getting an education and growing up sturdy and vigorous under the influence of our Middle Georgia civilization. He had graduated from the University in 1874.

In appearance the new Chancellor was grave of countenance, with a kind and serene expression, and a bright eye that beamed with good humor. His forehead was expansive, showing a noble head, but thinly covered with brown hair. His beard was short and but ill concealed the fine-set mouth indicative of will power and persistence. His figure was not tall, but was well set and had the pose of a student. His whole attitude breathed gentleness and good nature, but spoke of wisdom and justice as well. To the student body he was affectionately known as "Uncle Dave." To the citizens of Athens, the seat of the University, he was known as the public-spirited man, who had served for eight years on their City Council, seven of which he devoted to the chairmanship of the committee on streets. He was also known as a practical farmer, having considerable interests in agriculture. Thus he was a well rounded, capable man, beloved by the students, admired by the profession, and commended by his neighbors.

With characteristic demonstration, the students applauded the choice of the trustees. Cannon boomed, cheers rent the air, the new Chancellor made a speech calling upon "his boys" to build up a greater University, after which he was drawn through the city in a decorated carriage. The State at large was satisfied with the choice and the large body of teachers showed their approval by making him president of the Georgia Educational Association.

In his wise and conservative counsels the University is safe from professional vagary, in his integrity the students will place the utmost confidence, and in his progressive policies the

University is sure to fulfill the prophecy of its founder and embosom a thousand of the youth of Georgia.

In February, 1879, Chancellor Barrow was married to Miss Fannie Ingle Childs, daughter of Asaph King and Susan Baker (Ingle) Childs. Of this marriage there are four children: Mrs. Susan Barrow Crowe, Benjamin H., Eleanor P., and David Francis Barrow.

Lawton B. Evans.

Andrew Jackson Cobb.

ANDREW JACKSON COBB, for eleven years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and now one of the most distinguished members of the Athens bar, was born in Athens, Ga., April 12, 1857. He came of distinguished ancestors, many of whom won national reputations. His father was Gen. Howell Cobb, one of the most illustrious of all Georgians, who was Governor of Georgia, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Buchanan, President of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America, and a Major-General in the Confederate Army. His mother was Miss Mary Ann Lamar, daughter of Colonel Zachariah Lamar, a successful merchant and planter of Milledgeville, Ga. She was a member of the Lamar family which has representatives in nearly all the Southern States. Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas, and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, were cousins of Judge Andrew Jackson Cobb.

Endowed with a mind of great strength, the subject of this sketch entered the University of Georgia in the early '70's, and in 1876 was graduated with the degree of A.B. In 1877 he graduated from the law school of the University of Georgia with the degree of B.L., and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, having been admitted to the bar during the session of the court at Athens, August 12, 1877.

He formed a partnership with Capt. Alexander S. Erwin, who was the husband of his eldest sister. This partnership was dissolved by the election of Captain Erwin to the judgeship of the Western Circuit in 1879. After this he practiced alone until 1891, when he and Judge Erwin formed a partnership a second time.

Judge Cobb has been a most prominent factor in public life. He has always been much interested in the cause of education. From 1886 to 1889 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Athens, serving one term as president of that body and giving most efficient service in building up the city system of public schools, which has no superior in the State. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of Lucy Cobb Institute, a college for girls founded by his uncle, Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb.

From 1887 to 1891 he was City Attorney of Athens, during which time quite a number of important questions were up for settlement, embracing constitutional points. In this office Judge Cobb made a most gratifying record, his work being of the highest order of legal merit.

In 1890 Judge Cobb was a candidate for Representative in the General Assembly of Georgia. In the Democratic primary he was defeated by a plurality of nineteen votes. His defeat was due to his refusal to advocate local legislation, which would have had the effect of authorizing the licensing of barrooms in Clarke county. This issue was renewed the following year, and in order to prevent the re-establishment of barrooms, he advocated the sale of liquor under the dispensary plan. The dispensary advocates carried the election.

Judge Cobb is the author of the "Athens Dispensary Law," which went into effect in 1891. This law, which served well for a number of years the purpose for which it was enacted, has been supplanted by the State prohibition law, with which Judge Cobb is in hearty accord.

Judge Cobb has always been closely identified with the University of Georgia. From 1891 to 1893 he was a trustee of the University, and from 1884 to 1893 was a member of the law faculty of that institution. During all his useful life he never did better work than he accomplished in teaching the large number of young men who attended the University Law School.

In 1893 he moved to Atlanta, being called by his duties as counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company.

From 1893 to 1897 he was Dean of the Atlanta Law School, in which position he achieved much distinction.

In 1896 a constitutional amendment was ratified by the people of Georgia, increasing the number of Supreme Court judges from three to six. The members of the Athens bar, with full knowledge of the great ability of Judge Cobb, solicited him to make the race for one of the new positions thus created. In answer to this petition, which came with unanimity from his old friends and associates in Athens, he entered the contest and was successful. The elevation of Judge Cobb to the Supreme Bench was a tribute to his ability as a lawyer. With the exception of Judge Linton Stephens, who was elected when but thirty-six years of age, and Judge Beverly D. Evans, who was thirty-eight at the time of his election, Judge Cobb is the youngest man ever elected to that position in Georgia.

Upon the death of Chief Justice Simmons it became necessary for Governor Terrell to name his successor. Associate Justices William H. Fish and Andrew J. Cobb had originally been elected to the Supreme Bench at the same time and both held commissions of equal date. Judge Cobb declined to oppose Judge Fish, who was his senior in years, and the question of seniority in service was settled on that basis. Judge Cobb was named by Chief Justice Fish as Presiding Judge of the Second Division of the court, which position he held until he resigned, October 12, 1907, to resume the active practive of law with his nephew, Howell C. Erwin, under the firm name of Cobb & Erwin.

In politics Judge Cobb is a Democrat. During his life he has never voted for an independent or a bolter. His Democracy is of the Jeffersonian kind, and has known no change under the varied conditions that have confronted the party in recent years, threatening at times to efface the old landmarks.

Judge Cobb is a man of strict religious views. In 1878 he united with the Athens Baptist church. He is still a member of that church and is one of its deacons.

In March, 1880, he married Miss Starkie Campbell, of Griffin, a daughter of Jesse M. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of that place, and a granddaughter of Judge James H. Stark, former judge of the Flint Circuit. Five children are living as the result of that union, two having died in infancy. Mrs. Cobb died February 25, 1901.

As a citizen Judge Cobb measures up to the highest standard. Pure in life, of absolute integrity, devoted to his family and his people, he is a Georgian in whom the citizens have implicit confidence. As a teacher of law he has few equals and no superiors in this section of the country. The results of his labors as professor of law are being made manifest year by year in the success of the young men whom he taught. As a lawyer his ability is recognized by all. Especially in the department of constitutional law is his ability of a pronounced type. He is regarded as one of the most careful, thorough and able constitutional lawyers of the State. As a judge on the Supreme Bench he established a most enviable reputation. His decisions are regarded by eminent lawyers as models of logical reasoning, clear and concise expression and a comprehensive grasp of the legal points involved.

Judge Cobb has left as proof of his magnificent work on the Supreme Bench a number of decisions that take rank among the most comprehensive and learned legal decisions of the Republic. The Dawson Waterworks case, involving the right of municipalities and counties to incur debt, cleared away many doubts and blazed an open path along which the cities and counties of Georgia can proceed without fear of legal entanglement. The opinion in the case of Kelly vs. Strouse settled numerous questions of practice in the courts of Georgia that had for years remained in a perplexing and unsettled state. In the case of Park vs. Candler, involving the right of the State to use the public property fund for payment of salaries of the teachers in the common schools of the State, Judge Cobb, delivering the opinion of the court, held that that fund could not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was specifically pro-

vided. In the second case of Park vs. Candler, involving the right to use the public property fund to pay interest on the public debt, the majority of the court held that the fund could be used for that purpose, but Judge Cobb gave a dissenting opinion, which is perhaps the ablest of all his opinions while a member of the Supreme Bench.

The case that gave to Judge Cobb a reputation throughout the entire country was that of Pavesich vs. The New England Mutual Insurance Company. The company, without the consent of Pavesich, had used his picture on its advertising matter, and he sued for damages. Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, as chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals, in a similar case, had denied the plaintiff a right of action and had held that the company had the right to use the picture. Judge Cobb's opinion was exactly opposite, holding that the plaintiff had a right of action against the company. It was a learned and exhaustive treatment of the question at issue and stands to-day as a classic among the judicial opinions of America.

T. W. Reed.

John Slaughter Candler.

WILLIAM CANDLER, a native of Ireland, emigrated to North Carolina in the eighteenth century. He married Elizabeth Antony, a daughter of Marc Antony, who had emigrated from Genoa, Italy, and settled in Virginia. From this couple sprang the Candlers of Georgia and other Southern States. The name of Candler is closely interwoven in the political, commercial and religious history of Georgia. The members of this family have not confined themselves to any particular line of useful pursuit. Energy, intelligence, courage and probity are characteristics of the family, and this has brought success to different members in various lines of life.

John Slaughter Candler, Solicitor-General, Judge of the Superior Court and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the subject of this sketch, is one of the younger members of this family. He was born near Villa Rica, Georgia, in Carroll county, October 22, 1861, and is the son of Samuel Charles Candler and Martha (Bealle) Candler.

More than one of the ancestors of Justice Candler are to be found among the Patriots of 1776. William Candler, his paternal great-grandfather, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army; Samuel Slaughter, his father's maternal grandfather, was a Captain, and William Bealle, his maternal great-grandfather, was an officer in the Maryland troops. The father of Justice Candler was a merchant and farmer, and served at different times as Senator and Representative in the General Assembly of Georgia, Elector of President and Vice-President, and Colonel of the State Militia. His marked and distinct characteristics were love of truth, honesty, and courage, both moral and physical.

The subject of our sketch as a boy lived on a farm, did ordinary farm labor and also worked in a tanyard. His father was

Sincerely Yours
John D. Camden

neither indulgent nor overexacting, but required him to do regular work, allowing him only that money which represented his own exertion.

Justice Candler, speaking of this training which he received at his father's hands, says: "I owe whatever I may be to the fact that I was required to do regular work at regular hours and made to know that manual labor is honor and strength. As a boy I never had a cent of money that I did not earn. My father did not believe in giving money to boys. On the other hand, he believed that every dollar earned was a valuable lesson. He gave us opportunities to earn money and insisted upon a full compliance with our part of every contract before we should receive its fruits. Again, he instilled into our minds the importance of absolute obedience to law and respect for authority. In school, if I was punished, whether I thought justly or not, my father always sustained the teacher, and very early in life I found that I had nothing to gain by appeals to him against the exercise of authority on the part of either my teacher or mother. I never heard a complaint on the part of either my father or mother against the other. My father taught us that our mother was the best woman in the world and was always right, and my mother followed the same course as to my father. To these lessons and to consistent religious training at home and the perfect example set for me by my parents I owe whatever I may be."

Justice Candler received his early education in the common schools of the community where he was reared. He afterwards attended the Boys' High School in Atlanta, and was graduated from that school in 1877. Entering Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, he pursued the regular literary course in that institution and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1880. While at college he united with the Kappa Alpha Order, a Greek letter college fraternity of Southern origin, founded upon distinctive Southern principles and sentiment. So strong was his attachment to this order, that after leaving college, though burdened with the duties and responsibilities of life, he served

this order for four years as its Knight Commander, the highest executive office of the order, with jurisdiction over the entire Southern States. During his incumbency of this office a number of new chapters were chartered and organized.

For eighteen months after graduation he taught school in DeKalb county, Georgia. Giving up the work of a teacher, he began the study of law in the office of Candler & Thomson, one of the leading law firms in Atlanta, of which his older brother was the senior member, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He entered the practice at once, and being energetic and attentive to all matters entrusted to his care, he soon laid the foundation for a successful business.

In five years after he was admitted to the bar he was chosen as Solicitor-General of the Stone Mountain Circuit, at that time presided over by the venerable jurist, Richard H. Clark, who was then rounding out a long judicial career, still retaining that keen sense of justice which marked his entire judicial life. As Solicitor-General the subject of our sketch was fearless and vigorous. He had been taught respect for authority and obedience to law; he had no word of sympathy or softening speech for the willful violator of the law. Punishment according to law was to him the true method of vindicating the majesty of the law.

After a service of nine years as prosecuting attorney he was appointed in 1896 Judge of the Circuit, succeeding Judge Richard H. Clark, under whom he had served as Solicitor-General. So vigorous had he been as a prosecuting attorney, that it was feared by some that he would not on the bench draw the distinction between the two positions. Endowed by nature with an accurate conception of justice, trained to differentiate the right from the wrong, and having absorbed, no doubt, from his venerable predecessor that ability to see innocence as well as guilt, his administration as judge has brought forth from those who watched most closely, the statement that in his circuit the innocent were safe from molestation, and the guilty were certain of conviction. He stood as the true representative of the

law, which is a shield to the innocent and a sword to the guilty. Often called to preside in other circuits, he made the same impression as to the importance and the willingness to enforce the law wherever he presided that he had made upon the people of his own circuit. Having fine executive ability, he inaugurated reforms in the administration of his courts which have been lasting.

In 1902 he was elected by the people of the State one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Having resigned his position as Judge of the Stone Mountain Circuit, he began the discharge of his duties as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the 1st day of November, 1902. His efficiency in service in this high relation was marked by the characteristics that have distinguished him in all other positions that he had occupied.

Being warned that the exacting labors of the Supreme Bench were likely to impair his health, on January 15, 1906, he resigned and re-entered the practice, becoming the senior active partner in the firm of Candlers, Thomson & Hirsch, the successor of the firm with which he had pursued his study of the law as a young man, and of which he was before his elevation to the bench a junior member.

The judicial work of Justice Candler is contained in nine volumes of the Reports of the Supreme Court from Volume 116 to Volume 124 inclusive. During his brief service of less than four years, Justice Candler wrote more than three hundred opinions. He had to deal with many important and perplexing questions. Among these opinions we call attention to the following which contain evidence of his ability and fitness for the position he occupied:

Sanford vs. Fidelity Company, 116 Ga., 689, involving the right of a surety to compel payment by the principal when the creditor is inactive; Ring vs. Ring, 118 Ga., 523, in which the term "cruel treatment" as used in the divorce law is defined; Gardner vs. Georgia Railroad Company, 117 Ga., 523, laying down the rule that one exercise of the power of eminent domain

does not exhaust the power; Wilcox vs. Kehoe, 124 Ga., 484, involving the doctrine of covenants running with the land; Hendrick vs. Daniel, 119 Ga., 388, construing one of the clauses of the Evidence Act of 1889; Rountree vs. Rentz, 119 Ga., 885, dealing with questions arising under the act providing for the validation of municipal bonds. His vigor of expression and terseness of statement is best exemplified in some of his dissenting opinions, as in the cases of Cawthorn vs. State, 119 Ga., 395; Morgan vs. State, 119 Ga., 964; Crosby vs. State, 121 Ga., 198; Patton vs. State, 117 Ga., 230; Davis vs. State, 120 Ga., 433. His sense of humor sometimes displays itself, as in his opinion in Morris vs. State, 117 Ga., 1. The last work done by Justice Candler was the opinion in the Georgia and Central Railroad Tax cases, reported in 124 Ga., 596-630.

While the life of Justice Candler has been mainly along the lines of his profession, he has not ignored other duties of citizenship. Inheriting, no doubt from his father, who was a Colonel in the State Militia, a fondness for the military, he has devoted some of his time to service in this branch of public duty. When a young man, just out of college, he was made aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Stephens. He was also on the staffs of the three succeeding Governors, McDaniel, Gordon and Northen, and was Judge Advocate-General of the Georgia State Troops from 1884 to 1893; Colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment from 1893 to 1900; and Colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, U. S. A., during the Spanish-American War. Reference has already been made to his devotion to his college fraternity, and his interest in fraternal organizations did not cease with his college days. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men.

He has not, however, suffered his public career to divert him from the higher and more responsible duties in life, nor disappoint the hopes or destroy the early influences of his boyhood environment and training. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and a devout Christian gentleman, combining within himself the fearless convictions

of a Primitive Baptist with the aggressive methods of a Wesleyan Methodist. He was a lay delegate in the North Georgia Conference in 1885, and in 1889, and in the General Conference at St. Louis in 1890.

As shown by his own words, Justice Candler's success in life is largely attributable to the influence of his home training, as exercised more especially by his mother's guiding hand and his father's loving, but just and positive control. Having been taught to rely greatly upon his personal effort, he formed his ideals early in life and then worked to them. Having selected the profession of law for his life's work, he selected Chief Justice Hiram Warner, the lifelong friend of his father, as his model. He studied law with the image of this great man and judge before him. He practiced, prosecuted and presided with the laudable desire to be as pure, simple, strong, wise and just as was his model. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Justice Candler has been twice married. On January 16, 1884, he was married to Miss Marguerite Louise Garnie. By this marriage there were two children, Asa Warren Candler, now a member of his father's firm, and Miss Allie Candler. Having lost his first wife, he married Mrs. Florida George Anderson, a daughter of Rev. James Hardin George, for many years a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Georgia.

Such is the life of one who has given twenty of the best years of his life to the public; a Solicitor-General at twenty-five, a Judge of the Superior Court at thirty-three, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at forty, and who is still under fifty, engaged in active practice, serving his city as Alderman, and evidencing his devotion to the wholesome truths which have been the foundation of his career; and which presage the continuance of a useful life.

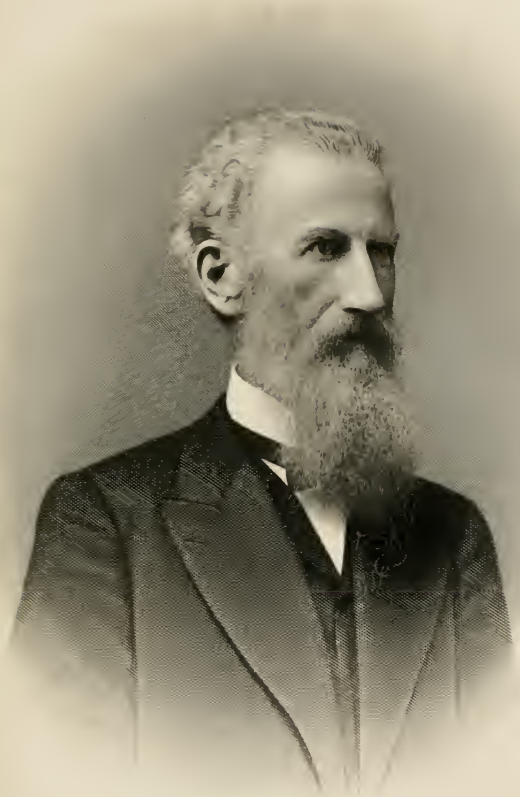
Andrew J. Cobb.

Gustavus Richard Glenn.

GUSTAVUS RICHARD GLENN, LL.D., college professor, State School Commissioner, and college president, was born in Jackson county, Georgia, December 5, 1848. His father, James Russell Glenn, was a well-to-do farmer of blameless life and strong Christian influence in his church and community. Anne (Williams) Glenn, his mother, died when Gustavus Richard was only five years old. Mr. Glenn's grandmother on his mother's side was named Taylor and was first cousin to President Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Glenn was reared on a farm, and whilst always of slender build, he was vigorous as a youth and he has maintained uninterrupted health through all the activities of his life. This fact is doubtless attributable to his active service on the farm in his early years. From twelve to sixteen years of age he went regularly to the field for work with the men on the farm. He carried his lunch with him in his dinner pail and returned at night, always tired, and slept without waking till daylight. This experience Mr. Glenn regards as the most valuable part of his education.

At the close of the Civil War, 1865, Mr. Glenn's father found himself practically without the means of support, as did many, if not most of his fellow citizens at the South, and the young boy, about seventeen years of age, had to fight his way in life from that time on. About this time his father died and he made his home with his uncle, who aided him to prepare for college. He received instructions from Rev. William Park, brother of late State Treasurer Park, and from Rev. James L. Pierce, brother of Bishop George F. Pierce. He entered the State University in January, 1868, and graduated in the class of 1871 with the A.B. degree, having taken second honor. From 1871 to 1872 he studied for the A.M. degree and gradu-



Yours Sincerely

Gustavus Richard Glenn

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ated in the master's degree course the summer of 1872. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Glenn in 1899 by the George Peabody College, at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Glenn's first work after graduation was as principal of a select school for boys at Columbus, Georgia. In 1875 he became President of the Columbus Female College, and remained at the head of this institution until the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1884. From 1884 to 1893 he was professor of physics in Wesleyan Female College at Macon. In December, 1894, he was appointed State School Commissioner by Governor William Y. Atkinson. This position was held by Dr. Glenn for eight consecutive years—the first term of two years by appointment and the three remaining terms of two years each under election by the people. At the time of his appointment as State School Commissioner he was managing editor of the *Macon Telegraph*.

In 1903 Dr. Glenn was appointed assistant agent of the Peabody Education Fund, and acted as agent after the death of Dr. J. L. M. Curry. He was elected to his present position, President of the North Georgia Agricultural College, in June, 1904.

Dr. Glenn is recognized throughout the South as a successful and leading educator and he has been called to many prominent positions of responsibility and honor. He was made President of the Southern Educational Association, that met in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1900, and President of the National Department of Superintendence in Chicago in 1901.

Dr. Glenn from early boyhood was fond of books, and found great delight in reading the life histories of the great masters. He entered upon teaching as a profession purely as a matter of personal choice, as he loved both children and books. The study of folks has interested him far more than the study of books, and the lessons he has learned from the study of folks, he claims, have helped him far more than the lessons he has learned from books.

Dr. Glenn has rendered most valuable service to the State through the several schools and colleges with which he has been officially connected, but specially so through the office of State School Commissioner. He is a speaker of most pleasing and forceful address. His public speeches throughout the State greatly awakened the people upon all educational matters. In these addresses he chose such helpful subjects as "The Worth of a Child"; "The Spirit of the Teacher"; "The Social and Commercial Worth of Intelligence"; "The Building of Schoolhouses"; "The Educational Value of Libraries"; "Manual Training"; "The Cost of Crime and its Cause"; "What Manner of Man Shall This Child Be?"

His work will stand a monument to his genius, his eloquence and his ability for generations to come, born of his love of children, his devotion to duty and his loyalty to his native State. In his life work he says he has three faiths: Faith in the good providence of God, faith in his fellowmen, and faith in himself.

Dr. Glenn was married to Miss Rosa Ellen Verstille July 22, 1875. They have had eleven children; ten are living. Dr. Glenn is still President of the North Georgia Agricultural College, and his present address is Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, Georgia.

W. J. Northen.

Yours very truly
Henry R. Slack

Henry Richmond Slack.

HENRY RICHMOND SLACK, physician and surgeon, was born in Rosedale, Iberville Parish, La., May 7, 1862. He is a son of Henry R. and Louisiana (Woolfolk) Slack. His father was born at Plaquemine, La., October 20, 1835, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1855, at nineteen years of age. Louisiana Slack, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Tennessee, having been born at Jackson, that State, but was raised on her father's sugar plantation in Louisiana. The grandmother of Dr. Slack, on his father's side, descended from the well-known Cutter family of New England. His maternal grandfather was Austin Woolfolk, of Tennessee. These elder people, on both sides, took prominent part in the War of the Revolution. Austin Woolfolk was on the staff of Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. Henry R. Slack, Sr., was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, as First Lieutenant in Company A, First Louisiana Cavalry, under command of General Morgan.

Henry R. Slack, Sr., was a man of great modesty and purity of life. His marked characteristics, besides, were thoroughness and efficiency. He was a sugar planter in Louisiana and held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana Levee Board. The Slacks came, originally, from Wales and settled near Boston. Dr. A. R. Cutter, of this branch of the family, was Chief Physician to the Army of the Revolution in New England.

The subject of this sketch spent his early life—until eighteen years of age—in the country on his father's plantation. He was small for his years and rather delicate, and, to give him vigor, he was required to do such manual service about the home as was suited to his strength and his years. His primary education was given him in the private schools and at his home.

He was prepared for college by his father and Rev. Peter A. Heard, of LaGrange, Georgia. He loved nature and was fond of hunting and field sports. These things all helped to develop him physically, so he is now an unusually healthy man, and for seventeen years never missed a day from his office from sickness. He received higher educational training in the scientific department of Johns Hopkins University.

In 1880 he began business life, as a clerk, in the drug store of Dr. T. S. Bradfield, of LaGrange, and, in 1885, he became a partner in the business under the firm name of Bradfield & Slack.

He was graduated from the University of Maryland (Maryland College of Pharmacy), in 1885, receiving at the time the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. Five years later he received the degree of Master of Pharmacy from the same institution. In 1891 he was graduated from the Atlanta Medical College, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1895 and 1902 he did valuable post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Subsequently he attended the New York and Chicago Post-Graduate Medical schools and was for a time in this department at Harvard. In 1895-6, he was a student under Dr. Osler at Johns Hopkins. Altogether, Dr. Slack has had unusual opportunities for medical training. His skill and his success at the practice give evidence that he turned his opportunities to the very best advantage. He is a frequent contributor to the American medical periodicals. He has written several prize essays on scientific subjects.

In 1900 Dr. Slack associated himself with Drs. C. D. Hurt, James N. Brawner, J. H. McDuffie, and Claude A. Smith, in the organization of the Georgia Pasteur Institute for the preventive treatment of hydrophobia. He was made president of the institution. This institution has had most gratifying success and holds rank with the best of its kind in the world. Its death rate, thus far, has been less than one-half of one per cent, and they have treated over a thousand cases. In 1902, in order to accommodate his patients from a distance, he built the

LaGrange Sanatorium, which he has conducted very successfully, so that he had to build an annex in 1910. Mrs. Slack renders her husband most valuable service in this department of his work.

Dr. Slack held the chair of chemistry and physics in the Southern Female College at LaGrange, for twelve years. He taught the same branches in the LaGrange Female College, until the demands of his practice compelled him to abandon teaching altogether.

Dr. Slack has business ability as well as skill as a physician and surgeon. He is a director in the Dixie Cotton Mills and the LaGrange National Bank, two of the leading business enterprises of his city. He is a life member of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, a member of the Troup County Medical Society, Georgia Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He was elected vice-chairman and presided over the section in pharmacy and therapeutics of the American Medical Association in Boston in 1906. He was appointed by Governor Hoke Smith to represent Georgia in the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington in 1908, also a trustee of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He was Secretary and Chemist of the Georgia State Board of Pharmacy for twelve years, having been appointed a member of the board, first by Governor Gordon, and reappointed by Governor Northen. At the time of his election he was the youngest secretary of a board of pharmacy in the United States.

Dr. Slack is in thorough sympathy and always in active cooperation with whatever concerns the public good. He took a leading part in securing public schools in LaGrange, and has been a member of the Board of Education since its organization. He was also the first vice-president of the board. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias; the Knights Templar, Cœur de Leon Commandery; the Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shriners, Atlanta, and the Elm City Club of LaGrange.

Dr. Slack has found time from his practice and various business interests to do some literary work. In 1885, he wrote a prize essay on chemistry; in 1890, another on new remedies; in 1897, an article on diphtheria anti-toxin, which he was among the first to use successfully in Georgia; in 1903 another on *x*-ray treatment for acne; in 1904, hydrophobia and its treatment, and the treatment of pneumonia.

Dr. Slack was married to Miss Ruth Bradfield, daughter of Dr. T. S. and Mary Loyd Bradfield, of LaGrange, September 14, 1887. They have had four children, all of whom are living. They are: Henry R., Jr., born 1888, a graduate of the University of Georgia and while there President of the Y. M. C. A., now studying medicine in Johns Hopkins University; Searcy Bradfield, born 1891, now a senior in the University of Georgia; Ruth, who is completing her course in the Agnes Scott College, and Mary Louise, now in the LaGrange High School.

His home life has been ideal. Mrs. Slack is descended from the Camerons of old Covenanter stock. She has been to her husband a helpmate indeed. She is a Christian woman of culture, sound judgment and many accomplishments. "She looketh well to the ways of her household." Her children are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. B. Caldwell.

Joseph Madison High.

THE Atlanta of to-day is an Atlanta of new blood, new ideas, new industries and modern enterprises. It is the Atlanta of a new régime, the beginning of which marked the passing of the easy-going plans and methods in vogue in the days of the South's adolescence. To epitomize the change, the department store has taken the place of the general merchandising establishment. It is an Atlanta that has made more rapid progress than her Southern neighbors and taken leaps and bounds where they have advanced by seemingly cautious steps. There is a reason for this and it is not difficult to find it when one studies the personnel of her business men. Nowhere in the South have they been more prompt to seize upon new ideas, more energetic in putting them into force and more generous in advertising them. While they have been interested in building up their own establishments they have stood shoulder to shoulder whenever Atlanta's interests were to be served, realizing that everything that helped Atlanta was a help to them.

One of the prime factors in the making of the new Atlanta was Joseph Madison High, the pioneer department store merchant, who left as a monument one of the greatest department stores in the South. Mr. High was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having been pioneer settlers in North Carolina in Colonial days and many of his kinspeople having played an important part in the history of the Old North State. His people were Baptists and noted for their integrity and industry, and he himself possessed the high qualities of this sturdy race. The family located in Morgan county, Ga., in the early days and his father was for many years a prominent merchant of Madison, and was one of the oldtime ante-bellum planters.

Joseph Madison High was born near Madison, May 27, 1855, his parents being Joseph Richardson and Elizabeth Cook (Emer-

son) High. The Civil War breaking out about the time he became of school age, his educational facilities were limited and he never attended school after he was fourteen years of age, but he received a splendid education in the school of life, going to work as a clerk for his father and learning the business thoroughly. He showed such firm business judgment on trying occasions that when only seventeen years of age he went to New York as a buyer and without assistance purchased his first stock of goods.

It is a significant fact that in his later years he became known as one of the best buyers in business and showed such unfailing judgment that his credit on the Eastern markets was practically unlimited. He entered business for himself at Madison, Ga., in 1875, forming the firm of High & Berney, which prospered for several years. Mr. High, however, was restive under the limited opportunities afforded at Madison, and about 1880 removed to Atlanta, where he formed a partnership with E. D. Herring, and opened up for business at 40 Whitehall Street, with a dry goods stock representing about $10,000 capital. This establishment prospered to such an extent that in 1884 he was enabled to purchase Mr. Herring's interest in the business and the firm of J. M. High & Co. came into being. He realized the possibilities of the department store and was one of the pioneers in the entire South in establishing an institution of that character. That his ideas were sound and that he intelligently builded for the future is evidenced by a casual inspection of this up-to-date store to-day. The last change in the firm prior to Mr. High's untimely passing away was in 1898, when there was a reorganization with Mr. High as president, W. R. McClelland vice-president, and Wm. H. Brittain as secretary. It was generally admitted that the company reached its high position in the commercial world by reason of Mr. High's ability, knowledge and tireless energy. There was absolutely no detail of any department in the big store with which he was unacquainted. He knew every employee and they reverenced and respected him and knew him as a friend.

Although he was identified with every public movement in the interest of Atlanta and was always a liberal contributor of his means, he rarely appeared in public. His charities were known only to himself and the beneficiaries, but those who were in a position to know were aware of the fact that he had daily and frequent calls from needy persons and that he never turned any worthy man or woman away empty handed. He annually gave away thousands of dollars and the general public was none the wiser. His contributions were not limited, either, to those of a small nature, as he helped to build churches and was always liberal in responding to every public need. He was one of the founders and promoters of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church and the fund which was used in the erection of this handsome stone edifice was started with a subscription of $1,000 by Mr. High. The building of the church, in fact, had its conception in a conversation between Mr. High and Walker Inman, and the first meeting to consider the advisability of building this church was held in his parlor. He was a member of the Gate City Guards and the Governor's Horse Guards, but was not active in military affairs.

Mr. High was married September 6, 1882, to Hattie Harwell Wilson, a daughter of James Harwell and Mary Francis Green Wilson, of Atlanta, and they had four children: Earnest (who died in infancy), Hattie May, Elizabeth, and Dorothy High. His wife came of a pioneer New England family that came from New Jersey to Georgia. Their home in the fashionable section of Atlanta was always the center of culture and refinement and is to-day one of the beautiful residences on the principal street.

On November 2, 1906, Mr. High passed away after an illness of several weeks, and his demise was a source of grief throughout the city. He was attended to his last resting place in beautiful Westview by a large concourse of friends and by three escorts, including delegations of professional and business men, an escort of merchants and the entire force of employees of the great institution which he had founded.

G. T. Halley.

Thomas Cornelius Wainman.

THOMAS C. WAINMAN was born on April 28, 1836, in a little town among the hills of Western New York, then called "Little England," now known as "Grove" (in Allegany county), and died in Bainbridge, Ga., on March 19, 1908. His parents were Thomas and Hannah (Dent) Wainman, who, with their little daughter Elizabeth and Richard Wainman, a brother of Thomas, came from Lincolnshire, England, to the city of New York. Richard Wainman settled in Canada. After a few months' stay in New York, Mr. Wainman, finding his resources reduced almost to nothing, moved to Rochester, and later to Canandaigua. He walked the entire distance from Rochester to Canandaigua, because his resources at that time had been reduced to half a guinea. Arriving at his destination, he located on a farm, and subsequently settled at "Little England," where T. C. Wainman was born.

Young Wainman's boyhood was a hard one; but even at that early age many incidents which transpired showed the possession of that character which produced such large results in later life. In his case the child was truly father of the man. His education was confined to the common schools of his section, and these he could only attend three months in the year, in winter; for his father's circumstances were such that the little fellow had to work from the moment he was large enough to be of any use. Before he was eleven years of age he commenced driving horses and drawing lumber from Little England to Dansville, ten miles distant. This with the work on the farm and the three months' winter school, brought him up to eighteen years of age, when he discontinued schooling and gave all his time to farm labor until he came of age.

Arriving at manhood, he went to Iowa, where he started in to learn the carpenter's trade. He had been but three months at this when he was called home by the death of a brother. He concluded to remain among his kindred and to settle down in his native section; so he bought a farm near the old homestead,

Yours Truly
T. C. Kaiman

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and after farming for two years, changed his occupation to canal boating between Portville and New York City.

Five years later he moved to Pennsylvania, where, at Stulltown, in partnership with his brother-in-law, he built a sawmill on the Allegheny river and began lumbering. They had a successful career for three years, when the plant with a half million feet of lumber was destroyed by fire, with no insurance. Undismayed by this great misfortune, Mr. Wainman, with that energy and determination which always characterized him, after dissolving the partnership, discovered another millsite at Eldred, Pa., on the Allegheny river, where he constructed a new plant. He had become well established here when this mill plant was also destroyed by fire with the greater portion of the large stock of lumber in yards; this was also a total loss, as there was no insurance. Within twenty-four hours plans were being made to rebuild, and this time to use a band saw instead of a circular. Much comment was caused by this, as it was not believed that the band would work in hemlock timber; but in spite of all predictions to the contrary, the innovation was a success, and his example was largely followed by other lumbermen in discarding the circular saw, which was a great saving in the saw kerf and consequently in lumber.

Four years later this mill burned, and as the timber supply was nearly exhausted in that section Mr. Wainman decided to turn his face southward. He had by this time come into a large knowledge of the lumber business as related to the different sections of the country, and recognized that in Georgia there was a promising field. He settled in Brinson, Decatur county, bought twenty-two thousand acres of pine lands, built about eleven miles of standard gauge railway for logging purposes, and constructed a mill plant. His operations for the next three years were immensely successful; but the strenuous life which he had long led resulted in the failure of his health, so he sold out his business interests and moved to Bainbridge, where the last years of his life were spent.

Mr. Wainman was a man of much force of character, superior business ability, and rigid integrity. It cannot be doubted

that had he retained his good health he would have been in due time one of the wealthiest lumbermen of South Georgia.

Mr. Wainman was twice married. His first wife, Miss Cordelia Foster, was a school teacher. They were married on March 17, 1858, and of this marriage were born eight children, of whom four are now living. Mrs. Wainman died in 1895, and later he married Miss Emma Carpenter, the daughter of Ozro S. and Celestiana (Davis) Carpenter, of Eldred, Pa. Mrs. Emma (Carpenter) Wainman is of English descent and distinguished ancestry, being a descendant of John Carpenter, who was for twenty-one years Town Clerk of London, and whose beneficent benefaction rendered possible the founding of the London City school. She is also a lineal descendant of Captain William Carpenter, who was a distinguished Judge of the General Court of Bristol and Plymouth, Mass. The coat of arms of the Carpenter family was granted to William Carpenter, as appears by the records of the Heralds' College, in London, in 1663, and subsequently found on the tombstone of Daniel Carpenter, of Rehoboth, Mass., who was born in 1669. The motto of the Carpenter coat of arms is "Speed, courage, fidelity."

While residing in Pennsylvania, Mr. Wainman held many local offices, wherein he gave effective service to his communities. He was prominently identified with the prohibition cause, and during the '90's was a delegate to the State Prohibition Convention, at Philadelphia. While living at Bainbridge, he ranked among its most substantial and public-spirited citizens. Possessed of kindly heart, unostentatious and retiring in manner, he made no parade of his charities, but was a man of large benevolence and a dispenser of good to the needy who came within his range. His last illness, covering six months, was borne with so much fortitude and patience in suffering that the attendant nurses often commented upon it. Though only a few years a resident, he had won such general esteem that the City Court adjourned in his honor on the day he died, and the whole town mourned his loss. By his own request he was buried in the land of his adoption.

A. B. Caldwell.

Alexander Ferdinand Daley.

ALEXANDER FERDINAND DALEY, of Wrightsville, was born in Effingham county, March 29, 1852. His father, Alexander W. Daley, was a lawyer of prominence and a man of strong character and great energy. He was State Senator in 1865-66,—the session immediately after the Civil War. Judge Daley was married to Miss Willie Howard, December 12, 1878. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are living.

Judge Daley is of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, John Daley, came from Ireland and settled in South Carolina. Alexander spent his early years upon the farm and in constant employment at manual labor when not in school. He developed great fondness for books when quite young, and as a boy was more given to study than to play. He attended the village school at Reidsville and completed his academic course at the Wrightsville high school. Because of the general desolation that followed the Civil War, he was not able to attend college.

He was admitted to the bar in 1872. His father died in 1873, leaving his estate insolvent as a result of the war. Alexander, being the eldest son of the family, assumed the debts of the estate and the support of his father's family. Handicapped as he was by limited education, the strained conditions consequent upon the war and the family burdens unusual to a young life, he entered upon service under special and serious difficulties. Having been denied much of the benefit to come from higher educational learning, he determined to help others to what he had not himself received. He was the leading spirit in building the Nannie Lou Warthen Institute, located at Wrightsville, and he takes special pride in the successful educational work the Institute is doing.

Judge Daley is a man of large public spirit, and is quite as much interested in the industrial progress as in the educational

development of his community. His first business enterprise of importance was the building of the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad. He organized the company in 1883 and became a director and general counsel. In 1899 he was elected president of the road, retaining his position as general counsel.

He was Democratic elector in the campaign for President in 1884, representing the Tenth Congressional District. He held a similar position representing the Eleventh District in 1896. He was State Senator during the session of 1892-93. Judge Daley is a prominent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a close student of the Bible, general history and the law.

Judge Daley began the practice of law soon after he was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of the Middle Circuit to fill the unexpired term of Judge Beverly D. Evans, who had been appointed Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench. Judge Daley's term began March 19, 1904, and terminated January 1, 1905. His administration of the office was less than one year, but it was made notable in the history of the State through one of the most horrible and brutal transactions that ever shadowed the name of our people. On the night of July 29, 1904, Mr. ..... Hodges, a citizen of Bulloch county, his wife and three children, were brutally murdered and their dwelling burned over their dead bodies. On August 16, the earliest possible date, Judge Daley convened the court for the trial of the two negroes, Paul Reed and Will Cato, who had been accused of the murder under circumstances that pointed strongly to their conviction. Rev. Harmon Hodges, a brother of the murdered man, opened the court with prayer, and afterwards earnestly entreated the people to be calm and abstain from rash and violent action and let the law take its course, allowing the accused a fair court trial. He made a very strong and touching appeal. The grand jury was quickly called after the opening of the court, and Judge Daley charged them as to the special investigation they were to consider. A bill was returned before the noon hour, charging the accused with the

murder. Judge Daley promptly appointed five local attorneys to represent the defendants. The State's attorney, B. T. Rawlings, was assisted in the prosecution by J. A. Brannen and H. B. Strange, of the local bar. The Solicitor announced that the State would sever, and Cato was first put upon trial. He was convicted upon the evidence given by the wife of Paul Reed and other witnesses. Reed was subsequently tried and as promptly adjudged a party to the horrible murder. Both men confessed guilt.

The Governor of the State had taken the precaution to order a large military force to Statesboro, the place of the trial, for the protection of the prisoners and the maintenance of the law. Captain R. M. Hitch was in command. The horrors of the case had so aroused the indignation and stirred the vengeance of the community that the mob hastily gathered, and immediately upon the conclusion of the trial, overpowered the military and tore the bloody murderers from the very grasp of the officers of the law and burned them most brutally in close proximity to the town. The people of the State stood in absolute awe in the presence of the conditions that confronted them, both as to the murder of the white people in the quiet of their home, and the burning of the negroes in the very sunlight of the law. The authority of the State and the majesty of the law had been defied in the one case as in the other, and Christian civilization stood aghast at the horror of the crimes. Judge Daley made a lengthy report of the case to the Adjutant-General of the State, from which the following extract is taken:

"I did not undertake to give special direction to the handling of the troops, but left this entirely in the control of Captain Hitch, for the reason that I thought as a military man he was more capable of placing his troops to advantage, and that I could rely on him to furnish such protection as was needed.

"The court took up the trial of the case on hand after the grand jury had returned the necessary indictments, and proceeded without interruption and without any indication of mob violence in the audience present. I heard various rumors of

attempts to organize mobs on the outside, and I instructed the sheriff and the officers in command to keep informed and to disperse any organized effort which should come to their notice.

* * * * * * *

"I am not able to explain why the entire military force under command of Captain Hitch was not brought into service at the courthouse when the mob began its demonstrations, nor why he failed to take possession of the lower hallways before the mob gathered, or afterwards when they vacated the hallways for the prisoners to be brought out; neither can I explain why orders had been given to the men not to load their guns or to shoot. Captain Hitch afterwards stated to me that he could not afford to allow his men to shoot because the mob and his men were so mixed together that the shooting would have endangered his own men, which was probably true after the mob obtained access to the courthouse.

"As I was engaged in holding court upstairs, I was not able to keep informed as to the disposition and handling of the troops below, or the movements of the mob. I had placed Captain Hitch in command of the situation, with authority to take such action as he found necessary to protect the prisoners, and I will have to rely upon his report for the details of his action."

Judge Daley made an urgent appeal to the infuriated mob at the beginning of threatened violence, but his earnest words were without avail. The military forces had been overpowered, the mob had complete control, and the preparations for the burning proceeded without hindrance. This incident stands without a parallel in the history of the State, with the hope and the belief that the like of it can never occur again.

Judge Daley's greatest public service in life has been in connection with the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad. As president of that short line, running from Wrightsville to Hawkinsville, and about one hundred miles long, he has set an example and shown results that could be studied with profit by every manager of every big railroad corporation in the United States. The road has been operated purely as a business proposition.

Capitalized originally at three hundred thousand dollars, which was later increased to six hundred thousand, and which has never at any time represented the actual value of the property, it has through all the recurring years paid regularly its dividends to its stockholders, whether the seasons were good or bad, whether the years were prosperous or panicky; and in twenty-five years of operation has never killed a passenger or employee. It is, perhaps, the only railroad in the United States which is assessed for taxation at a figure far in excess of its capitalization.

The bare facts above enumerated is the highest compliment that could be paid to the executive capacity and the business integrity of Judge Daley and his associates in the management. It is but just to add, that if every railroad in the United States was managed in the same way, there would be no railroad problem to distress the people or agitate the politicians.

W. J. Northen.

William Jesse Neel.

DATES and cold facts can never tell the life story of "Will Neel." One knows the power of the sun by feeling its warmth; the magic of the bird's song, by hearing its melody. To know the force and beauty of the life of William Jesse Neel, one must have felt the magic touch of his gifted personality, and have caught some of the melody of his buoyant nature. His life was a blending of sunshine and song, that others might be glad.

He was born in Adairsville, Ga., February 15, 1860. His parents were Hon. Joseph Lockhart and Mary (Swain) Neel. His education was obtained in the common schools, and the Fitten high school of Adairsville, followed by an attendance on the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. When Cleveland became President, he received a departmental appointment in Washington, and while in this service, took a course in law at the Georgetown University. From this institution he graduated with first honor, winning a hundred-dollar gold prize for the best scholarship record. His efficiency in the public service was such that he rapidly won promotion and became Chief of Division in the Treasury Department. With the retirement of President Cleveland, he resigned his office, returned to Georgia, and became a member of the law firm of McHenry, Nunnally & Neel, of Rome. He at once identified himself with every interest of the town and county. In 1892 and 1893 he represented Floyd county in the General Assembly. As a member of the City Council, he wrought nobly for civic righteousness. With Hon. Seab. Wright, and other lovers of the temperance cause, he joined forces, and after a bitter struggle purged Rome of her hated saloons. On June 28, 1892, he was united in marriage to Ida Beall Williams, daughter of Alfred C. and Elizabeth (Hooper) Williams, of Cartersville, Ga., a family of prominence in that portion of the State.

W. J. Neel

In church life he was an active force, being a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church, superintendent of its Sunday School, and president of the Floyd County Sunday School Convention. He was also a trustee of Hearn Institute and Mercer University.

As a loyal son of the Confederacy, he lost no opportunity to honor "the heroes who wore the gray." The following clipping from the Rome *Tribune* attests this fact:

"That was a fit choice the Ladies' Memorial Association made in the one they selected to make the address at the exercises in Myrtle Hill Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Mr. Neel was the orator of the occasion and most happily did he acquit himself. There was a freedom of words, a chasteness of expression, a pathos of sentiment, and a glow of loyalty to the principles for which the Confederate soldier gave his life, that caught the responsive sympathies of the audience and held each hearer in closest attention to the speaker.

"And then who more worthy in manly and Christian character, in proven devotion to the memory of the dear men who wore the gray, than this son of a brave sire who went forth when his country called him? Will Neel must be given rich recognition on the roll of those who through much toil and many discouragements at last saw their purpose to place marble headstones over the soldiers' graves in Myrtle Hill Cemetery a realized fact. He worked, he talked, he wrote, he pleaded, without faltering, to consummate the task and he deserved this place of honor.

"Before him lies a shining path. About him glows the respect, the confidence, and the admiration of the people of Rome. Modest, because gifted and innately chivalric, warm of heart, true as steel and fortified in the stronghold of faith in God and man, there must be for Will J. Neel rich gifts in the future, even as there are already realized trophies in his hand. He adorns his profession, and is loyal to the demands of the highest and best citizenship."

Because of failing health Mr. Neel gave up his residence in Rome and sought relief in travel through the West, and the milder climate of Florida and South Georgia. The following extract from the Rome *Tribune* indicates the love which that community had for him:

"With the coming of the new year Rome will lose a man whose going will bring to many of us a sense of personal loss. A quiet, tranquil-souled Christian gentleman; shoulders stooped with physical infirmities, but smile ever tender and inspiring; upon whose face lies the deep imprints of bodily pain, but who gives uplift to all of us by the quiet serenity of his daily walk. He loves Rome upon its hills with its girdle of rivers and fair valleys—Rome loves him because he is a Man. With the beloved companion, whom he is wont to say is the best and most wonderful inspiration of his life, he is going from us in a little while to make a home among others. He goes because the balm of a more salubrious clime is needful for his frail body. God grant him full restoration to vigorous health. The world needs you, Will Neel—needs your white soul, high purpose, gentle ways and Christian example. May your lines and the dear wife's fall in kindly places, and when you two stand at last with shining faces at the River, may ripe old age crown your heads with aureoles of white.

* * * * * * *

"I can not refrain from a word now about this man's wonderful gift for writing. During my long connection with the *Tribune* I recall many articles from his pen, covering a wide scope of thought and sentiment, and I say in all sincerity I never read a line that was not interesting and stamped with the gentleness and purity of his life. There is a rhythm and flowing beauty to his periods and sentences that few writers have. From his full heart and clear brain comes that crystalline English that is as limpid and pure as a mountain brook. And it is the simple incidents of everyday life that he clothes in prose poems. How he does make of our heart strings a harp upon which he plays as he wills! I have never read anything more exquisite

with feeling or more delicate in sentiment than the tribute to his soldier-father. Journalism and literature lost a shining light when Will Neel gave his splendid talents to the law."

His heart was wedded to the red hills of North Georgia, and in 1905 he returned from his wanderings to settle down in Cartersville, as he hoped, to a quiet life. Bartow county and Cartersville gave him glad welcome. In spite of disease and constant suffering, he was urged to make the race for the Legislature. Soon after taking his seat in the House, he introduced the State-wide prohibition bill, whose victorious passage and enactment into law was the crowning joy of his life. This victory for which he had wrought unceasingly and heroically since attaining his manhood, for the time lifted him up into a forgetfulness and indifference to bodily pain, but the effort and strain were too much for the frail body. On March 24, 1908, his "sun went down, while it was yet day."

From *"The Golden Age"*:

"It is given to few men in this world to merit and receive such tribute of universal love and tears as that which was paid to W. J. Neel, of Cartersville. Men laid down their business to honor a manly man; women forgot their households, to crown a Christian hero; and the children crowding from the public schools which were dismissed in his honor, bathed their faces in crystal tears of stricken love."

From the *Atlanta Georgian*:

"Hon. William J. Neel's brave fight is over, and he lies in his home in Cartersville clothed in the majesty of death. For several weeks this gentle, kindly, sweet-spirited man battled for life. He had the loved wife, the brothers, the friends and high missions here to live for. But weakened by years of illness, bravely and unmurmuringly borne, his frail frame finally succumbed. His life was kingly in the simple graces. The graces of loving his fellowman, in battling steadfastly with his face to the light, in the highest and noblest private and civic virtues. His life, both private and public, is without a blemish. As a friend mortal man never had a truer one. As a husband he was

all that was courtly and considerate. As a publicist he stood for character and right. In the hearts of unnumbered friends in Georgia he will live for the quiet serenity and the hopeful strength of his all too brief life. He was a manly man."

"Blessed are they who do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

(Mrs.) Ida Williams Neel.

Francis Willis Dart.

ELEVATION to the bench is a coveted honor in the legal profession and one rarely attained in early life. It comes as a recognition of standing, learning and ability, and it is an honorable ambition to aspire to be judge. The judiciary as a whole is composed of elderly men, men who have won their spurs and by their success accumulated a competence, for unfortunately the services of the judiciary are but poorly appreciated if appreciation is to be estimated by the average compensation allowed. Therefore, the man with his future before him, who is rearing a family for whom he must provide a home and protection, finds general practice more alluring than the bench and this field is usually left to those who have in a measure become independent. There are occasions, however, when exceptional ability and success at the bar merit unusual recognition and honors are awarded early in the professional career. It was so in the case of Judge Francis Willis Dart, of Douglas, who has an extensive and important practice and is, though still on the bright side of middle age, one of the leading and most successful lawyers in his section. Though his preference is for an active career, he has the rare distinction of having been elevated to the bench within two years after he was admitted to the bar and had barely begun the practice of his profession.

Judge Dart comes of a family that has made its home in Georgia for more than a century. His great-grandfather, Dr. Cyrus Dart, espoused the Patriot's cause and, entering the American Army as a youth, fought throughout the War of the Revolution under General Washington. When independence had been won, he was appointed a surgeon under the Government and held that position for a number of years. His son, Urbanus, grandfather of Francis Willis Dart, was born at Colerain, Ga., in 1800. When Urbanus was about twelve years old he was in

a shipwreck near St. Simon's Island, in which Dr. Dart was drowned. Urbanus Dart became one of the prominent men of Southeast Georgia. In his early days he was a Major in the State Militia. For a number of years he represented Glynn county in the Legislature and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865 and 1866. He was a cultivated man, of a high degree of intellectuality, and passed away in Brunswick in 1883. Francis Miller Dart, father of Judge Dart, was a soldier of the Confederate Army, and saw much service, participating in a number of important battles. He enlisted, upon the breaking out of hostilities in 1861, in the Brunswick Riflemen—afterwards Company A of the Twenty-sixth Georgia Volunteer Infantry. Owing to illness, the first important engagement in which he participated was at Fredericksburg, but from there on he was with his command at Marye's Heights, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, The Pines, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, and on to Fisher's Hill. Here he was so seriously wounded that he was sent home on furlough. As soon as he had recovered, he started to rejoin his command, but while en route, heard of the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, and returned to his home. He is still living at Douglas, Ga.

Judge Dart was born April 21, 1869, at Brunswick, Ga. His parents were Francis Miller Dart and Mary Ann (Hall) Dart. The father was a native of Glynn and the mother a native of Telfair county. Judge Dart was educated in private schools at Brunswick and was graduated at Glynn Academy in 1888. He then entered the University of Georgia, where he was thoroughly prepared for his life's work, graduating from the law department with the degree of B.L. in 1893. As a student, he was awarded numerous honors and won quite a reputation by his oratory in the class debates. He was admitted to the bar by Judge N. L. Hutchins, at Athens, June 21, 1893. He returned to Brunswick and entered upon the practice of his profession.

After a few months, however, he was influenced to remove to Douglas, where he has since resided and built up an extensive

practice. His learning and his power of oratory won merited recognition and he was, in less than two years after his admission to the bar, on March 6, 1895, appointed Judge of the County Court of Coffee county by Governor Atkinson, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge C. A. Ward, resigned. His services were such that on December 20 following, he was tendered another judicial honor, being named to preside over the newly created City Court of Coffee county. The establishment of the City Court of Douglas was likewise followed by his appointment to the judgeship on December 17, 1897, which office he held for the full term of four years. In 1902 he was appointed by Governor Candler to be Judge of the Superior Courts of the Brunswick Circuit, to complete the unexpired term of Judge Joseph W. Bennet, resigned. In the interims between the periods of his service as judge and since his retirement from office, he has engaged in the general practice of law, handling numerous important and intricate cases. He is an enthusiastic, active, working Democrat and has given his time to the county executive committee for a number of years, first as secretary and then as chairman of the committee. He has also been a member of the State and Congressional Democratic Executive Committees and has attended as a delegate a number of State Democratic Conventions. He is interested in the cause of education and was for several years secretary of the Board of Education of Douglas. In 1895 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Douglas and in 1897 was elevated to the office of Mayor of Douglas. While at college he became a member of the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity and still maintains that interest. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

Judge Dart was married April 4, 1900, to Martha Pate Clements, a daughter of John Wooten Clements and Isabel Elizabeth (McRae) Clements of Alamo, Ga. They have two children, Francis Clements and John McRae Dart.

A. B. Caldwell.

Dudley Mays Hughes.

DUDLEY MAYS HUGHES, elected to represent the Third District of Georgia in the Sixty-first Congress of the United States, may well be described as a typical Georgian in ancestry and occupation. Like the ancestors of many other prominent families of the State, the forbears of Mr. Hughes came into Georgia from Virginia and the Carolinas soon after the Revolution, settled in the narrow strip of coast country which then included practically all the territory that was inhabited, and moved onward with the tide of advancing development until the permanent seat of the family was established in the central portion of the State. Being men of substance as well as of distinguished ancestry, the early comers were leaders always in their communities and remained during their entire lives farmers and planters of the old régime when a Georgia plantation was practically a self-contained unit, producing almost everything necessary for home consumption and exporting cotton as the surplus, money-bringing crop. There be many of his generation who were born and reared under similar conditions in Georgia, but those who have remained on the farm and continued to regard the pursuit of agriculture as the most fitting occupation for a Georgian are few indeed.

Born at Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, Georgia, October 10, 1848, Dudley Mays Hughes is the son of Daniel G. Hughes and Mary Henrietta Moore. His father was a planter whose farming operations were on a large scale, and who passed a long and active life as one of the foremost agriculturists of his native State. The Hughes family came from South Carolina to Georgia while Virginia contributed the maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch. Among the latter was Dudley Cary, a great-grandfather, who came to one of the Georgia coast islands in 1782 from Virginia after serving as lieutenant in a company of Gloucester county militia in the Revolution. Dudley Cary

Dudley M. Hughes.

died during an epidemic of yellow fever which ravaged the coast soon after his arrival there. After his death his widow, Lucy Tabb Cary, moved to Athens, where she resided until her death, in 1822.

The Cary family came to America from England where three generations of Carys in succession were Mayors of Bristol. The titled branches of the family were Barons of Hunsden, Earls of Monmouth and Dover and Viscounts of Falkland. Other ancestors of Mr. Hughes are to be found in the Tabb and Todd families, both of Scotch origin. Of the Todds students of heraldry have said that the family possessed not less than seven coats of arms. Thomas Todd came from Scotland to Maryland, living for some time in Baltimore and owning a line of ships in the over-sea trade. He was Burgess from Baltimore county in the Legislature of the Colony. Later in life he built "Toddsbury," on a magnificent estate of several thousand acres in Gloucester county on North River. He died at sea on board the Virginian, but the body was interred at Toddsbury, where many of his descendants have since found their last resting place.

The early education of Dudley M. Hughes was received in private schools at Jeffersonville, and he later attended the University of Georgia, graduating in 1870. After leaving the University he returned to the plantation where he has remained ever since, bending his energies to the rehabilitation of the agricultural industry of his native State and helping to solve the vexatious problems that confronted his own people.

On November 25, 1873, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Mary Francis Dennard, daughter of Hugh Lawson Dennard, a well-known planter of Houston county, and Frances Anne Crocker. They have three children, Hugh Lawson Dennard, Daniel Greenwood and Hennilu. The family home is at Danville, in his native county, where a bountiful hospitality has always been dispensed. For a long time Mr. Hughes has been identified with the Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic Order and the B. P. O. E.

Having determined to devote his life to the pursuit of agriculture, for a number of years he laid aside all ambition that would lead him away from the farm. Politically he contented himself with working to bring the best element into control in his own county, and with the exception of one term in the State Senate he refrained from the pursuit of office until 1906, when he made the race for Congress, but lost the nomination by a narrow margin after a very heated campaign. Being very much gratified by the showing made against great odds, he again offered as a candidate in 1908, was nominated by a good majority and elected without opposition. At a time when the conservation and development of natural national resources is the question of the hour his entrance into Congress means that the farmers of the South have at least one representative thoroughly familiar with their needs from personal experience.

In his chosen field many honors have come to Mr. Hughes and they brought him into prominence in the State as mere office holding could not have done. He has served as president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society; was a member of the Board of the Georgia State Horticultural Society and the Georgia Peach Growers' Association. During his administration of the affairs of the State Agricultural Society four of the most successful State fairs in the history of the organization were held, and the society took on new life and strength. He served as Commissioner-General for Georgia at the World's Fair in St. Louis where the resources of Georgia were given most effective advertising which has brought lasting results.

During his official connection with the leading agricultural organizations of the State, Mr. Hughes succeeded in arousing much interest in agricultural education, and in recognition of his efforts for the establishment of The Agricultural College in connection with the University of Georgia he was appointed a trustee of the institution, a position which he still holds. He is also a trustee of the University of Georgia. He had previously been an active member of the board of trustees of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, and his son, H. L.

D. Hughes, is now a trustee of the Third District Agricultural College at Americus.

As a developer of the material resources of his section, Mr. Hughes became interested in increasing its railroad facilities and was elected president of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad, which was built from Macon to Dublin during his administration. Projected at a time when Southern railroad investments were not looked upon with favor by capitalists in the money centers and opposed by powerful established interests in the State that threw every possible obstacle into its pathway, the little road was built under the greatest difficulties. After assuring himself that the road would be constructed, he retired from the presidency with its heavy burden of work and responsibility and became vice-president.

The Illinois and Georgia Improvement Company undertook the active management in 1891, but operated the road at a loss until default in interest on the bonds forced a sacrifice. None of the local investors received any return on their money and the failure was a disastrous one to Mr. Hughes personally, as he had gone into the project to his utmost ability. The history of this road is not materially different from that of practically all others undertaken at the same time and under similar conditions. The original investors lost their money, but succeeded in getting a road built which gave them the needed facilities.

For a number of years Mr. Hughes has been one of the most influential private citizens in the State, and he has taken great interest in every movement launched to improve the moral, educational and material welfare of the people. At home the influence of "Marse Dud," as he is universally known among the negroes, has been a powerful factor in solving the vexatious problems that confront our people. To a greater extent than can be found elsewhere in Georgia he has succeeded in maintaining unbroken the control over the negroes possessed by their masters under the old conditions, and lost when the forceful men of affairs moved away from the plantation and left the untried, newly-made citizenry to its own misguided devices.

George D. Lowe.

Richardson Pleasanton Brooks.

THE name of Brooks goes back in Great Britain for more than 800 years. It was one of the first names to come into use as a surname, when men began to find the need of surnames. The first man was evidently, as shown by English records, one who lived at the brook, or by the brook. The name was a common one at the time of the Hundred Rolls, in 1273. B-r-o-o-k, B-r-o-o-k-e, B-r-o-o-k-s, and B-r-o-o-k-e-s, were all merely variations of the family name. From England, it spread into Scotland and Wales, and from there now many Scotch and Welsh families bring the name. It does not appear to have obtained a foothold in Ireland. Georgians will not easily forget the fiery South Carolinian, Preston Brooks, in whose honor our General Assembly named a county.

R. P. Brooks, of Forsyth, one of the leading business men of his section, is descended from Scotch and Welsh ancestors, who settled in Pennsylvania. His father was Russell Brooks of South Carolina, who married Rebecca Fowler. He settled, about 1830, in Butts county, Ga., then virgin territory, and later removed to Jasper county. R. P. Brooks was born in Butts county on July 15, 1854. As a boy he attended the schools of Butts and Monroe counties. Later he took courses in Moore's Business College, and the Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating from both while a mere boy.

His parents died, and in 1869 he began his business career as a clerk in Forsyth. In 1875, being just twenty-one years of age, he established a retail and wholesale grocery business in Forsyth, which he conducted with success until 1882.

In 1881 he married Miss Dosia Head, a daughter of William Henry and Nancy (Johnson) Head. Mrs. Brooks' father was president of the W. H. Head Banking Company, which company was composed of Mr. Head and the subject of this sketch.

He remained in the banking business until 1898, when the Trio Manufacturing Company was organized for the manufacture of cotton goods, and Mr. Brooks became president of that company, which position he has retained. The factory has prospered under his management and built up a substantial business. Outside of this business, which demands most of his attention, he is interested as a stockholder in several national banks.

Mr. Brooks is a communicant of the Methodist Church, a strong believer in the doctrine, and through religion has found his most helpful inspiration in the Bible, and next to that his preferred reading is along historical lines. In a political way he is identified with the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine.

Beginning barehanded, but possessed of strong native sense and personal integrity, Mr. Brooks has wrought himself forward to be one of the business leaders of his county. By observation and study, he has added to his natural equipment, and his conclusions now are worthy of consideration. He believes that a wider extension of our educational system is needed, that we should build good roads, both from a moral and a material standpoint, as advantages of freer communication would have a moral value as well as material. He regards the development of manufactures in the South as a duty which we have too long failed to perform. Content with producing raw material, we have allowed ourselves to drift, and enriched others to our own hurt. In these respects, Mr. Brooks' conclusions are eminently sound.

Mr. Brooks is a modest man of naturally retiring disposition, but his work for the community has been so effective that he is recognized as a leader in its moral and educational life.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

William Henry Head.

WILLIAM HENRY HEAD, of Forsyth, Ga., was born in South Carolina on May 9, 1829, and during the fifty-eight years of his life made a record of such useful work as to entitle him to be classed as one of the real makers of Georgia. He was descended from an old English family, the earliest representative of which in this country was James Head, born in England in 1683, and settled as a youth in New England. James Head was the progenitor of many useful men and women, who were recognized for their intelligence and patriotic usefulness. They were distinguished in Revolutionary history, several of his male descendants serving in that war, one a Colonel, who was a direct ancestor of our subject. The grandfather of our subject moved South with his family, and settled in Edgefield district, South Carolina, where he was for a time a successful planter. While enjoying the abundance around them in this peaceful and happy home with his young family, he made an unfortunate business transaction and lost his estate through a punctilious sense of honor, and moved to Georgia, then a new country, where his family has since been domiciled.

The father of Mr. Head never succeeded in overcoming the handicaps of his youth, so that young William Head had to struggle in young manhood with determined zeal to succeed in life, having had only moderate educational advantages. The Mexican War broke out when he was in his seventeenth year. He enlisted in the First Georgia Regiment, under command of Col. Harry Jackson, and served in the campaign beginning with the bombardment of Vera Cruz and concluding with the capture of the City of Mexico. Returning after the Mexican War, he took up the life of a planter, serving as Sheriff of Jasper county, and becoming a well-known citizen. The outbreak of the War between the States carried him into the Confederate

W. H. Wade

Army as a member of the Sixth Georgia State Troops, W. A. Lofton, Colonel. He was thus a veteran of two wars before he was forty years old. In 1869 he moved to Forsyth. His business operations in Forsyth were successful, and he established a private bank which in 1874 he changed into the W. H. Head Banking Company, of which he was president and the controlling force until his death. In 1882 he represented Monroe county in the General Assembly, where he served that year and in 1883 with honor and dignity.

Mr. Head was twice married: in 1850 to Miss Martha Smith, of Butts county. Of this marriage two children survive him: Sarah (now Mrs. Jas. W. Minter) and Martha (now Mrs. John Willis Newton). After a comparatively brief married life his first wife died, and in 1856 he married a widow, Mrs. Nancy Adams, *nee* Johnson, who was the daughter of a highly honored and prominent planter, William Johnson, of Jones county, his family having come to Georgia from Virginia, where they had long been settled. Of this second marriage two children survived him: Shannon B. Head, who died in 1889, in his twenty-ninth year, and Dosia Head (now Mrs. Richard P. Brooks).

The bald story of the life of a man like William H. Head can not convey a really correct idea of the man. It is worth while to stop and study briefly the man himself. He was by nature so sympathetic, gentle and genial, that children loved him, and because of his firmness and steadfastness of purpose men relied upon him. His keen insight into conditions and his ready grasp of situations made his opinions of value and his advice much sought. He was universally recognized as a man of great business capacity, and his business operations during the last eighteen years of his life were so successful that at the time of his death he was the wealthiest man in Monroe county. We find from the evidence of his contemporaries that he was so helpful to the farmers of that section covering Monroe, Jones and Jasper counties, that his death was regretted by them as a

personal calamity. In those days banks were few, and the majority of the banks then existing were not overgenerous in their dealings with the hard-pressed farmers. Hon. William H. Head took the other tack from natural kindliness, coupled with knowledge of conditions, and used the money which he made in helping his fellowmen in a legitimate business way, without oppressing them. His conscientiousness was such that he had the absolute confidence of every man with whom he came in contact, and his generosity made him a public benefactor, and frequently found expression in deeds of helpfulness to his fellowmen in whatever direction help was needed. He was a supporter of education, serving as a trustee of both Hilliard Institute and Monroe Female College at the time of his death. While he was a great moneymaker, because that talent had been given him, he used the money after it was made as an instrument with which to be useful to his neighbors, his county and his State.

For many years affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, from Blue Lodge to Temple, in the latter body being attached to Wm. Tracy Gould Commandery, when he passed away, his Masonic brethren, by whom he was greatly lamented, honored him with an impressive funeral, conducted according to the beautiful ritual of the order, on September 7, 1887.

Georgia has been rich in good men, but notwithstanding this wealth of men, this State has possessed no finer character than this good man, of whom could be said, "His life was gentle, and all the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

(Mrs.) R. P. Brooks.

Lisbon Cyrus Allen.

IN these days when education is the most generously fostered interest in every commonwealth, when the public schoolhouse and the church are prime factors in the development of every settlement, when there are but few sections in any State so remote or isolated as to be out of reach of educational facilities, when the cities maintain night schools for the youth who are by force of circumstances compelled to earn their daily bread, and books are within easy reach of the most impoverished, it is difficult to realize the full extent of the disadvantages that were experienced by the ambitious youth of a few decades back, who was compelled to work for a living, and was determined to acquire an education. The privileges of the day school were denied, and the night school had not arrived. Books were expensive enough to be too often unobtainable, so it was necessary to work and save, go to school for a period, and then work again. Industry and energy were required and no time was wasted, the utmost advantage being taken of every opportunity for improving the mind. When it is known that a man secured his education under such circumstances, it is a safe proposition that he is a man of integrity and cultivation, of high standing in his community and that he has made a success in life. Such are the facts in the case of Dr. Lisbon Cyrus Allen, of Hoschton, Ga., who was left fatherless when a small child and has had to make his own way in life. He had the advantage, however, of good breeding, numbering among his ancestors early English settlers in Virginia, and being connected by descent with prominent families in the Old Dominion, in Georgia and South Carolina and other States. His father's people first came to America from England and were pioneers in Virginia. His great-grandfather was named Robert Allen and his great-grandmother was Elizabeth Napier, all of Virginia. His grandfather was

William Claiborne Allen and his grandmother was Eleanor Arledge, a daughter of Cyrus Arledge and Elizabeth Featherstone, of South Carolina. The late Hon. William Allen, of Ohio, originator of the famous Democratic rallying cry of "Fifty-four, forty, or fight," and whose statue was placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington by the grateful people of the Buckeye State, in recognition of his services as Governor and United States Senator, was a near relation, as was also "The Old Roman," the late Vice-President of the United States, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, who was a nephew of William Allen.

The family first came to Georgia in the early part of the last century, settling in Richmond or Columbia county. Lisbon Cyrus Allen was born in Forsyth county, Ga., April 1, 1862, his parents being John Fisher Allen, a school teacher, and Amanda Prudence (Gober) Allen. His father died while in the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, leaving the family without means. He was compelled to go to work while still a small boy, but from the very beginning was ambitious to secure an education. He attended the public schools for a short time, and after he was compelled to earn a living, saved his money and went to school from time to time. It was by this means that he was enabled to attend Gainesville College. When he was sixteen years of age he secured a position as teacher in a country school, and from that time until he was twenty-four years old taught school and attended school himself alternately. He made quite a reputation as a teacher, and his services being much in demand, he was enabled to save considerable money. His health failed, however, and he was compelled to retire from the confining duties of the schoolroom and lead a more active life. He therefore took up the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of M.D.

Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Hoschton and he has been busy ever since. He now has a large and lucrative practice and has been enabled to accumulate a competency. He has always been a very busy man

and does not know how it feels to be unoccupied. "In fact," he says, "I never have been without work since I can remember. My trouble has always been that I have generally had more to do than I could find time to do well. I do not believe it is necessary for any one who is willing to work to ever be without employment. The trouble with too many is that they are hunting for 'an easy job,' or are not willing to work for what their services are worth. I believe that any man possessing ordinary intelligence can succeed in life if he is honest, economical and willing to work and will continue at it. Indolence never sends any man to the front."

While he has a large and ever increasing practice which demands his constant attention, his capacity for work is such that he is enabled to take an active interest in public affairs and look well to the private interests in which he is concerned. He has been a member of the City Council of Hoschton most of the time for the past eighteen years. He is president of the Bank of Hoschton and a director in the Winder Banking Company. He is a member and president of the Jackson County Medical Society. He is a member of the Tri-County Medical Society, the Ninth District Medical Society, and of the Georgia State Medical Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Hoschton Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. His reading has largely been devoted to scientific works, history and poetry. He has written quite a number of professional papers which have been published in various journals including the *Medical World* of Philadelphia, the *Medical Era* of St. Louis, the Charlotte *Medical Journal,* and the New York *Medical Journal.* Dr. Allen frequently lectures on professional topics.

He considers the most important questions demanding attention to be the establishing of a system under which there will be a more elastic currency with every protection to the people; the revision of the tariff on a revenue basis; the regulation of transportation and control of the big corporations; the restric-

tion of immigration and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages.

Dr. Allen was married August 14, 1889, to Alice Elizabeth Bartlett, a daughter of Wesley Arnold Bartlett and Jennie Bartlett, of Augusta, Ga. They have three children, as follows: Maud Loehr Allen, Myron Bartlett Allen, and Myrtis Elizabeth Allen.

(Mrs.) Sara D. Halley.

Truly Yours
D. G. Willingham

Edward George Willingham.

EDWARD GEORGE WILLINGHAM, of Atlanta, president of E. G. Willingham & Sons Lumber Company, president of the Index Printing Company, and president of the Baptist State Mission Board, comes of a family of English descent which has furnished a large number of excellent citizens to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee during the past four generations.

Mr. Willingham was born in Beaufort District, S. C., September 22, 1839. His parents were Thomas and Phebe Sarah Lawton Willingham. His father was a planter and the family has been identified with South Carolina since 1790, when the first American progenitor, Thomas Henry Willingham, came from Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, England. He was the grandfather of E. G. Willingham, his son Thomas being the father of E. G. Willingham. The first Thomas bought a tract of land on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, for $80,000. He married Miss Sarah Choven, a French lady. He died three months after the birth of his son Thomas. The second Thomas, at the age of twenty-five, married Miss Phebe Sarah Lawton, a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Telemacus Dehon Lawton. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. George Moss, who was the founder and first president of a medical college in Savannah, Ga., and also the first deacon of the First Baptist Church in that city.

Thomas Willingham the second was born on Sullivan's Island, December 23, 1798, and moved to Savannah, Ga., where he became a cotton merchant. His health became impaired, and on the advice of a physician, he located in the country, and bought four thousand acres of pine land with negroes to work same. His health improved, and he lived to the age of seventy-five, reared seven sons, and five of his sons fought for the Con-

federacy in the Civil War. At the close of the war, when the negroes were liberated, he and his six living sons owned eighteen hundred slaves, and were owners of lands from the rice fields of South Carolina to the Sea Island cotton lands of South Georgia. All of their plantations were well improved, hospitals provided for the sick, and everything conducted in the most orderly and methodical manner.

Finding themselves bankrupted at the close of the war, the Willinghams scattered to different cities of Georgia and entered business mainly in the manufacturing line, some in lumber, some in furniture, others in the manufacture of coffins, etc. It is very singular to note how uniformly they have all prospered and also their strong convictions in religious matters, and their strenuous activities in Baptist Church circles.

Mr. Willingham's grandmother was the first president of the first Baptist Woman's Missionary Union in Beaufort District. His mother was the next president, and his sister was the next, so that he comes honestly by his missionary proclivities. His wife is now president of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of Georgia, and was treasurer for five years before being elected president. His father was a Baptist deacon for fifty years, and all of his seven sons were Baptist deacons. Amongst his nephews and kinsmen are two missionaries to China and Japan and one of Mr. Willingham's nephews, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Willingham, of Richmond, Va., is the corresponding secretary of the Southern Baptist Foreign Missionary Board.

Mr. Willingham's education was obtained in Lawtonville Academy, S. C.; Wake Forest College, N. C.; Furman University, S. C., and Madison University, New York. He settled first in Beaufort District, S. C., and on the outbreak of the Civil War, in the spring of 1861, then a young man of twenty-two, he enlisted in the Beaufort District Company, Henry Smart, Captain, Mr. Willingham being the Second Lieutenant. The company as a body refused to offer their services to the Confederacy, and twelve resigned, Mr. Willingham being among the number who resigned. With two of his brothers, he then went to Colum-

bia, S. C., and joined Hampton's Legion as a private, and later Mr. Willingham was promoted to be Quartermaster of Gen. M. C. Butler's Brigade. After the wreck of his fortunes, he came to Atlanta and established himself in the lumber business and manufacturing of building materials.

He is at the head of a business now one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in his line in the city. In his business he has won a large measure of success and accumulated a competency, and it can be truthfully said of him that his business has always been conducted along the line of strict integrity.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna Kirke, daughter of William and Sarah Kirke. After her death, he married again. His second wife was Miss Mary Peeples, daughter of Capt. William B. and Cattie Peeples, of Barnwell District, S. C. Of these marriages thirteen children have been born, of whom the following now survive: Children of his first wife, Mrs. Julia W. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Belle Smith, Mrs. Edwina Johnson, Mrs. Annie L. Arnold, Edward M., and Joseph A. Willingham; of the second wife, one son is living, Eugene D. Willingham. Major Willingham's sons, now capable and active business men, are able to take off his shoulders much of the active work of the business, leaving his hands free to some extent for the church and benevolent work which is dear to him.

He has accumulated a good library, tries to secure the best and most reliable histories, and is fond of a wide range of reading from the daily papers and the excellent magazines of the day up to the best standard authors. He believes that business success is dependent upon honesty, truthfulness, sobriety and the ability to say no at the proper time. A lifelong member of the Masonic fraternity, his chief social recreation is combined with a religious meeting of his board of deacons, of which he is chairman, and the monthly meeting of which is an occasion of great enjoyment to all the members. He is an occasional contributor to the press, and frankly admits that this only happens when he has something in mind that he can't hold in any longer, and can find some one able to read his handwriting.

His standard in life has been to keep his promises and engagements, to give to every man his just dues regardless of his intelligence or ignorance, and to practice such economy as his means at the time require, living always within his income. He believes that important questions confronting our people are the proper handling of the convicts, the whiskey business and the negro, and that educational, moral and religious questions of the day call for the profoundest thought and wisest action on the part of our citizens if we would have our nation to grow in greatness and grace. It is rather peculiar that this family, though a very ancient one in England, has now entirely disappeared from Market Rasen, where Willingham Hall is the great house of the neighborhood and where the villages are known as North and South Willingham. The principal highway of that section is known as Willingham Road. The hall is a fine old manorhouse beautifully situated amid giant oaks and pretty lakes on an estate of thirty-two hundred acres, and Richard Willingham, a nephew, who visited the Hall in August, 1907, has written a most interesting account of that visit. In the old Domesday Book, eight hundred years old, there appears mention of ten different manors in England called after their owners, the Willinghams, the terminal "ham" meaning homes or towns of the Willings, which was evidently the starting point of the name. It was a Saxon family originally, and at different periods in English history has been distinguished by grants of three different coats of arms. Apparently the family has disappeared from its original seat in England and is now confined to the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, all being descendants of Thomas Henry, who came over in 1790.

It must be gratifying to the members of this interesting family to know that since their establishment in the United States, they have contributed such a number of excellent citizens, and those of the present day rank among the leaders in every community where they live.

Bernard Suttler.

Wayte Mellinghaus

Wright Willingham.

YET a young man, Colonel Wright Willingham, of Rome, has achieved a position of prominence both in his profession and in the community which would be honorable to a much older man. He is a native of South Carolina, born near Allendale, on April 5, 1876, son of Thomas Henry and Fannie Harper (Wright) Willingham. His father was a farmer. The Willingham family is remarkable for several things. The South Carolina Willinghams, who have spread over into Georgia and Alabama, was and is, perhaps, the only family of that name in America. In each generation since they first came to South Carolina from England they have been noted for business ability, strong religious convictions and unswerving integrity. There is not a case of failure amongst them in the things which they have undertaken to do. The first generation adhered to the land very closely. In the present generation, they are manufacturers, lawyers, farmers and general business men. Benjamin Lawton Willingham, grandfather of Wright Willingham, settled at Macon, Ga., about 1868. He was a widely known and successful financier and philanthropist, and the father of eighteen children, of whom thirteen grew into useful maturity. Judge Augustus R. Wright, a member of the Federal and Confederate Congresses and a famous statesman in his day, was a great-uncle of Colonel Willingham on the maternal side. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Willingham, of Richmond, Va., corresponding secretary of the Baptist Board of Missions, and one of the most eminent divines in the South, is an uncle of Wright Willingham.

Colonel Willingham was educated in the Byron (Ga.) High School, the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, Ga., Richmond College at Richmond, Va., and Mercer University at Macon, Ga., from which last institution he was graduated in 1896 with

the degree of B.L. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Rome on June 7, 1896, and has practiced continuously since that date, being now a member of the firm of Lipscomb, Willingham & Doyal. This firm has built up a large and remunerative practice and is recognized as one of the strongest firms of Northwest Georgia. Colonel Willingham, in explanation of his political beliefs, says that he has always voted with the Democratic party, but earnestly believes that the solid South should be broken.

Colonel Willingham married Miss Lucy Wright, daughter of William A. and Lucy (Fortson) Wright, of Rome. They have one daughter, Lila Willingham. Mrs. Willingham is of the Fortson family of Wilkes county, being a granddaughter of the late Benjamin Fortson, one of the largest planters and best known men of that section of Georgia.

Colonel Willingham is devoted to his profession. He has no political ambition. However, in 1898, though a very young man, he was elected and served for four years as City Recorder of Rome. This, however, can hardly be classed as a political office. He was for a short period of time a member of Company H, Second Georgia Infantry, of the State National Guard. He is a communicant of the Baptist Church. He sometimes contributes to the daily papers of his city on questions of current interest. He is a member of the local Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, a director in the Rome Realty Company, and actively engaged in the real estate firm of Willingham & Co., composed of himself and two younger brothers, C. B. and O. P. Willingham. He also owns considerable farming land and is much interested in agriculture. Outside of his legal studies, Colonel Willingham has found the Bible and biographies of good men of most profit and interest to him in the reading line. He believes that the best interests of Georgia and this nation are to be promoted by teaching the boys the vanity of moving to the town. By checking the desire of women to organize themselves into clubs to the neglect of their homes, and to bring the men into the same view of their home relations and philanthropic

work. He believes that if each man would devote one-sixth of his time to the advance of his community along lines of civic decency and industrial and commercial greatness by taking an active part in those bodies organized for local purposes, that the general welfare, both material and moral, of all our communities would be greatly forwarded. A strong thinker, having the courage of his convictions, Colonel Willingham is the author of a little pamphlet entitled, "Break 'The Solid South.'" He delivered an address before the Georgia Bar Association at Indian Springs on May 29, 1908, which was afterwards produced in pamphlet form, which fairly bristles with sound and suggestive thought on the question of labor unions and kindred organizations. He plants himself on the high and solid ground of an exact and equal justice, and while acknowledging the good that these organizations have done, he insists that they in common with all other men and all other societies shall be governed by rules of strict justice. Those who are familiar with the Willingham family will recognize in Colonel Wright Willingham the characteristics which have made the members of that family so notable throughout the last three generations.

Colonel Willingham has a delightful home in the suburbs of Rome consisting of an old-style colonial mansion, in a setting of magnificent forest oaks on spacious grounds.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

William Henry Quarterman.

AMONG Georgians of the present generation, no man can look back upon the record of his family in America with more honest pride than William Henry Quarterman, attorney, of Winder. Mr. Quarterman was born at Cuthbert, on March 6, 1867, son of Dr. Keith A. and Helen L. (Jones) Quarterman. His father, whose given name was derived from the Rev. I. S. Keith Axon, Savannah, Ga., was by profession a physician, and during the Civil War served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, being stationed at different times at Savannah, Macon, and the forts along the Atlantic coast. His first army service was as a member of the Liberty Independent troops. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, Walthourville, Ga.

On the maternal side, Mr. Quarterman is a descendant of Major John Jones, a native Georgian, who was a member of the Continental Army, and who fell while gallantly leading the assault on Savannah in 1779. A monument was erected to his honor in Savannah, and a street of the city bears his name. Of Major Jones' descendants, the Rev. John Jones, for many years chaplain of the Georgia Senate, was an uncle of Mr. Quarterman. Chas. C. Jones, the historian, H. H. Jones, for many years editor of the Macon *Telegraph,* Dr. Joseph Jones, the eminent physician of New Orleans, are all near relatives.

Mr. Quarterman's family dates its residence in Georgia from about 1752. They were among the earliest colonists who came into Massachusetts, and about 1695 a number of Massachusetts families moved to South Carolina and established the only Puritan colony in the Southern States at Dorchester. They named this settlement in honor of the town from which they had come in Massachusetts. After fifty years at Dorchester, being dissatisfied with the location, they sent a committee to Georgia, which

Very truly Yours,
W. H. Chapman,

committee finally located them around Sunbury, Midway and Dorchester, in St. John's Parish, now Liberty county. The South Carolina settlement was abandoned, and nearly all of the families came to the Georgia settlement. The Rev. Robert Quarterman was one of the most distinguished pastors of the famous Midway Congregational Church, established by these settlers. This settlement, numbers considered, has given more distinguished men and good citizens to our country than any other equal number in any section of the United States.

Wm. H. Quarterman was prepared for college in the Bradwell Institute, at Hinesville, Ga., and went from that school to the University of Georgia. In 1888 he was graduated with the degrees of A.B. and B.Ph., and two years later, in 1890, was graduated in law with the degree of B.L. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Jesup, Ga., with D. M. Clark, but only remained there one year, when he transferred his office to Douglas. He was appointed Solicitor of the Coffee County Court. In 1892-3, he was associated in the practice with the Hon. H. P. Peeples, of Nashville, Ga.

Preferring the upper country, he moved to Winder and resumed the practice of his profession in that town. He became prominent in the affairs of the community, was associated for a time with the Hon. R. B. Russell, now of the Appellate Court; became City Attorney of Winder, which position he held for several years, and in 1906 was elected Solicitor of the City Court of Jefferson, which position he yet holds.

In a religious sense, he lives up to the best traditions of the Quarterman family. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, to which his family has been attached for several centuries, and has acted as superintendent of the local Sunday School since the organization of the church in Winder. For fifteen years past he has been an efficient member of the Board of Education for the town of Winder, and now holds the position of treasurer. A believer in the practical application of fraternal principles, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Quarterman is firmly convinced that thoroughgoing honesty and steady application to one's business will win a fair measure of success in life. He believes that our people should give their attention in a material way to the intelligent development of our natural resources, and in order that we may do this wisely the benefits of education should be extended to all, not only in a scholastic, but in a moral, sense. In a political way, he is and has been during his entire life, identified with the Democratic party. Devoted to good reading, he has found the current periodicals and daily press of the country full of useful information for those who will avail themselves of it in an intelligent way.

On June 27, 1893, he married Miss Mary Brevard Brumby, a daughter of Dr. Alexander B. and Ellen D. (Roberts) Brumby, of Athens, Ga. Of the marriage five children have been born, of whom three are living: William H., Keith A., and Mary Brevard Quarterman.

Coming of a family now settled in our country three hundred years, or about nine generations, and which during all these generations has given strong, patriotic men and good women to the nation, Mr. Quarterman is living up in every essential to the best traditions of that excellent family, and is proving by his work a most useful citizen.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Yours Truly,
S. B. Reid.

Samuel Brown Reid.

SAMUEL B. REID, one of the business leaders of the little city of Rochelle, is a native Georgian, born at Adams, Irwin county, on December 22, 1849, son of George R. and Celia (Reaves) Reid.

Reid, Reed and *Read* are all old English names, said to have had a common origin. The form *Reid* became in course of time the prevalent form in Scotland, while in England and Ireland, the other two spellings appear to have been preferred. The various branches of the Reid family have been represented in America since the very early Colonial period. They came to New England in considerable numbers, and about the same time to Virginia. From these two Colonies they spread all over the country, and are now numerously represented in every State. Curiously enough, the Scottish spelling of *Reid* appears to predominate in the Southern States, while the other forms are found most commonly in the North. According to the family traditions, S. B. Reid is descended from a New England settler by name Solomon Reid, who came to Durham, Conn., in the early days, and gave his name to Reid's Gap. In the South, the family has been especially prominent in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The first Democrat ever elected Governor of North Carolina was David Settle Reid, in 1850. One of the great men of the present generation whose life was prematurely cut short, was Dr. Walter Reid, of Virginia, discoverer of the mosquito that breeds yellow fever. The town of Reidsville, in Tatnall county, was named from this family, to which S. B. Reid belongs. Several of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary Army, and his father, George R. Reid, was a prominent citizen and wealthy stock raiser of Irwin county.

S. B. Reid was reared on the farm and educated in the country schools. In 1869, a young man of twenty, he first entered mercantile life as a clerk for R. V. Bowen at Bowen's Mill, Wilcox county. Mr. Bowen, now one of the most prominent capitalists of South Georgia, and president of a leading bank at Fitzgerald, was an especially good man for the young man to learn business from, and after twelve years as a clerk he was in 1881 admitted to a partnership with Mr. Bowen, which partnership endured for seventeen years, until 1898, when Mr. Reid set up in business on his own account.

On October 1, 1871, he married Miss Harriet A. Hollingsworth, daughter of James V. and Sarah Hollingsworth, of Irwin county. Four children were born to them, two of whom are living, one of whom is a partner in the mercantile firm of S. B. Reid & Son.

Mr. Reid has been successful in his business enterprises and made money. In addition to his mercantile interests, he is largely interested in farming, which has likewise been profitable to him. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Rochelle, and has other interests.

Notwithstanding his business activities, he takes a keen interest in everything that affects the welfare of his community, and has given much time to the public service. He is an enthusiastic Mason, and a leading member of the local Baptist Church. Always a staunch Democrat, he has had much to do with the shaping of the party in his county, and in 1906 was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, serving until 1908, with fidelity and with credit to himself. He has been equally active in the town; has constantly served as a member of the City Council and a member of the Board of Education, was Mayor in 1904, and declined a re-election. For many years he has been prominently identified with every movement for the industrial, educational and religious upbuilding of his community. It is such men as he who are making the little towns of South Georgia such prosperous business centers, and such desirable places for homes. Within

the limits of his opportunities, S. B. Reid has been a thoroughly useful citizen, and deserves, therefore, justly to be classed with those men whom we call "Makers of America."

Mr. Reid is descended from the Connecticut family. His grandfather, Joseph Reid, who was a physician, left Connecticut some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a young man; stopped over in South Carolina, and there married a Miss Roberson. He then came to Georgia and settled at Old Hartford, a little place on the east side of the Ocmulgee River, near where Hawkinsville now stands. From there he moved to Old Jacksonville, Georgia, and later to St. Mary's, Florida, then owned by the Spanish Government; and at that place, George Roberson Reid, father of S. B. Reid, was born in 1806. Dr. Joseph Reid remained there six years, and then moved back to Old Hartford, where he, his wife and some of his sons passed away, leaving George Roberson Reid an orphan boy. Arriving at manhood, he married and settled in Irwin county, but before reaching manhood he had spent his modest patrimony in obtaining a certain measure of education in the schools of Athens, Georgia. He served with his three sons (elder brethren of S. B. Reid) in the Confederate Army; and one of the sons, H. L. Reid, was killed in the second battle of Manassas on August 29, 1862. Mr. Reid is therefore of the third generation of his family in Georgia, and probably of the ninth generation from Solomon Reid, founder of the Connecticut family.

A. B. Caldwell.

William Albert Pringle.

WILLIAM ALBERT PRINGLE, of Thomasville, Ga., merchant and planter, was born in Charleston, S. C., September 24, 1854, and is a lineal descendant of John Pringle, who came from Scotland to North Carolina about the year 1750, two of whose sons were in the War of the Revolution, serving until captured by Cornwallis, at the surrender of Charleston, there dying in prison. Mr. Pringle's father, Edwin Decatur Pringle, was a merchant and planter of Sumter, S. C., a man of character, intelligence and well known as a Christian gentleman. In 1862 he moved with his family to their plantation in Thomas county, Ga., where he died the following year, his wife surviving him only four years.

Mr. Pringle's mother was Ellen (Riley) Pringle, of Charleston, S. C., one of whose ancestors, Robert Cutts, emigrated from England about 1640 and settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The widow of Robert Cutts, after the death of her second husband, Francis Campernown, moved to Charleston, S. C., to be with her daughters, Mrs. Wm. Screven and Mrs. Humphrey Elliott.

Like vast numbers of successful men, Mr. Pringle had the privilege of being raised in the country. He inherited a strong and vigorous constitution. The arduous duties of all kinds incident to farm life seemed never to exhaust his physical energies, on the contrary, to invigorate them and quicken his intellect as well. He was ever ready whenever he could secure leisure from his usual labor of plowing, pasturing the cows, and feeding the horses and hogs, to take his shotgun and go off on a long tramp after partridges, squirrels and other game. Like many another youth of the South at that time, it was probably nothing unusual for young William Albert to

Very Respectfully
W. A. Pinkus

work hard on the farm all day and then, with a few jovial companions and faithful dogs, hunt foxes, coons or opossums a good part of the following night.

Mr. Pringle was but seven years old when the Civil War began and eleven when it closed. The excited and uncertain state of the country during those years, and the early death of his father prevented his obtaining more than a country school education. But the very obstacles in the way of his studying books caused his mind and character to develop in other equally important directions. He became a skillful farmer, and has developed into a careful and enterprising business man.

When fifteen years of age Mr. Pringle secured a position as clerk in a country store in Leon county, Fla. He saved his money, and after a few years was able to go into business for himself. He started out as a farmer in that county, and later opened a store at Thomasville, Ga. He now has farming and mercantile interests in both Florida and Georgia.

In 1877 he was married to Miss Eliza Brown Copeland, a daughter of Mr. Henry Copeland, of Leon county, Fla., and Caroline (Brown) Copeland, formerly of Camden county, Ga. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, all of whom are now living, Caroline Ellen, Annie Elizabeth, David Rhett, William Albert, Jr., James Copeland and Florence Vaughn. David Rhett and William Albert, Jr., are both graduates of the Georgia School of Technology, the former in electricity, the latter in civil engineering. David Rhett is now superintendent of the city light plant of Thomasville, while William Albert, Jr., holds a responsible position with a railroad construction company in Florida.

Mr. Pringle has two brothers, Edwin Rhett and James Lucas Pringle, both of whom are residents of Thomasville. For the last twenty-three years Mr. Pringle has resided in Thomasville, where he has taken a prominent part in the political, social and religious life of the community. He is a member of the City Council. For nearly five years he has

been a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Thomas county, and has taken an active and important part in the promotion of good roads. For nineteen years he has been a member of the board of stewards of the local Methodist Church, and, for the past six years, superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was active in organizing the Y. M. C. A. of Thomasville, holding the position of vice-president until the work was well established.

Mr. Pringle is president of the Pringle Company, vice-president of the Thomasville Real Estate and Improvement Company, vice-president of the Farmers Gin Company, and director in the First National Bank of Thomasville. He is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Heptasophs. He has passed through all the chairs of the local lodges of Heptasophs, Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

In his younger days Mr. Pringle occupied his idle time principally in hunting and was particularly fond of quail shooting. Of later years, however, his business has been sufficiently active to give him exercise and to require practically all of his time and attention. In early life he chose farming and the mercantile business because of his preference for those occupations. He has a large amount of the most useful kind of practical common sense, and seldom acts on a proposition without having first studied it carefully. He generally succeeds in his enterprises, and has prospered financially. He failed in an undertaking, he says, only when his purposes were not firmly anchored to a solid business foundation.

Mr. Pringle says that his first strong impulse to strive for success in life came from his love for his family and his country. He has been supported and stimulated always by the uplifting influence of a godly home. True success is attained, he says, "by following the teachings of the Holy Bible, shirking no responsibility that tends to elevate, enlighten or improve the moral or financial condition of your family or your

countrymen, with an unswerving fidelity to duty along all lines, doing your very best under all circumstances."

William Albert Pringle is descended from the distinguished family of Scotland, being a lineal descendant of Robert Pringle, of County Selkirk, who was with James, Earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburne, 1388, and for his valor later receiving in 1408 from Earl Archibald a charter of the lands of Smailholm in County Roxburgh. He was afterwards with Archibald, the fourth Earl of Douglas, and Duke of Touraine, on his famous expedition into France, where in 1424 they lost their lives at the battle of Verneuil. The coat of arms of the Pringle family is still preserved by William Albert Pringle, the motto of which is "Sursum."

A. B. Caldwell.

Andrew Judson McMullan.

AMONG the prominent and useful citizens of Hart county is A. J. McMullan, a farmer, legislator and public man of Hartwell. He was born in the county where he now lives on May 26, 1848. His father, St. Clair McMullan, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa Richardson. His paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Beasley) McMullan. His grandfather, John McMullan, came from Dublin, Ireland, to Virginia about 1730, and after serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, came from Virginia to Hart county about 1799; so that Mr. McMullan is in the third generation in Georgia and from the settlement of the family in America.

A schoolboy when the Civil War broke out, before the end of that struggle he had grown sufficiently to enter the army, and during the last six months saw service in the trenches around Atlanta.

In 1870 he entered the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1873 as a member of the first class graduated from the Agricultural Department. Among the members of his class at the University were such prominent Georgians as Judge S. B. Adams, Dr. R. J. Willingham and others.

Leaving college, he engaged in his life work as a farmer in 1873. He has demonstrated great ability in this line, and is now one of the large farmers of Georgia, operating a plantation of 2,500 acres with more than 1,000 acres in cultivation. He is recognized wherever known as one of the best farmers in the county and State, and is now holding the position of president of the Georgia Farmers' Union. Outside of his farming interests, he has stock in the Hartwell Cotton Mills, banks and other progressive institutions.

In 1878 Mr. McMullan married Miss Sallie Turner, daughter of Dr. Joseph L. and Louisa (Jones) Turner. Of this

marriage there are three children: Lucius L., Susie (now Mrs. Orrin Roberts), and Louise McMullan. His wife's father was also one of the leading land owners of that section of the State.

Mr. McMullan is an active member of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. A general reader, he has drawn the most helpful inspiration from the press of the country and standard historical works. He also finds some pleasure in works of standard fiction. A public-spirited man, he has always been ready to serve his county or State when needed, and has represented his county for two terms in the General Assembly. He is now one of the trustees of the Agricultural College at Athens, and was one of the first road commissioners appointed under the present road law.

Well educated in books, to which he has added much by later study and close observation, Mr. McMullan's conclusion is that the people of our State would add much to the prosperity and happiness of the oncoming generations by a more scientific education of the masses in agriculture. As a thoughtful man, he recognizes that whatever else Georgia may acquire, its first importance is now, and will be for generations, along the line of agriculture. This being true, he sees clearly that our people must learn to be scientific farmers, in order that they may get the most possible out of the soil, and at the same time leave it improved for those who are to come after them.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

George Washington Julian.

DR. GEO. W. JULIAN, of Tifton, is a native Georgian of French and English descent. He was born at Vickery's Creek, in Forsyth county, on December 10, 1857. The Julians came from France to the Carolinas and intermarried with women of English descent in this country. His father, Bailey F. Julian, was a farmer. His great-grandfather was the first of his branch of the family to come from France, and settled in North Carolina. This was probably in the Colonial period, as there was a considerable immigration of French Huguenots into Virginia and the Carolinas after the revocation of the Edict of Nance. Dr. Julian's mother was Stella Clement, a daughter of Dr. G. W. Clement, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. His grandfather, Samuel Julian, was the first of his family to come to Georgia, settling in Forsyth county about 1832. A majority of these French families in our country have always remained few in numbers, but they have contributed very greatly to the good citizenship of the country. One of these Julians, Geo. W., born in Indiana in 1817, who lived to the great age of 82, a lawyer by profession, was for more than forty years one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Indiana, and for ten years a member of the lower house of the Federal Congress.

Dr. Julian obtained his academic education in the public schools, and after some years in other occupations, having decided to enter the medical profession, became a student at the Southern Medical College in Atlanta. He was graduated from this institution in 1887 with the degree of M.D., and began the practice of his profession around his old home in Forsyth county, and around Buford in Gwinnett county. A clear-headed business man as well as a capable physician, he early recognized that South Georgia had before it a great

Yours truly
Geo. W. Julian

development, and in 1887 he moved to Pearson, from which place in 1897 he moved to Tifton. His professional and business interests have prospered with the growth of the community, in which he has been an important factor. He has seen Tifton grow into a solid, substantial and flourishing little city, and in that time has himself grown to be one of its leading citizens. He stands in the front rank of the medical faculty of that section as a general practitioner, is a local surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and examiner for a number of the leading life insurance companies. He is vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Tifton, and affiliated with the County and State Medical Associations. He owns fine landed estates in Coffee county, and is therefore strongly interested in the agricultural interests of his section. In politics he is a Democrat. Aside from his professional studies, he has found most pleasure in the reading of Shakespeare and the standard authors. In religious matters, Dr. Julian is a Baptist.

On June 26, 1888, he was married to Laura Kirkland, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kirkland. Of the seven children born of this marriage, three are now living, as follows: Stella Elisabeth, aged 19 years; Lelia Gatchell, aged 10; and George Washington Julian, Jr., aged 5.

Dr. Julian has the distinction of bearing one of the oldest surnames in our country. A majority of our surnames go back from six hundred to one thousand years. His is one of the few that go back to the days of Rome, the Julian family in the Roman Commonwealth being one of the most famous families for centuries before the Christian era began. It was from the Roman or Italian Julians that the French got the name. The few who bear the name in Great Britain are descendants of Frenchmen who migrated to that country, the name as we now know it being purely of French origin, having died out in Italy at the time of the downfall of Rome. Julius Cæsar belonged to the Julian family through his mother.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Rufus Wright Smith.

RUFUS WRIGHT SMITH, of LaGrange, educator and college president, has to his credit more than a half century of service as a teacher; and during those fifty-odd years he has faithfully served the Commonwealth by training thousands of young men and women in the elements of citizenship and usefulness. In all his labors he has been faithful, diligent, and painstaking; and the later careers of hundreds of his pupils attest the fidelity and efficiency of the noble service he has rendered. Possessed of lofty ideals and a fixed purpose, he has pursued his profession with a zeal untired by difficulties and with a spirit worthy of the great calling that he chose as his life work.

Rufus W. Smith, known to thousands of Georgians as "Uncle Rufus," was born in Greene county, Georgia, on March 4, 1835. His parents, Ebenezer Smith and Cynthia (Lewis) Smith, were both native Georgians. His father was born in Lincoln county December 3, 1790; his mother in Greene county October 15, 1801. His paternal grandfather, James Smith, was a native of North Carolina. He was a soldier in the Continental line during the Revolution, and participated in Greene's famous Southern campaign. After the Revolutionary War he moved to Greene county, where the rest of his life was spent. He married Elizabeth Cowan, a native of Scotland, who lived to be more than a hundred years old. In her fiftieth year she became the mother of twin daughters; and on her hundredth birthday she and the twin daughters celebrated the anniversary, their combined ages reaching two hundred years. One of these twin daughters married Jesse Oslin, who was for many years messenger of the Georgia Legislature; the other became the wife of Rev. William Collins, a prominent clergyman of the Baptist Church.

Yours truly,
Rufus W. Smith

Rufus W. Smith's father was a farmer and a carpenter. He was a man of limited means, the father of a family of eleven children—four sons and seven daughters. The oldest of the four brothers, Dr. Osborne L. Smith, was sent to Emory College, Georgia; but during his senior year he was about to be called home on account of his father's financial embarrassment. The crop had failed, and his father could see no way to pay his son's expenses until graduation. Prof. George Lane came to the rescue, and generously helped the young man through college. Soon after his graduation Osborne L. Smith was elected to a professorship in Emory College; and he then took his turn in assisting his younger brother, Cosby W. Smith, to complete his education.

At seven years of age, Rufus W. Smith began such tasks as were suited to his strength on the farm, where he worked continuously until he was thirteen. He then attended school one year, and again worked on the farm a year. About this time the death of his father left young Rufus Smith and his four younger sisters in straitened circumstances. The other brother, James Walker Smith, on account of physical affliction, did not receive a collegiate education. He remained at home, and co-operated with his widowed mother in supporting and educating the minor children. In the meantime the two older brothers, Osborne and Cosby, had become connected with Wesleyan Female College—the former as president and the latter as professor of mathematics. These two good brothers not only gave a full collegiate course to three of the minor sisters, but they also loaned their young brother, Rufus, money with which to pay his expenses through college. His earlier education and preparation, except that obtained through his brothers, was very deficient; but he was finally enabled to enter Emory College, where he was graduated in 1856 with the highest honors of his class.

Having already chosen his vocation, he became immediately after his graduation a teacher in the Haygood Academy in Atlanta. The following year, 1857, he was elected principal of

the Barnesville school, which is now so well known as Gordon Institute. From 1858 to 1865, he was principal of the Sparta Institute; from January, 1866, to December, 1871, he conducted a private school near Siloam in Greene county; from January, 1872, to June, 1879, he was in charge of the academic department of Emory College; from 1879 to 1885, he was president of Dalton Female College; in 1885 he was elected president of LaGrange College, and he has held that position continuously until the present. Each place to which President Smith has been successively called offered a wider sphere for his powers and his influence, and this evidences the fact that he was constantly growing in usefulness and in the confidence of the people. For fifty-four years—ever since he taught his first school in Atlanta in 1856—he has not taken his hand from the plow or looked back; and no man in the great State of Georgia has a more honorable or more honored record as a Christian educator.

A remarkable feature of Rufus W. Smith's record is, that during *forty years* of his fifty-four years of active service he did not lose *forty days* from his work. Another thing that deserves special mention is the fact that he has never for a moment forgotten the assistance which was given him when he, a struggling boy, was yearning for an education; and he, in turn, has shown his gratitude by helping scores of others who now rise up and call him blessed because of the timely aid that enabled them to become useful men and women.

He was not enlisted during the early part of the Civil War, but upon Sherman's invasion he became Lieutenant in a company and started out in active service. Soon afterward, without solicitation on his part, he was detailed by Governor Brown to the Griffin Relief Association. He acted in this capacity until the close of the war; and, even after Lee's surrender, he still continued this work in a wayside home at Sparta, Ga., until the returning soldiers reached their homes.

On December 2, 1856, the year of his graduation, President Smith was married to Miss Oreon Mary Mann, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Davis Mann and Mary (Jernigan) Mann

of Powellton, Hancock county. Immediately after their marriage Mrs. Smith became a full helpmate to her husband by joining him in his educational work, in which she was always a partner; and it is but fair to say that a large measure of her distinguished husband's success was due to her loyal and intelligent assistance. She taught with her husband almost consecutively for fifty years—from 1857 until her death at LaGrange College, August 29, 1907.

Mrs. Smith was a woman of strong intellect, fine culture, excellent disciplinary power, and remarkable teaching ability. Besides her specialties of mathematics, physiology, and astronomy, she had a fine knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, English, geology, botany, elocution and music; and, during her long career in the schoolroom, she at different times taught most of these branches with seemingly the same ease and success. The variety, quality, quantity and success of her work were marvelous; and doubtless they were not paralleled by any woman of her day.

Of this marriage there were born eight children, of whom all but one are living. Euler B. Smith, after having been for fourteen years head of the department of English in the State Normal School, is now Southern representative of the publishing house of Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.; Cecil H. Smith is a prominent lawyer of Sherman, Texas; Hubert M. Smith, formerly professor of English in LaGrange College, is now a minister in the New Mexico Conference; Alwyn M. Smith is director of music in LaGrange College; Clifford L. Smith is superintendent of LaGrange public schools; Leon P. Smith is dean and professor of sciences in LaGrange College; Miss Maidee Smith, after having taught music in the college twelve years, and then having spent six years in Brazil as a missionary, has been lady principal in LaGrange College since her mother's death; Miss Claire Lee Smith, after having been a most successful teacher of music in the college, married Frank H. Hill, secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and lived at College Park until her death, on April 19, 1907.

The history of this family constitutes a remarkable record. President Smith's father, handicapped by a large family and very limited means, spared no effort to give his children an education. When he was cut off by death, the elder sons, men of force and high attainments, stepped into the breach and saw that the younger children were cared for. These in turn have done their part in helping others. Money making does not seem ever to have entered into the calculations of these two generations of noble men and women; and their lives, which have been devoted to the educational uplift and moral betterment of our people, reflect great credit upon that farseeing man of humble circumstances, who had the wisdom to know that he could leave to his children something better than money.

"Uncle Rufus" is a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and his contributions to the cause of religion and education will easily amount to thirty thousand dollars. Besides this, during the past quarter of a century, he has contributed to the material improvement of LaGrange College more than forty thousand dollars. These are most remarkable sums to have been given by a man whose life has not been spent along moneymaking lines. Making a good life is infinitely better than making a good living.

W. J. Northen.

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George Gilman Smith.

REV. GEORGE GILMAN SMITH, D.D., the historian of Georgia Methodism, was born at Sheffield, a country-seat then in Newton county, now in Rockdale county, on December 24, 1836. His parents were Dr. George G. Smith and Susan A. Smith (*nee* Howard). His father was a physician of ability, but served as postmaster in Atlanta from 1851 to 1855. He was a man of marked intellect, unfaltering integrity, and great purity of character. His mother was from the well-known Howard family, which has borne such a creditable part in the history of the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia, and was a woman of uncommon graces of mind and heart. Her piety and intelligence were distinguishing characteristics, and her maternal influence had much to do with moulding the life and character of her distinguished son.

Among his ancestors may be mentioned Rev. Isaac Smith and Rev. John Howard, men of power among the ministers who have contributed to the making of American Methodism. In his veins flows some of the best blood of Ireland, Scotland, and France, received from ancestors who came to America in Colonial days.

Dr. Smith was never of vigorous constitution in his youth, but it has been characteristic of him at every period of his life that he has made such physical strength as he has possessed go far in carrying on the various work to which he has set his hand. He showed an early fondness for books, especially books of poetry and history. While he was yet a child his parents went to reside in Oxford, Ga., the seat of Emory College. In that village of culture and religion he spent most of the first ten years of his life. When he was ten years of age he went with his parents to live in the young town of Atlanta, then first beginning to attract attention as a commercial and social center.

At twelve years of age the serious, earnest boy undertook work as a clerk in a store. But no engagement drew his heart away from books. He learned much in a school taught by his mother, and studied classics with J. T. McGinty, of Atlanta, and I. W. Rudisill, of Sandersville. These studies he pursued in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. Subsequently he spent a term and a half at Emory College, but was never graduated. For a time he was a clerk in the postoffice in Augusta, Ga.

In 1857 he was admitted on trial in the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has spent his life in that ministry, serving as Chaplain in the Confederate Army as well as in many important pastorates.

The foregoing facts show the struggles he had in early life and the difficulties he met in acquiring an education. Nothing daunted by all these obstacles, Dr. Smith has made himself a man of learning by habits of persistent and careful study. While doing the work of an itinerant Methodist preacher he studied rhetoric, logic, philosophy, history, and natural science, as well as theology. He has been and is an omnivorous reader of all that is worth reading. He is especially well acquainted with the great authors of classic English, and by his careful study of them he has acquired for himself a most charming and luminous style. He is the author of a number of excellent volumes, among which may be mentioned, "The History of Methodism in Georgia and Florida," "The Life and Letters of Bishop James O. Andrew," "The Life and Times of Bishop George F. Pierce," "The Life of Bishop Francis Asbury," and "The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People." Besides these larger works he has written many smaller works for children and youths. When it is remembered that he has done much of this literary work while engaged in the active ministry the amount of his labor appears most remarkable. And it must not be forgotten that while a Chaplain in Phillips' Legion he was wounded, in 1862, and has scarcely seen a day of health since. During all these years he has kept a cheerful face, a warm heart, and a busy hand. He richly deserves all the honor that has been done him.

From Emory College he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. He is also one of the vice-presidents of the Methodist Historical Society of New England—an honor given him in recognition of his great work in the department of Methodist history and biography. He knows the history of Georgia and the history of Methodism more perfectly than any living man within the limits of the Commonwealth. The men and movements that have been involved in this history he has studied with the utmost care.

But even beyond his admirable intellectual gifts and literary attainments Dr. Smith is loved and admired for noble moral characteristics. He has followed God and wrought righteousness in the beauty of Christian simplicity, revealing in all his life a loving and faithful heart. With the aged he is a companion, with the middle-aged a wise friend, and with the little children, even in his age and feebleness, he is still "dear brother George." If any man who knows him does not love him, it is a discredit to the unloving soul which withholds from him its affection. Unworldly, unselfish, incorruptible, and unwearying, he has lived for the highest ends and waits in life's twilight the rich reward of Christian fidelity which no temptation has been able to overcome and no trial has been able to overthrow.

He has been twice married. On September 28, 1859, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Ousley. After her death he was married to Miss Nannie L. Lipps. In all the relations of public and private life he has shown the virtues and excellencies of the most elevated Christian character. Georgia has produced no worthier son than George Gilman Smith, D.D.

W. A. Candler.

Rolfe Hunt.

REV. ROLFE HUNT, D.D., of Atlanta, minister, author, and educator, is a product of the new South, having been born just before the closing scenes of the war at Liberty Hill, Pike county, Ga., February 8, 1865. His parents were Rev. F. M. and Frances (Bloodworth) Hunt. The father was both a distinguished minister and prominent educator. While Rolfe was still a small boy his parents moved to Mississippi, where his father became vice-president and professor of science in Harperville College at Harperville, Miss. The family is of mixed origin. The Hunts came from England. The family is an honorable one in the mother country, at least two branches having been granted coats of arms as recorded in the Heralds' College. Their first settlement in America was in Virginia in Colonial days. From Virginia they came to Georgia five generations back. The Bloodworths were Scotch-Irish who came from Ireland to North Carolina when that colony was opened for settlement. They too found their way to Georgia in the early days. Several members of the family have been notable in Georgia history. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Dr. Jno. P. Hunt, was an eminent physician and local preacher. His maternal grandfather, T. S. M. Bloodworth, was a prosperous business man and member of the Georgia Legislature. Hon. O. H. B. Bloodworth, of Forsyth, is an uncle and Hon. Jere M. Pound is a cousin.

Young Hunt in his boyhood attended the nearby common schools of Liberty Hill and High Falls, but the greater part of his education was obtained at Harperville College under the direct supervision of his father. He was graduated from that college with the degree of A.B. in 1893. In 1895 Hunt and Huddleston College, Mississippi, conferred on him the degree of A.M.; Hiwassee College, Tennessee, conferred the degree

Cordially,
Ralph Stuck

of D.D. in 1895. Just as he was entering manhood his father passed away and the care of his mother and the younger children devolved upon him. At the age of twenty-one he entered upon educational work, and has since been more or less actively connected with that line of endeavor. His first work was under the Hunt and Huddleston College Faculty Association. In 1887 he became connected with the high school, Decatur, Miss., as associate principal. In 1890 he was made principal of Dixon (Miss.) high school and while holding that position was in 1892 ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Methodist Church. His friends tried to dissuade him from taking up ministerial work in view of the unusual ability he had shown as an organizer, instructor, and disciplinarian, and urged him not take a step which would be so fatal to his usefulness and prospects. But the young man never hesitated; he felt the call to be imperative, and laying down the school work, he, in 1892, took the pastorate of a church near Barnesville, Ga. His success was immediate, one hundred and thirty members being added to the church in his first year.

On August 23, 1893, he married Miss Susie Brunner, daughter of Rev. John H. and Margaret (Key) Brunner, of Hiwassee, Tenn. Mrs. Hunt's father, who was president of Hiwassee College, enjoyed the peculiar distinction of having been a college president longer than any other man in the United States. Mrs. Brunner was a sister of Judge D. M. Key, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and of Chancellor Summerfield Key, of Chattanooga. Of this marriage four children have been born, all living: Frances Elizabeth, Susie Louise, Brunner Marion, and Lanier. For the past fifteen years Dr. Hunt has led a life of tireless activity. Though apparently of frail physique he is a man of indomitable energy, and never has an idle moment. He has probably preached during these years as many sermons as any other living man, and this has been but a small part of his work.

In October, 1898, he became editor and publisher of *"The Watchman,"* general organ of the Congregational Methodist

Church. The past few years have been of immense activity along all the lines of constructive effort as applied to church work, and every interest has had a share of his attention. In the midst of all of these activities he has found time to organize a number of Congregational Methodist Churches, one of them in Atlanta. At the 1908 session of the Georgia Annual Conference, he was chosen president for the year. This is one of the highest positions to which a minister of his church can attain.

Dr. Hunt has drawn his most helpful inspiration from the Bible and the biographies of Christian heroes. He says that he has been more impressed by Moses than by any other man in history. One of the most eloquent and spiritual preachers in the State, of magnetic and lovable personality, giving unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to his work, he is withal a man of affairs, for in a few brief years the property holdings of his church have greatly increased through his efforts.

All his associates bear affectionate testimony to his efficiency and single-minded love of his work, and throughout the South he has an host of friends and admirers. While devoted to his own church, he is broad-minded and abhors narrow sectarianism, so that he has numerous loving friends in other denominations. As an illustration of his personal popularity it may be mentioned that he has fully one hundred namesakes scattered over the country; the first of these was the son of a steward in the Southern Methodist Church and a later one the son of a Baptist deacon.

Dr. Hunt believes that the best interests of State and nation are to be promoted by practical Christian education in general. This he regards as foundation work to be followed by training each individual along lines indicated by providential leading. He is in sentiment a Prohibitionist, though he acts with the Democratic party in local matters. In addition to the duties arising from connectional interests, he is constantly preaching and lecturing. The development of the Bible school and auxiliary schools and Bible institutes and religious publishing in-

terests are the things nearest his heart during these later years. He has found time in the midst of his multifarious duties to publish a work on the "Founders of Congregational Methodism," another on "Principles of Congregational Methodism," some sermons in pamphlet form, and to make contributions to various periodicals.

When asked to what he attributed his success, Dr. Hunt replied: "What success I have had came out of my trusting God where others have doubted, and holding on where the faint hearted have given up. I am determined the world shall have a demonstration of what God can do through a surrendered life." An interesting suggestion he makes is worth the attention of all good citizens: "Christian relations and influence over foreigners as soon as they arrive, fuller sympathy and co-operation among different bodies of Christians, and better understanding among those of different races." The "gospel of work" and the "gospel of love" have made of Rolfe Hunt a man whom Georgia both loves and honors.

H. B. Suttles.

Drewry Cade Alford.

FOR many years past Drewry Cade Alford has been a conspicuous figure in the life of Hart county. He was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, on February 12, 1856, son of Lodwick and Alsie (Snipes) Alford. His father was a merchant and farmer, who later moved to Hart county, Georgia, was postmaster at Oak Bower for many years, and whose most marked characteristics were rigid integrity and honesty of purpose. Wherever one of these Alford families is found in Georgia, in Alabama or in the Carolinas, they are found to be descended from the North Carolina family founded by James Alford, who migrated from Boston to North Carolina about 1730.

It is a very ancient English family, settled for many centuries at Meaux Abbey, Yorkshire, England. The family name is of Saxon origin, and is said to have been derived from Alfred, the great Saxon King. A branch of the Yorkshire Alfords settled in London, and from that city the original immigrants came to Massachusetts in 1635. It is said that there are two or three peculiarities in connection with this family: The family resemblance has been remarkable through generations, and in nearly every generation the families have been numerous, ranging from seven to twenty children to the family. The three immigrants were: William, born in London in 1608, who with his two brothers, Benedictus and Alexander, came to Boston. William had a son Benjamin, born in 1650; Benjamin a son James, born in 1691; James had a son James William Zion Alford, born about 1730. It is not certain whether he was born in Boston or in North Carolina, for his father moved to North Carolina about that time. James William Zion was a Revolutionary soldier, fought in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House, and was known

Yours Truly
D. C. Alford

as "Captain," which rank he probably held in the service. Captain James William was the father of Lodwick. Lodwick was a Major in the militia, served in the Indian wars, was a planter by occupation, and held several public positions in the civil life of the State. He was the father of Green, who was the immediate ancestor of D. C. Alford. Julius C. Alford, known as the "War Horse of Troup," an ante-bellum Congressman and an Indian fighter, very prominent in the public life of this State seventy years ago, was a member of this family. In the present generation the late Colonel C. A. Alford, of Sylvester, one of the great developers of South Georgia, was also descended from Green Alford. M. C. Alford, Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, was another member of this family. The line of descent in the case of Drewry Cade Alford going backward is, to his father Lodwick, who was son of Drewry, who was son of Lockhart, who was son of Green. The ancestry from that point back to William, the progenitor, has already been given.

Young Alford was a healthy country boy, with mechanical tastes, resided in the country till he was twenty years old, and at the age of sixteen and seventeen served a time at mechanical occupations. His educational period came during the first seven or eight years after the Civil War, when the opportunities for education were very limited. He, however, managed to secure a few years of attendance at the common country schools, but most of his attainments have come by close application and studious habits.

In 1876 he began a mercantile business at Oak Bower. In 1879 he was bookkeeper for Edward Schaefer, in Hartwell. In 1882 he became business manager for Mr. Schaefer. Four years later Mr. Schaefer retired from active business, and Mr. Alford formed a partnership with R. P. Bradley, as Bradley & Alford. In 1892 Mr. Bradley retired, and Mr. Alford continued the business, taking into partnership Mr. McAlpin Thornton, his brother-in-law. The business has been of the most mixed character—conducting a large cotton

warehouse, doing a fertilizer business, carrying a full line of buggies and wagons, representing several old and established fire insurance companies, and, in fact, dealing in nearly anything that will afford a legitimate profit. Mr. Alford's business operations have been eminently successful and he is now one of the largest individual taxpayers in Hart county.

He has not, however, allowed himself to become absorbed in the making of money to the exclusion of other things, and is recognized as one of the most useful citizens of the city and county in a public way. He has been frequently a member of the Board of Aldermen and Mayor pro tem. of the town. Profoundly interested in educational work, he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Hartwell Institute. He has served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and for many years as Inspector of Public Buildings. All of his public work has been of such a character as to draw forth unstinted praise from the people of the community and when retired from any office it was at his own request. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1892, and has served many years as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hart county. In Masonic circles, he has served as Master of his lodge. He has been a director in the Hartwell Bank since its organization in 1889. He has been equally active in religious circles; a deacon in the Baptist Church, and for twenty-five years a superintendent of Hartwell Baptist Sunday school; he was also president of the Hebron Sunday School Convention for many years.

On October 13, 1878, Mr. Alford married Miss Sarah F. Thornton, of Elbert county, Ga., daughter of the lamented Rev. Benjamin Callaway Thornton. Of their marriage eight children have been born, of whom six are now living. Mr. Alford makes unstinted acknowledgment to his wife for the great and helpful influence which she has exerted upon his life, and says that her pure Christian character has been to him a constant example and inspiration. He recalls, also,

that his father's admonition in his youth to be industrious, faithful and true to everything undertaken, was of great influence upon his character at that time, and established him in correct habits.

Measured from any standpoint, his life has not been a failure, yet there are some things that he would like to have done that he has not done, and in that connection, to use his own words: "I did not purchase the truth early enough to accomplish the best results. Buy the truth early, and sell it not." In his reading he has always given the Bible preference. Next to that, he finds most pleasure and advantage in works on political economy, moral essays and standard authors. His advice to the young man beginning life is to learn that self only can destroy one's character; to live within one's means and above suspicion, and never to deceive anyone purposely.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Lee George Council.

AMONG the prominent business leaders of Americus are the Council brothers, both young men. The elder, L. G. Council, was born August 25, 1869, in Sumter county. His parents were George Washington and Martha Caroline (Barwick) Council. His father was a farmer, a banker and a Confederate soldier. His grandfather, Solomon B. Council, came to Americus from Fayetteville, N. C., in 1842. He was one of the early settlers of the section around Americus, and furnished the timbers for the first brick building in that town. The Councils have been settled in North Carolina since the Colonial period. As far back as 1790 there were a dozen families of the name in the State, and that State seems to have been the starting point of the American family.

Young Council obtained his education in Gatewood's Academy, near Americus, and then attended Moore's Business College. In 1885 he began his business career in a cotton warehouse. He speedily developed good business ability, and has made a success of the various enterprises with which he has been connected, until now at the age of forty he is one of the foremost business men of his community. From his earliest manhood he has been interested in farming, and to this day retains those interests. In addition to that, he has conducted steadily a cotton factorage business. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Americus Home Mixture Guano Company, and president of the Planters' Bank, of which he was one of the organizers in 1892 and elected president in 1901. For the first year of its organization, he served as president of the Americus Board of Trade.

Mr. Council is as active in other directions as he is in business. He is a steward and chairman of the board of trustees

for the Methodist Church, and has been honored by appointment as a trustee of Emory College. In politics he is a Democrat, but has taken no active part beyond that of a private citizen.

In 1900 he married Miss Florence Hildreth, daughter of Chas. N. Hildreth, of New York, who has resided in Florida for the last twenty years. They have two children living—Ruth and Elizabeth.

His preferred reading has been along historical lines, and he is a well-informed man. Mr. Council holds the opinion that the best thing that we can do for the future prosperity of this nation is to discover some means whereby we can hold our young people on the farms and teach them to be satisfied there. He wants to see diversified education, as well as diversified farming, and in that opinion he has pretty nearly struck the keynote. We want education in something more than books. He also believes that our people should give very serious consideration to the problems presented by the relations of labor and capital, in order that justice may be done to both sides and a larger measure of happiness given to all our people.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Hiram Nixon Rainey.

IN these days when captains of industry are potent and fortunes are of mushroom growth, when high finance is in the limelight and the exposure of its methods is destructive of confidence and productive of extensive antagonism to the wealth-holding class, it is as refreshing as it is notable to chronicle an instance wherein by intelligent industry, by wise investment and enterprising endeavor a man has risen to affluence without departing from the path of strictest rectitude, and numbers among all his accumulations nothing but clean, honest dollars. Such a man commands the respect of his neighbors and his success is a fountain of inspiration and hope for the generation entering into the battle of life. Such a record would ordinarily sum up a man's career, but in the case of Rev. Hiram Nixon Rainey it is but one feature of an active, beneficent life. For over forty years he has served his people as preacher and pastor, sharing their joys and offering them consolation when sorrow's shadow darkened their homes. His business career has been a thing separate and distinct from, but in no wise interfering with his consecrated labors in the Master's vineyard. His material prosperity has been personally gratifying and at the same time a source of never-ending joy in that it has enabled him to confer lasting benefits upon his fellowman, notably in the establishment of a high school and a college wherein the young men of his county may become amply equipped for a fair start in the race of life.

Hiram Nixon Rainey was born within one mile of his present home at Mulberry, Jackson county, Ga. His father, Erwin Rainey, was a farmer and descended from the Tennessee branch of the Rainey family. His mother was Emily W. S. Pendergrass, a sister of Nixon Pendergrass, a distin-

Very Truly H. N. Ramey

guished lawyer and jurist of San Francisco, whose family was noted for its mentality and political influence, and also a sister of Nathaniel Pendergrass, a pioneer of Jackson county, whose descendants are among the leading and most influential citizens of that section. The only educational advantages enjoyed by Mr. Rainey were those furnished by the country school at Rockwell. Enlisting in the Confederate Army in September, 1862, when only seventeen years of age, he saw active service mainly in Virginia and Tennessee with Longstreet's Corps until the surrender. Returning home in May, 1865, he practically began life with but few advantages. With a naturally alert mind he had, however, neglected no opportunity for study, and securing a place as teacher he was actively engaged in educational work for seven years or until 1872. While teaching Mr. Rainey was engaged in Bible study, and in 1867 was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church.

Since his ordination he has never been without a pastorate and at times has served other churches as well as his own. He combined teaching and preaching until 1872, when he purchased a farm and gave up his work in the schoolroom. Mr. Rainey was married on September 5, 1869, to Amanda Bagwell, and they have one son, Hiram Nixon Rainey, Jr., who has inherited his father's intelligence and business ability. While he met success as a farmer, Mr. Rainey maintained his pastoral relations and performed every duty, at the same time finding ample opportunity for study. He also engaged more or less in financial circles and merchandising from time to time, until these features became permanent factors in his active life.

Mr. Rainey is a Mason and a Democrat. For over thirty years he has been pastor of Hebron Church and moderator of the Mulberry Baptist Association. He is closely identified with and a leading spirit in Perry-Rainey College, Cedar Creek, Hebron, Mt. Moriah, Friendship, Belmont, Hog Mountain, Union Academy and other churches. He is a tower of

strength and a power for good throughout the section, but in his fostering friendship for the cause of education Mr. Rainey has possibly been of the greatest material benefit to the largest number of people. Having personally experienced the limitations of the common country school, and only attained his own education by personal effort, he possessed a keen appreciation of the advantages a high school furnished to a community and so working through the church organization, he in 1892, secured the approval of the Mulberry Baptist Association of the proposition to establish a high school within the association boundary. The erection of the Mulberry high school followed.

Founder and benefactor, Mr. Rainey gave of his time and means and justly earned the gratitude of the people of Auburn and the whole community, for the material advantages of the school were both seen and felt. When the earlier pupils had after three years study completed the course, the fires of ambition burned brightly and there was a general desire for a college career. Few were able to indulge this ambition and so the proposition to establish a college at Auburn was made. A public meeting was held, and the needs of the community, and advantages to be derived from a college were discussed. Mr. Rainey pledged his support, and having the means to put into the institution it was soon in active operation. Here the young men of the community who would be unable to attend any district institution are gratifying their ambition for a college education and the Perry-Rainey College is exerting a power for good, proving an uplifting influence that is felt throughout the section. Mr. Rainey not only virtually established and built the college, but later the dormitory was provided largely through his efforts and generosity and as the institution continues to grow, it is confidently believed that its benefactor will ultimately endow it and otherwise extend its power for good.

Mr. Rainey is a true pastor, leading his people aright in the spiritual field, brightening their homes and lending a help-

ing hand, not only spiritually, but materially when needed. He makes money in business, but philanthropy vies with thrift and his neighbors share his prosperity. His care for riches is for what they may achieve. His open countenance, cheery smile and hearty greeting act like a tonic upon all who meet him and he is justly beloved and valued by his community. With a private fortune estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000, his time is largely occupied in looking after his interests, but he is ever looking for opportunity to cheer and encourage his fellows, and is never happier than when inspiring and enlightening and helping the young.

G. T. Halley.

James Washington Wilson.

IT takes a real life to give fulness to words, energy to sentences, beauty to thought, and richness to that sort of history that ennobles a nation. The memory of the men who live these real and rich lives should be to us both tender and precious. Such was the life of James Washington Wilson, who was born in South Carolina on the 8th day of October, 1833, and died in Winder, Georgia, on December 24, 1906.

Mr. Wilson's father was Benjamin Wilson, one of those sturdy old pioneer Methodists who, after once establishing in his home the family altar, never deviated from a zealous adherence to the cause of religion to which he gave freely of his means, as well as of his energies.

James W. Wilson came to Gwinnett county, Georgia, as a boy. He was reared on a farm, under a strict parental control that cultivated the higher and better things of life, while nourishing the body and training the mind. Arriving at manhood, he was married to Miss Mattie Loveless, daughter of Rev. Levi Loveless, who was one of the staunch Baptist descendants of that Puritan stock who did not hold their lives dear when they were demanded in defense of the faith once delivered to the saints. Upon their marriage they mutually agreed to unite with the Presbyterian Church, and for the remainder of their lives lived true to its faith and met every religious duty promptly and gladly. To them were born eight children. The firstborn, Ada, died in early girlhood. The next in age, Gippie, grew to womanhood and married Mr. George Craig, who is now one of the prominent citizens in Georgia. She died in October, 1902. The living children are James M. Wilson, a wealthy planter and merchant; Alden M. Wilson, also a substantial planter and merchant, Mayor

Yours Very truly
Jas H Wilson

of Dacula and president of the Dacula Banking Company. Mattie married J. G. Hood, a strong man of high purposes, who owns a fine plantation and is giving his children the advantages of education in the best schools of the State. Dr. Benjamin B. Wilson, another son, is a graduate of the Medical College of the State of Georgia; is doing a large practice and gathering to himself wealth, as well as a good name. He has a very promising future. Julian Wilson, the youngest son, is a planter and merchant of Winder, Georgia. He ranks among the foremost enterprising citizens of that thriving city, and enjoys the confidence of the people, as is evidenced by his having been kept as Councilman for seven years, and now acting as Mayor pro tem. Essie, the youngest daughter, married T. J. Sammon, a merchant noted for his goodness of heart, who numbers as friends his entire acquaintance; and notwithstanding his generosity of disposition is, by reason of his business capacity, acquiring substantial means. All these children were brought up in an ideal home. Its family altar was never torn down. It was given to hospitality to such an extent that its door was ever open, and all who entered received a welcome that can only be appreciated when such graces of liberality are so richly cultivated. While that home was maintained, the stranger at the gate as well as the wayfaring man was made a part of the household at will. The rule was mild, but firm, and the discipline was such as to develop symmetrical and strong character.

James Washington Wilson was an able business man and left a large estate, but—something that is more to be desired—he left a good name, which he fully merited, and which was his richest legacy to his children. He was identified with every enterprise that stood for the uplifting of the community; was one of the founders of the Perry-Rainey Institute, a trustee from the beginning, and gave his support to it unsparingly. That institute now represents between thirty and forty thousand dollars of investment; is the center of interest

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and the basis of hope for the higher education of this part of the great State of Georgia.

Mr. Wilson was also a strong friend of the Sunday school work, giving to it much time and energy. He organized the Bold Spring Union Sunday School Association, and was its president for a number of years. That association represented all the Sunday schools of the eastern section of the county and did great good. Its fruits are still being gathered in a constantly increasing ratio and in the development of better men and women.

The best part of this good man's life came at the end. After he had faced its difficulties and fought its battles bravely, when the inevitable hour came, which comes to us all, he blessed his children one by one, and then collectively, saying to them: "Stand together; be one; quit yourselves like men." And so fell on sleep, feeling assured of the glorious realities of the faith which had enabled him to lead such a clean, true, strong, godly life.

Personally, the writer desires to pay this tribute. Brother Wilson for thirty-four years was my fellow-helper; his home was mine; his fellowship was sweet; his counsel was safe; his friendship was true; his help was ready. I feel that I owe this, and take pleasure in paying this tribute to his name that I owe to his memory, he who stood by me as no other man for such a period of years. He was a man; take him for all in all, I shall seldom look upon his like again.

H. N. Rainey.

James Alexander Moss.

IN JAMES A. MOSS, the little town of Tignall possesses a citizen whose business activities would do credit to a much larger community. Like a majority of the business and professional leaders of Wilkes county, Mr. Moss is a native of the county, born on January 14, 1857. His father was Tignall Livingston Moss. He was a prominent teacher, farmer, a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army, serving as Lieutenant in Company G, Sixty-first Georgia Regiment, was wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, and died a prisoner at Frederick City, Md. His mother's maiden name was Martha Burns Huling.

This particular branch of the Moss family was founded by three brothers who settled in Virginia in the Colonial period. The grandfather of our subject came from that State and settled in that part of Wilkes county which is now included in Lincoln county, in the early part of the last century.

Young Moss attended as a boy the schools at Tignall, where he was born, and later the University of Georgia. At a very early age he began farming, and followed that with conspicuous success until about 1888, when he became interested in the mercantile business at Tignall. Still retaining his large farming interests, for he has found that money invested in farming pays as well as in any other line, he has conducted his mercantile interests with success, and in 1889 his business abilities were recognized by his election as a director in the Washington Exchange Bank, then being organized. When the National Bank of Wilkes was organized, in 1902, he was elected to the presidency, and has retained that position up to the present. He is also a director in the Tignall Ginning Company. When, in 1909, the Bank of Tignall was organized he was made a director. His immense activity, even

with all these varied interests, does not find full occupation, so he has served as a member of the Tignall town council since the town was incorporated, and Jury Commissioner since 1893. He has also been president of the Board of Education of Wilkes county since 1900. Under his administration the school term has steadily been lengthened and a number of districts have voted tax.

In 1887 Mr. Moss married Miss America Walton, a daughter of Jesse and America (Moss) Walton, of Mississippi. They have four living children: Janie Burns, Livingston Westley, James Wyatt and Jessie America Moss.

In his political beliefs, Mr. Moss is a stannch Democrat. A lover of good reading, he has found the most pleasure and profit in biblical reading and in standard history and biography. An active contributor to the material and educational interests of the community, he is not less active in forwarding its religious interests, and for twenty years past has served the Methodist Church as a steward. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Moss considers two questions as of first importance to our people: The first is, to find some solution of this great and overshadowing race problem in the South. Like all thoughtful men, he recognizes the difficulties, and the necessity for an earnest consideration of a way out. He regards compulsory education as essential to the future prosperity and happiness of our people. As might be expected from a man of his intelligence, he sees clearly that there are many people who will not do their duty by their children. Hence, like many other thoughtful men he is now coming to the conclusion that it is the duty of the State to step in and compel the negligent citizens to the performance of their duty.

Mr. Moss has won a strong and influential position in Wilkes county, and to those who know the conservative population of that county, the position which he has won is equal to a certificate of his merits as a citizen.

A. B. Caldwell.

Sincerely Yours
T. H. Krugshaber

Victor Hugo Kriegshaber.

VICTOR HUGO KRIEGSHABER, civil engineer, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Louisville, Ky., on March 27, 1859. His father, William Kriegshaber, was a successful general insurance agent, and his mother, Regina Sommers, was a member of a well-known and influential Jewish family. The Kriegshaber family began its career in America with the father of our subject, who emigrated to this country with Carl Schurz, and his little band of German revolutionists, having been exiled from Prussia on account of his activities in the revolution of 1848. The family originally belonged to Germany.

Victor Hugo was sent to the Hailsman German-English Academy, at Louisville, and afterwards completed his education in the University Preparatory, at Frankfort-on-the Main and in the University at Darmstadt, Germany, in which institutions of learning he remained during the years 1875-1880. At his graduation he received the degree of Civil Engineer, a profession he has since followed with success.

Like all young men with ambition, Mr. Kriegshaber immediately sought an outlet for his energies and talents, and secured a position with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as assistant engineer and draughtsman, in which capacities he was connected with the building of the line to Jellico, Tenn. Capable service in his first work led to employment by the Central of Georgia Railway where he first served as engineer in charge of maintenance of way and later became assistant to General Manager Morris Belknap. After ten years given to his profession, he became identified with business in Atlanta, first as a dealer in and then as both dealer in and manufacturer of building supplies. His career as busi-

ness man has now for eighteen years been attended with signal successes. He is identified with the growth and prosperity of Atlanta, and occupies a foremost place in affairs of commercial and public interest.

Among the well-known enterprises with which he is connected is the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, of which he is president. He is also secretary of the Atlanta Art Glass Company; is one of the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; is vice-president for Georgia of the National Builders' Supply Association; director of the Associated Charities; president of the Federation of Jewish Charities; trustee of the Hebrew Orphans Home; and trustee of the Jewish Temple of Atlanta. Each of these offices carries dignity and importance with it, and each one Mr. Kriegshaber has held with credit to himself.

In social organizations, Mr. Kriegshaber has membership with the Standard Club and the Mechanical and Manufacturers' Club, both being Atlanta institutions. He belongs to the Democratic party, and while he does not actively engage in the political affairs, he carries much influence to that party in elections.

Mr. Kriegshaber was born and reared in the Jewish faith, the faith of his forefathers, and he has done much to make that religion an established power for good and usefulness in his community. His fine perceptions of life and its higher meaning has led Mr. Kriegshaber to give much serious thought to the betterment of the human race. He believes that the best interests of the nation are to be promoted by a compulsory education of all children up to sixteen years of age, and that trade schools should follow the grammar schools. He also believes strongly in the benefits derived from public playgrounds in the cities, as a means towards the fullest physical development of the children. He advocates also a strict enforcement of the child labor laws. His belief in the future greatness of his own and other States may be summed up in one of his own expressions along that line of

thought which is, "Educational and moral development will always produce the highest standard and type of citizenship. Our welfare lies along these fundamental principles, all else will naturally follow."

Mr. Kriegshaber has made two successful and happy marriages. His first marriage was with Miss Blanche Lieberman, a member of one of the most widely-known families in the South, who died in 1902. His second wife was Miss Adaline Mayer. Two children were born to him by the first marriage. They are William Victor and Marion C. Kriegshaber.

Mr. Kriegshaber is an example of what a man with brains, culture and business tact can accomplish. He has been engaged in the building supply business and manufacturing of building specialties in Atlanta for nearly eighteen years, and has helped in the upbuilding of the city by bringing into it only the best of materials of the various kinds he represents. He is withal a personally popular man, and one of influence. A constant reader and student of good literature, Mr. Kriegshaber has found special pleasure and inspiration in works bearing upon civic development, sociology and philanthropy, and the inspiration has been of so practical a value that he has become a leader in the charitable and philanthropic work of the city which he has made his home, and to the betterment of whose people he gives ungrudgingly of his time, his brain, and his money.

(Mrs.) Lollie Belle Wylie.

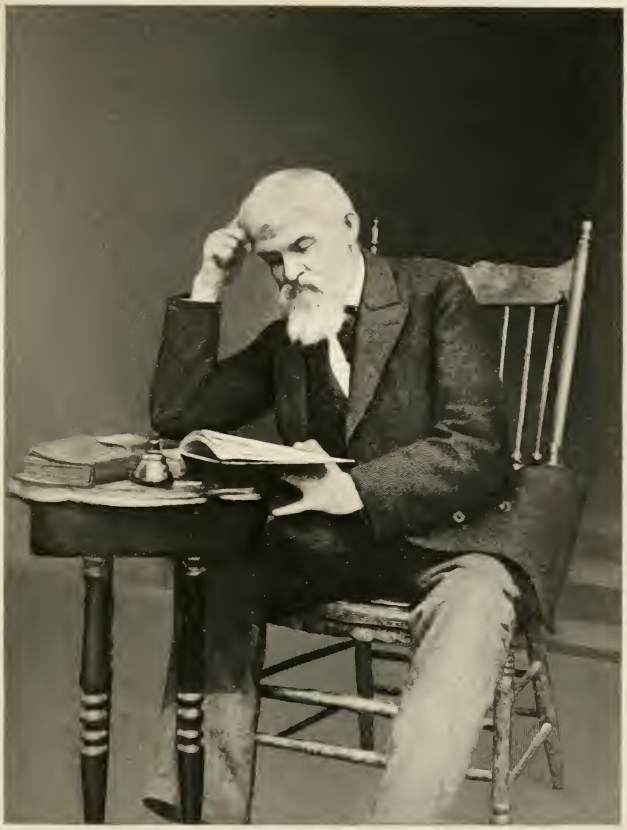
Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt.

DR. PRATT was of the second generation in Georgia of a family which now, for three generations, has given useful men to the State. The family is of English origin and is traced back in direct line through Connecticut and Massachusetts to Hertfordshire in England, where the records show it to have been established since the Middle Ages.

Lieutenant William Pratt, who was of the eighth generation of Hertfordshire Pratts, was a son of the Rev. William Pratt of Stevenye, England, and came to Massachusetts with Hooker in 1633. In 1636 he and his brother John appear among the original settlers of Hartford, Conn., to whom lands were allotted. In 1637 he was one of the soldiers in an expedition against the Pequot Indians and was allotted one hundred acres of land for his services in this expedition.

The Rev. Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt, D.D., a lineal descendant of Lieutenant William Pratt, was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1820, studied for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach in 1823, and ordained to the work of the ministry by the Presbytery of New Brunswick at Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1824. He came to Georgia from Saybrook, Conn., in 1825, and in 1826 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Darien, in which charge he remained for fourteen years.

He married Catharine Barrington King, daughter of Roswell King, of Darien, March 11, 1830. He removed to Roswell, Cobb county, at the time of the original settlement of that place in 1840, his family being one of the noted South Georgia seven who founded the town of Roswell. With him came Roswell King, Barrington King, James Bullock, Bayard Hand, John Dunwoody, John Lewis and their families.



Truly Yours
W. A. Hall

In 1854 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Oglethorpe University. Of his union with Catharine Barrington King ten children were born, Dr. Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt being the third.

The establishment of the town of Roswell was effected two years after the removal of the Cherokee Indians, which was completed in 1838. At this time Mr. Roswell King erected the cotton mill which is in successful operation to-day, the property of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, this mill being one of the earliest erected in the South. The Rev. Dr. Pratt served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Roswell until 1879, when he died from the effects of a paralytic stroke in the fifty-sixth year of his ministry and the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Dr. Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt, the subject of this sketch, represented the second generation in Georgia. He was born at Darien, McIntosh county, Georgia, January 25, 1834. He received his early schooling at Roswell and graduated from Oglethorpe University in 1852 with the degree of A.M. He also graduated from the Savannah Medical College in 1856 with the degree of M.D. Dr. Pratt never practiced his profession as a physician, but devoted his entire life to scientific pursuits, especially to chemistry, mineralogy and geology. After his graduation he followed up his scientific studies at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, as a pupil of Prof. Louis Agassiz in geology, Prof. E. N. Horsford in chemistry, and Prof. Wyman in engineering. It will be noted, therefore, that he had the advantage of receiving his scientific instruction from the most distinguished men of the day. He was a man of the most methodical habits and untiring industry. His mind received and retained impressions as a piece of wax and his information upon all scientific subjects was marvelous.

On November 14, 1855, Dr. Pratt was married, at Milledgeville, to Julia Eliza Stubbs, fifth daughter of Baradall Palmer and Eliza (Hammond) Stubbs, and of this union seven children were born. Julia Eliza Stubbs was a granddaughter of Col. Abner Hammond, a soldier of the Revolution, who was Secre-

tary of State from 1811 to 1823 and who removed from Louisville, Jefferson county, with the State Administration at the time the State Capital was removed to Milledgeville.

After Dr. Pratt's death a manuscript found in his desk gave a complete record of his life work from graduation up to a period of six years preceding his death. From this record we learn that from 1858 to 1861 he was professor of chemistry in Savannah Medical College. The year 1861 found him installed as professor of chemistry and geology at Oglethorpe University; but the outbreak of the War between the States carried him into the service of the Confederacy. He organized a company under the name of "Jordan Grays," named in honor of the Hon. Lee Jordan, of Baldwin county, Georgia, whose generosity enabled it to procure its entire equipment. This company was mustered into the service of the State of Georgia on November 28, 1861, the commanding officers being as follows, to wit: Captain, Nathaniel Alpheus Pratt; First Lieutenant, William Caraker; Second Lieutenant, Aleck Moffett; Junior Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Stubbs.

Immediately after its organization the "Jordan Grays" was ordered to the coast at Savannah, but in the course of a few months the Confederate States Government, recognizing Dr. Pratt's unusual scientific ability, detached him for service in "The Confederate States Nitre and Mining Bureau," the commission assigned him being that of assistant chief with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. As the chief scientific adviser of the Bureau, his services were largely used in the investigation of the native resources of the South, particularly in connection with war materials and supplies, one of the interests of the Nitre and Mining Bureau being the manufacture from animal matter of nitrate of potash for the manufacture of gunpowder. Dr. Pratt served in this capacity throughout the war, his headquarters being at the Nitre and Mining Bureau at Augusta, where an extensive chemical laboratory had been established and was maintained by the Confederate States Government.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Dr. Pratt moved to Charleston, S. C., with the intention of constructing a chemical works for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, realizing that the future of the South would depend upon the development of its native resources and in the inauguration of industrial enterprises, and that those more nearly related to its great agricultural interests were most needed. The reason for his selection of Charleston as the location for his proposed chemical works was that during his search of the Southern States for materials for the manufacture of gunpowder he saw certain rocky nodules north of the city of Charleston, on what was known as Charleston Neck, which excited his curiosity and interest. He carried a few of these nodules to Augusta for examination and full chemical investigation, having convinced himself that the material was phosphate of lime, precisely the crude material needed for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. Unfortunately, and before his analyses could be completed, the entire chemical laboratory of the Nitre and Mining Bureau was suddenly destroyed by fire, Dr. Pratt losing not only the samples and investigation he then had under way, but a large amount of his own property. Upon his arrival in Charleston, he immediately began his investigation of these deposits which he suspected to be of the highest grade and precisely the material desired by him, and on August 10, 1867, he completed a series of exhaustive analyses of this rock from Ashley River basin, proving that he had in hand the highest grade and most extensive deposits then known to the world. In October, 1867, he organized the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, this company being chiefly backed by Mr. George T. Lewis, of Philadelphia. A large territory covering the phosphate rock deposits was acquired and active mining operations begun on a large scale.

In 1868 he organized The Etiwan Phosphate Company and erected the largest sulphuric acid works in the United States in the face of adverse written opinion expressed to his board of directors by Eastern experts that the climate of Charleston was totally unsuited for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. These

works proved immensely successful and the enterprise thus established by Dr. Pratt spread rapidly, until within a very few years after his first sulphuric acid plant was built at Charleston, the county of Charleston manufactured more sulphuric acid than any other State in the Union.

In 1870 Dr. Pratt published and distributed a pamphlet describing his discovery of the native bone phosphates of South Carolina, their distribution on land and their deposition in the beds of the rivers contiguous to Charleston and Beaufort. He incorporated into this pamphlet a map of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida and indicated by a line the probable locations at which native bone phosphates might in future be found. The line which was traced on the map of Florida, curiously enough, was found to cover the precise territory in which, thirty years afterwards, the great Florida phosphates were discovered.

In 1869 Dr. Pratt applied to the South Carolina Legislature for a charter and for permission to dredge the rivers for phosphate on condition of paying the State $1 per ton royalty. Those were "Reconstruction days," and a corrupt Legislature, finding itself unable to dispose of the privilege to another applicant at 20 cents per ton royalty, was finally "influenced" by the other applicant to kill Dr. Pratt's application and give the privilege to the other applicant at the $1 per ton offered by Dr. Pratt. He thus lost the valuable privilege of dredging the navigable waters of the State for phosphate, but the State of South Carolina gained millions of dollars through his sense of justice.

His reputation as a scientist being now thoroughly established, in the fall of 1870 he was elected professor of applied science in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. His call to Lexington came just before the death of General Robert E. Lee, who was then president of that institution; but having already made his plans for an extensive visit to England and Continental Europe in order to study still further the great branches of chemical manufacture into which he had entered and which greatly interested him, he concluded first to make this visit, which he did in 1871, and upon his return accepted and occu-

pied the chair of applied science at Lexington from 1872 to 1876. In 1876 he resigned from Washington and Lee University, believing that his greater usefulness lay in the practical development of the native resources of the South.

In 1872 he invented a valuable process for the manufacture of acid phosphate. In 1873 he secured a legislative charter for the Virginia Chemical and Mining Company, with the intention of developing the pyrites deposits at Tolersville, Va., now Mineral City, where great quantities of high-grade ores suitable for the manufacture of sulphuric acid exist; but his backer in the proposed organization having suddenly lost his life, the Virginia enterprise was abandoned. Among his other practical activities were the organization of the United States Fertilizer Company, of Camden, N. J., the discovery in connection with Dr. George Little of the halloysites and bauxites of Georgia and Alabama. In 1879 he opened in Atlanta the Georgia Geological, Chemical and Mining Bureau, and in 1879-80 served as State Chemist. In 1881 he organized, with Cincinnati capital, the Georgia Chemical and Mining Company and built its plant. In manufacturing its sulphuric acid he used pyrites from Haralson county, Georgia, having erected one of the two successful pyrites furnaces then in existence in the United States. In 1882 he engineered and constructed the Nashville Fertilizer Company, at Nashville, Tenn., and in 1883, in connection with Mr. H. H. Colquitt and others, organized the Furman Farm and Improvement Company and erected their works at East Point, Georgia. In the same year he discovered the rich lithia waters near Austell, Ga., and assisted in their development. In 1885 to 1889 he served as geologist to the Department of Agriculture of Georgia. From 1889 to 1895 he was occupied locating and developing the phosphate deposits of Florida, and in 1894 established in Florida, together with two of his sons, Arthur W. and George L. Pratt, the Florida Geological, Chemical and Mining Bureau. In 1895 he moved to Lithia Springs, Georgia, where he resided until 1900, when he moved to Decatur, where he lived until October 31, 1906, when he was suddenly killed by a fast train on the Georgia Railroad.

In addition to his scientific attainments, Dr. Pratt invented a number of valuable chemical processes. He was an inventor by right of birth. His maternal great-grandmother, Sarah Fitch, was a sister of John Fitch, the American inventor of East Windsor, Conn., to whom authorities assign the credit for the original invention of the steamboat seventeen years before Fulton ran his "Clermont" on the Hudson. In 1785 Fitch had completed his first model of a steamboat. Two years later a successful trial trip with a second boat was made on the Delaware River, and in the summer of 1790 a steam passenger boat built by him made regular trips for fares between Philadelphia and Burlington with a speed of eight miles an hour. In spite of the success of his invention, he was unable to get funds to insure the business success of the enterprise, and his first steamboat not having been able to earn its expenses, he went to France hoping to secure construction contracts for steamboats from the French Government. He was unsuccessful, however, in persuading the French authorities that the invention was a practical one and returned to the United States. In 1817 a committee of the New York Legislature formally declared that John Fitch was the inventor of the steamboat. (Encyclopedia Britannica, etc.)

As a chemist, geologist, inventor, engineer and discoverer, Dr. Pratt was in the very first rank. In his forty years of intense activity he probably did more as a developer of the South than any other man. With him the work was everything. If the discovery which was to benefit his fellowmen brought him profit, it was all in the day's work, but the discovery was the thing worth while. No more useful man has lived in Georgia, and his sons are following in his footsteps.

Nathaniel P. Pratt.

Mallie Adkin Clark.

IF from any group of able men in a given profession, one should select the most distinguished and should seek out the reason for that eminence, it would be found to be twofold. In the first place, they have continued to be students in their profession; in the second, they have extended their interests beyond mere personal success and local concerns into activities that make for the public good and betterment of their calling. At any rate, these causes may fairly be said to lie behind the eminence of Dr. Mallie Adkin Clark, of Macon, Georgia. His habit of study Dr. Clark inherited from his father, A. J. Clark, who in his own schools prepared his son for college; and that the pedagogical bias persists appears in the various positions as lecturer, professor, and dean, through which the busy physician finds time to help raise the standard of his profession. His wider interests are indicated by positions he has held in organizations of physicians and by his active contribution to medical journals.

Dr. Clark's ancestors were Southerners of the ruling class in antebellum days. On both sides of the family they were South Carolinians. Before the Civil War the Clarks and Wilkinsons, on the father's side, moved from South Carolina into Sumter county, Georgia. From the same State the Morrises and the Fords, ancestors of Dr. Clark's mother, moved to Russell county, Alabama. While Dr. Clark shows his inherited traits and manifests them outwardly by an air of dignity and reserve, it is characteristic of the man to set more store by personal achievement than by reflected credit from former generations.

A. J. Clark was born and reared in Sumter county, Georgia. In 1865 he moved to Alabama, where he was married to Abi Morris, and where he lived till 1875. Then he returned to

Georgia, and is still living in Sumter, his native county. In the meantime, his son, Mallie Adkin, the subject of this sketch, was born. This was in Russell county, Ala., September 1, 1866. His early education was attained under his father's instruction in the schools of Hurtsboro, Ala., Reynolds, Ga., and Andersonville, Ga. When he was ready for college, he entered Mercer University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1885, and from which he also received the degree of A.M. in 1888. His professional training was received in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1890.

Dr. Clark began the practice of his profession in April, 1890, in the little town of Bluffton, Ga. After a year and a half he was induced to seek another field, and in October, 1891, he moved to Barnesville, where he continued active practice for nearly six years. On April 5, 1897, he came to Macon, where his career has been a rapid rise in his profession and in the esteem of those who know him.

Dr. Clark has been twice married, on December 23, 1890, to Lonnie Hattaway, who lived only until December 3, 1891; and on June 7, 1894, to Irma Murphey. Of this last marriage there are three children living: Irma, Martha, and Milledge Clark.

To Dr. Clark's eminence as a physician, as well as his interest in the welfare of the public and advancement of his profession, is due his activity in medical organizations. He has been a prominent member in the Bibb County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Georgia, the American Medical Association, the National Association on Tuberculosis, and the American Pharmaceutical Association. Offices he has held are, vice-president of the Medical Association of Georgia, 1904-05; secretary of the committee on tuberculosis of the Medical Association of Georgia, 1904-07; member and chairman of council of the Medical Association of Georgia, 1905-07; president of the Medical Association of Georgia, 1907-08. Locally, Dr. Clark is member of the board of control of the Macon Hospital; physi-

cian to the Macon Hospital, to the Methodist Episcopal Orphans' Home, and to Wesleyan College.

In the imparting of instruction Dr. Clark has brought honor to himself in various fields. He has been lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Law School of Mercer University since 1897. He has also been professor of materia medica in the School of Pharmacy, Mercer University, since its organization in 1903, and dean of the School of Pharmacy since 1906. In the Macon Hospital Training School for Nurses he has been professor of materia medica, dietetics and chemistry since 1902.

To the medical journals Dr. Clark has been an active contributor. Some titles he has written under are "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," "Trionol as a Hypnotic," "Treatment of Entero-Colitis," "Medical Ethics," "Medical Organization," "Quacks in Medicine."

In religious faith Dr. Clark is a valued member of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat. Personally he is fearless, honest in facing the truth and in forming opinions, and honest in expressing them. In fact, his habit of plain speech has been known to frighten some timid souls, who later, when they learned his skill and the basis of truth on which he lives and moves and has his being, turned to him with a confidence they could not have held in a physician of smoother tongue.

Though still a young man, as physicians go, Dr. Clark has already attained an eminence in his profession that marks him as one of the leading citizens of Georgia.

H. A. Van Landingham.

John Goldwire McCall.

CAPTAIN JOHN GOLDWIRE McCALL, of Quitman, is of Scotch descent, as his name would indicate. His grandfather, Rev. William McCall, came to America direct from Scotland, and settled at Society Hill, on the Pee Dee River in South Carolina. He was a Baptist preacher, a clean, pure man, whose influence was for good. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he enlisted with the Patriots and rose to the rank of Colonel under that intrepid soldier, Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox." After the Revolution he removed to Georgia, settling in what is now Screven county.

Francis Stephen McCall, the father of Captain McCall, lived in Screven county, and was a farmer. It was here on his father's farm that the subject of this biography was born, January 18, 1836. He recalls the strong intellectuality and religious convictions of his father which were conscientiously carried into his everyday life. Captain McCall's mother was Anna (Dopson) McCall, a member of a wealthy and influential family of Beaufort, South Carolina. Late in the father's life the family moved to Brooks county and built up a fine estate.

Young McCall was a robust lad and early developed a taste for books. Growing up on his father's plantation, he made a regular hand plowing a mule, which not only taught him patience, but gave him endurance for the trying ordeal that awaited him in common with the other young men of the South.

After thorough preparation for college, Mr. McCall matriculated at Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he took high rank as a student, graduating in 1858 with second honor. The following year he pursued post-graduate courses at the same institution in French, German and Syriac. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by his Alma Mater, and in 1858 he was made adjunct professor of mathematics and lan-

Very truly
J. G. W. Cale

guages and the following year was given the chair of Greek and Hebrew, which he held till after the outbreak of the War between the States in 1861.

Giving up a long cherished desire for extensive study in the universities of the Old World, he enlisted in March, 1862, in Company K of the Fiftieth Georgia Regiment. After three months' service, he was transferred with his regiment to General Longstreet's Corps in Virginia. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and participated in numerous battles of the Virginia campaigns, such as second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, and Gettysburg. Returning from Sharpsburg, Captain McCall was given three companies of infantry and a section of artillery and assigned the important task of holding a bridge across the Antietam creek. It was while here that Captain McCall was wounded, a minie ball shattering his lower jaw to such an extent that it was necessary to remove a large part of the jawbone. Thus disabled, he was forced to abandon military service, and as soon as his health would permit, returned to his home in Brooks county. He was made Probate Judge of the county and soon after began the practice of law. He has long been one of the leaders of the local bar and has been successful in his practice before the courts of Georgia as well as of the United States.

He has been a lifelong friend of popular education. He organized the Quitman high school and has been president of the Brooks County Board of Education for a number of years. His efforts to advance the cause of higher Christian education have been no less energetic. As a trustee of Mercer University he has had occasion to study the problems of the denominational colleges and deprecates the secularizing tendency and effects of State education. He says, "The Bible is the foundation of good morals, good moral character is the foundation of good citizenship, and moral citizenship is the only guarantee of the perpetuity of constitutional government. Christian education has given us as a people international prominence and placed us in the front rank of nations. If the State by taxation and ap-

propriation monopolizes education and minimizes or suppresses biblical teaching, the effect on the character of the people can be foreseen."

Captain McCall thinks the only solution to the race problem lies in "a wise and just system of race legislation" which shall recognize the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon. Lacking the "elemental characteristics" of the stronger race, he does not believe the negro will ever respond to the same incentives.

Captain McCall has entered heartily into the commercial development of Quitman, where he is recognized as a safe leader. He was Mayor of the city from 1899 to 1901, and on the organization of The Farmers and Merchants Bank was made its first president.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, as were his father and grandfather before him. He is active in the councils of his denomination, having been president of the Mercer Baptist Association. He is now one of the vice-presidents of the Georgia Baptist State Convention, and a live Sunday school superintendent. He was for two years a member of the Farmers Congress of the United States. Next after his professional reading, Captain McCall has found biography the most helpful, but has given a large place to theology. His favorite pastime is bird hunting.

On January 30, 1867, he was married to Miss Rosa Bobo, a daughter of Dr. Virgil Bobo and niece of Congressman E. J. Black. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are living. They are: Mrs. Rosa Lee Lewis, Mrs. Richie Black Carter, Miss Nonnie McCall, Mrs. Edna Floride Tidwell and John Francis McCall.

To the young, Captain McCall commends "avoidance of bad habits, a strict adherence to the right in all circumstances, industry and economy, and above all, love and obedience to Jesus Christ. Notwithstanding his advanced years, Captain McCall's deep interest in Christian education induced him in 1904 to accept the position of president of the board of trustees of Mercer University and he has rendered most valuable service in that important office.

A. B. Caldwell.

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J. M. Kiddy, M.D.

Frank Morris Ridley.

THE student of history can not think of the family name of Ridley without recalling that heroic old Bishop of London who, under "Bloody Mary," went to the stake before he would renounce his religious convictions. The student of Georgia history in seeing the name of Ridley is constrained to think of the medical profession, for the Georgia Ridleys appear to be largely wedded to that useful and honorable vocation.

Ridley is a very old English name, and aside from the famous historical character of the martyred Bishop, a dozen or more families of the name have occupied many honorable positions throughout the centuries. At the present time, in Great Britain they have a retired Bishop, a Viscount and a Knight in the family. The Ridleys have been connected with America since the Colonial period, and curiously enough, as far back as 1790, all the Ridleys of that day were congregated either in Maine or in the Southern States of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. The Virginia and Carolina Ridleys made an honorable history in our Revolutionary struggle. Thomas Ridley, of Virginia, was commissioned Major of the Sixth Virginia Continental Regiment on the 1st of March, 1777. Day Ridley, of North Carolina, served on the Edenton Committee of Safety in 1775 and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776 which formulated the first Constitution of the State. Thomas D. Ridley, of North Carolina, appears as a Lieutenant in the Second Artillery in the War of 1812.

In Georgia, the most distinguished man of the name was Dr. Robert A. T. Ridley, of LaGrange. Three of his sons, Dr. Robert Berrien Ridley, of Atlanta; Dr. Charles Bromfield Ridley, of LaGrange, and Dr. Frank Morris Ridley, of LaGrange, the subject of this sketch, are physicians. Going back a little bit, we find that Dr. James Ridley was an eminent physician of Ox-

ford, North Carolina, and that three of his sons came to Georgia, where one of them, Dr. Charles L. Ridley, was a noted physician of Hancock and Jasper counties. We find, therefore, in the present and last generations of Ridleys in Georgia, six physicians.

Dr. Frank Morris Ridley, of LaGrange, was born in that town on January 1, 1856. His father, Dr. Robert A. T. Ridley, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, and married Mary E. Morris, daughter of John Morris, of North Carolina. He graduated from the Charleston Medical College, came to Georgia and practiced his profession in Troup county with eminent success. He took a keen interest in public affairs, but was too entirely devoted to his profession to enter public life beyond a limited extent, and in which he could have obtained any office within the gift of the people. He was induced to represent his district in the General Assembly, both as a member of the House and the Senate; but beyond that would not consent to engage in public life.

Frank Morris Ridley received his academic training under Captain Robert E. Park, late State Treasurer of Georgia, who was at that time head of the LaGrange high school. From the LaGrange high school, young Ridley entered the State University, and was graduated with the class of 1875, and during his college term, in 1874, won a medal for oratory, which talent he has improved and is now one of the State's effective speakers when occasion demands. This class (1875) has been made notable by the distinction won in various pursuits by many of its members. Among them may be mentioned: William H. Fleming, of Augusta; Joseph Henry Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court; Hamilton McWhorter, great railroad lawyer; John C. Hart, Attorney-General of the State; Judge George Gober; Marion Erwin, United States Attorney; Judge Andrew J. Cobb, Pleasant J. Stovall, editor; and John Temple Graves, literary man and orator. After graduating from the State University, Dr. Ridley entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, and subsequently Tulane University, at New Orleans.

He graduated in medicine in 1880; began the practice of his profession, and won immediate success. He developed into a physician and surgeon of unusual skill; but not yet satisfied with his attainments, he later went to New York and took post-graduate courses. It is said of Dr. Ridley that his practice is as large as that of any physician in Georgia, and his services are called into demand in every part of the State. During Governor Atkinson's incumbency he was appointed president of the State Board of Health in 1898, and reappointed by Governor Terrell. His service in that important position covered a short period, and resigning was reappointed to the State Board of Medical Examiners, which position he still holds. In 1895 he was president of the State Medical Association. He gave four years of service as Surgeon of the First Battalion of Georgia Cavalry. Dr. Ridley is chief surgeon of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and the Western Railway of Alabama, which appointments constitute the highest testimonial to his professional standing.

There is another trait in these Ridleys outside of their preference for medicine,—they are capable business men, and Dr. Ridley has a full measure of this quality. He is a director in the LaGrange Cotton Mills and of the LaGrange National Bank. Like his father before him, he takes a keen interest in public affairs, but will not consent to enter public life. In 1888 to 1890 he served as Mayor of the city of LaGrange, and was tendered nomination to the United States Congress, which was equivalent to an election. This nomination he declined, as he felt it would break in upon his professional career to which he is wedded. He has, however, frequently represented his people in Democratic conventions, State and National.

His favorite recreations are out-of-door sports and open-air exercises, and he is never more happy than when trotting over the fields with his gun in hand and his dogs at his heels. He also enjoys horseback riding.

Dr. Ridley can not recall at what time he decided to enter the medical profession. His predilections in that direction go back

so far that they must have been inherited. He freely acknowledges his indebtedness to the tender care and teachings of his mother, and later to the inspiration and love of a noble wife, and that these have largely controlled his life and helped him to win the success which he has attained. Dr. Ridley believes that the most successful life must be based upon physical development, as well as proper mental attainments; that a clean and strong body controlled by a mind filled with honesty of purpose and charity of spirit, commendable ambition and strong purposes will win a just measure of reward.

His earliest known ancestor on the paternal side in this country was James M. Ridley; and on his maternal side was Julian Dupre. These two came from England and France respectively, the one settling in North Carolina, and the other in Virginia.

If one thoroughly acquainted with the medical profession in Georgia was to undertake to enumerate the half-dozen best physicians in the State, Frank Morris Ridley would be in that list.

W. J. Northen.

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P. L. Wade.

Peyton L. Wade.

ONE of the prominent lawyers of Georgia, who is to-day the leader of the bar in the flourishing city of Dublin, is Peyton L. Wade. Notwithstanding his position in his profession, Mr. Wade is a comparatively young man, having been born at the old homestead, "Lebanon Forest," in Screven county, Georgia, on January 9, 1865, son of Robert M. and Frederica (Washburn) Wade.

Wade is an old English name, found both in England and Wales. In the early Colonial period of our country a branch of the Wade family was established in New England, which was of English stock. Another branch was established in Spottsylvania county, Virginia. This branch, which is said to have been of Welsh origin, is the family from which Peyton L. Wade is descended. His father, Robert M. Wade, was born in Screven county, Georgia, on March 4, 1840, and married Frederica Washburn, a native of Savannah, Georgia, born August 31, 1844. Robert M. Wade was educated in the Military Institute at Marietta, Georgia, graduating in the class of 1860, after which he studied medicine in Savannah until 1862, when he entered the Confederate Army as a member of the First Georgia Regiment, with commission of Lieutenant. During the latter part of the war he was transferred to the staff of General Frank W. Capers with the rank of Captain, and surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnston in 1865. With the cessation of hostilities, he resumed his medical studies at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, graduating in 1872, and subsequently engaged in the practice of his profession until 1898, when, owing to impaired health, he retired. He died in Athens, Georgia, on December 7, 1904, after a residence in that town of nearly a quarter of a century.

The paternal grandfather of Peyton L. Wade was the Rev. Peyton L. Wade, of Screven county, Georgia, a man of profound scholarship, broad culture and great wealth, being the proprietor of an extensive landed estate and owning more than five hundred slaves at the outbreak of the War between the States. In his younger days, he was a member of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued a zealous adherent of that faith until his death, at an advanced age, in 1866. The Rev. Peyton L. Wade was twice married. By his first wife there were no children. The second wife, who was Elizabeth Robert, and the grandmother of Peyton L. Wade, was a lineal descendant of Pierre Robert, one of the French Huguenot early settlers of South Carolina, from whom many of the prominent families of that State are descended. Joseph Washburn, the maternal grandfather of Peyton L. Wade, was a native of Massachusetts, who when a young man settled in Savannah, Georgia, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where he became a man of much prominence and influence, being for many years president of the old Savannah Bank. He was a member of the famous Washburn family of Massachusetts, and a brother of Judge Emory Washburn, for many years Bussey professor of law in Harvard University, and the distinguished author of "Washburn on Real Property," which is still a recognized authority. In addition to this he published other legal and historical works. Judge Washburn was the last of the Whig Governors of Massachusetts. The Washburn family was founded in Massachusetts by John Washburn, who settled at Duxbury in 1631, and perhaps no man in our history has had a more distinguished array of descendants than the old Puritan emigrant, his children and his children's children having furnished throughout the generations eminent men from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Joseph Washburn, grandfather of Peyton L. Wade, was three times married. His second wife was Martha Ingersoll, a native of Massachusetts, of the well-known Ingersoll family of that State, and grandmother of Peyton L. Wade. John Washburn, the founder of the Massachu-

setts family, was one of the early Secretaries of the Colonies. Colonel Seth Washburn, great-grandfather of Mr. Wade, commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary War, and afterwards held various public positions.

Peyton L. Wade was educated at the University of Georgia and graduated in 1886 with honors. He ranked fifth in the A.B. degree, was class tree orator, junior speaker on composition, winning the place in a competitive contest; was one of the editors of the college paper; one of the editors of the first "Pandora" published at the University, contributing many pieces of rhyme to that and subsequent issues; senior speaker, winning place on class standing; and was also class poet of the class of 1886. Among the forty-seven members of that class may be mentioned John M. Slaton, of Atlanta, president of the State Senate; W. L. Clay and J. D. Carswell, of Savannah; W. E. Wooten, of Albany, and John W. Grant, of Atlanta, one of the leading capitalists of the State, who gives much time to the public service.

Leaving the University, Mr. Wade studied law under his uncle, U. P. Wade, in Sylvania, Screven county, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1888. U. P. Wade was a thoroughly competent instructor. He was one of the distinguished lawyers of that day; served as a member of the General Assembly in both houses, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877. The young lawyer had, therefore, the advantage of good training. He went to Athens, opened an office, and remained but six months, when he removed to Dublin, Georgia, in 1889, and has continuously practiced his profession in that city up to the present. Mr. Wade is a lawyer who believes in concentration upon his work. He is not one of those lawyers who use the profession as a vehicle for winning public office. He has never asked for, applied for, run for, aspired to, or desired any political office, and has never accepted or filled any such office. Possessed of good native ability, with an excellent education and splendid attainments, won by constant study throughout life, it is not surprising that he has in twenty years

come to be a leader in his profession, with a reputation practically coextensive of the State.

His chief recreation is found in his library, and he has gathered together a library which is now one of the most valuable owned by any individual in the State, consisting of a law library of more than two thousand volumes, and a private library of nearly three thousand volumes in which may be found many rare and costly editions. He loves books, not as a mere accumulator, but as a student.

On April 13, 1895, he was married to Miss Gussie K. Black, daughter of the late George R. and Georgia (Bryan) Black, of Screven county. Mrs. Wade's father, George R. Black, was a Confederate soldier and member of the Forty-seventh Congress. Her grandfather, Edward J. Black, served in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses, and a sketch of his life appears in the second volume of this work. Of Mr. Wade's marriage, there is one daughter, Frederica Washburn Wade.

Politically, Mr. Wade affiliates with the Democratic party. While at college, he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Robert Jefferson Guinn.

AMONG the men who are to-day making the city of Atlanta, no man ranks higher, from either the moral standpoint or from that of the builder-up of material interests, than Major Robert Jefferson Guinn, a native Georgian, who was born at Conyers, on July 15, 1866. Major Guinn's parents were Robert A. and Elizabeth J. (Stansell) Guinn. His father was a schoolteacher by occupation. His people on both sides of the family came from South Carolina to Georgia and settled in Newton county. His mother's family name indicates English descent. On the paternal side this is not so certain, and it is quite possible that on that side of the family the descent is from the Huguenots who settled in South Carolina in Colonial days. The name is also found in Wales, and in Devonshire, England.

Major Guinn's education was received at the hands of his father, who was the principal of the high school in Conyers, and it is quite possible that his father saw to it that there was one pupil in the school who did not shirk his duties. When a mere youth not eighteen years old, Major Guinn began life on his own account as a schoolteacher in Walton county. He taught school for five years, was editor of the county newspaper for three years, superintendent of the county schools for six years, and Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Georgia for five and a half years. He was then diverted from his calling into the life insurance business, in which he has made a notable success and now occupies the honorable position of general agent for the State of Georgia for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Major Guinn has been profoundly interested in the work of the National Guard of the State, and gave eight years of his time to the service, having risen in that time from Lieutenant to

Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Georgia Regiment. In spite of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to which he attained, the title of Major has adhered to him ever since he held that office and will probably stick for life.

Major Guinn's appointment as Assistant State School Superintendent was especially complimentary, because the first appointment was made by Gov. William J. Northen, who for nearly a generation was himself one of the most distinguished educators the State of Georgia has ever known and was, therefore, a most capable judge of the qualities needed in that office. There is, perhaps, not within the city of Atlanta a man more public-spirited than Major "Bob" Guinn, as he is known to everybody. He is now serving as a member of the Charter Revision Commission of Atlanta. He is chairman of the board of stewards of the Wesley Memorial Church and president of the board of directors of the Wesley Memorial enterprises. He is a director in the Associated Charities, and all these positions to which he gives freely of his time and thought and labor and money are unpaid, except in so much as they will benefit the general welfare, and that to a man of Major Guinn's temperament is ample pay.

On November 30, 1892, he married Miss Ora Bradwell, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Dowse and Lizzie (Clifton) Bradwell. They have two children, Mary Elizabeth and Isabel Guinn.

In politics he is a Democrat with a decided trend towards independence. He holds membership in the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Capital City Club, and the Masonic fraternity. The Methodist Church in Georgia has, perhaps, no more active layman and certainly no more efficient one than Major Guinn. His preferred reading and that which he has found most helpful has been works on social work, Sunday school work and institutional church work; those things, indeed, which will contribute to the moral upbuilding of the people. Major Guinn has proved a strong, competent and successful man in the insurance business. He is an alert, active, clean, good business

man. As such, he believes that the prosperity of our State and nation would be increased by a closer and more accurate business supervision of the administrative functions in city, State and nation. In the prime of life physically and mentally, one of the foremost citizens of his city, in every sense, Major Guinn has fairly earned his position by hard, honest and faithful service.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Edward Caleb Bridges.

THROUGHOUT the State of Georgia, wherever lumber interests are discussed, the name of the late Edward Caleb Bridges stands out prominently amongst the host of men who have been engaged in this industry. Born at Vienna, Dooly county, Ga., in the year 1871, Mr. Bridges came of sturdy English stock, his grandfather, Joseph C., having landed in this country early in the nineteenth century. He located in Washington county, N. C., and marrying Sarah Rebecca Fowler, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, they laid the foundation of a sturdy line of descendants.

One of these children, Joseph W. Bridges, father of Edward C., early showed marked ability, and in the year 1845 he married Lydia Sutton, daughter of a thrifty Georgia planter, and locating in Dooly county, engaged in the cultivation of cotton, owning an extensive plantation and numerous slaves. But with other Georgians, his fortune was swept away by the War between the States, and at the close of hostilities he returned to his home to find that he was face to face with starvation, and in the following years of adversity the boy Edward was deprived of an opportunity to secure an education, except such as the common schools afforded him at odd times, when he could leave his work on the farm. But he made the most of these opportunities, often studying late into the night, and by steady perseverance he gained the education which in later years stood him in good stead. At the age of nineteen, he started bravely forth to make his fortune, his only capital being his strong, robust constitution and a grim determination to succeed at any cost.

Having been reared in the heart of the Georgia yellow pine district, Mr. Bridges early conceived the idea that the lumber industry was extremely profitable and at the age of twenty-two he

Yours Truly
E. O. Bridges

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became identified with the Oglesby interests at Heartpine, Ga. Starting at the bottom, he rose rapidly to the position of superintendent of the Oglesby Lumber Company. In the year 1897 Mr. Bridges, feeling that he had gained a foothold in the lumber business, decided that he could provide for a life partner, and his marriage to Miss Eva Sharp occurred in this year. To them came three bright children, two girls, Nina Lee and Bessie Carnegie, and one boy, E. C. Bridges, Jr.

In 1897, a sawmill was located at Barney, Ga., and Mr. Bridges, as part owner and general manager, laid the foundation of a strong position by his keen business ability and thorough knowledge of the business. This mill completed its operations in 1901 and in the following year the Oglesby Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Quitman, Ga., was organized with Mr. Bridges again as part owner and general manager. Under his management this mill was a record-breaking dividend payer and the Oglesby Lumber and Manufacturing Company bears a reputation second to none in the quality of material produced and general business methods, all due to the able management of Mr. Bridges. He deserved the credit due to a self-made man, for to no one but himself did he owe his place, and throughout Southern lumber circles his integrity and sterling qualities as a business man were widely known and universally conceded.

Associated as he has been with a class of men noted for their big-heartedness and good nature, in him these qualities were paramount; he counted his friends by the score and wherever a gathering of lumbermen took place it was not considered complete without his presence to enliven the occasion by his genial manner and ready wit. Possessing a keen sense of humor and an endless fund of anecdotes, he was the best of company. His popularity amongst his fellowmen was attested to by the fact that he was a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and the lumbermen's fraternal order of the Hoo Hoos.

Mr. Bridges was active in the organization of the First National Bank of Quitman, was president of the South Georgia

Lumber Company, and the Bridges Grocery Company, general manager and part owner of the Interstate Lumber Company, of Perry, Fla., and actively interested in a number of mercantile enterprises.

A member of his town council, he was instrumental in the growth and prosperity of his home town of Quitman, and in all matters pertaining to the development of new enterprises his advice was eagerly sought.

Mr. Bridges' career eminently fitted him to realize and grasp the many opportunities afforded in a section which is just awakening to the unlimited possibilities before it, and in the years to come, as the State of Georgia grows and prospers, the name of Edward Caleb Bridges will be remembered and associated with this wonderful growth and prosperity.

On November 25, 1909, Mr. Bridges' most useful life was cut short, to the great grief of the community in which he was so prominent a factor. Though only thirty-eight years old, he had accomplished large things and his memory is kept green by a host of friends.

A Friend.

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J. W. Lindsey

John William Lindsey.

JOHN WILLIAM LINDSEY, Pension Commissioner of the State of Georgia, was born on a farm four miles from Irwinton, Wilkinson county, Middle Georgia, on August 1, 1843. His parents were Isaac and Martha (Moore) Lindsey. His father, Isaac Lindsey, was a substantial farmer. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin; the first ancestor in America came from Ireland to America and settled in South Carolina prior to the Revolution. A great-uncle, John Lindsey, distinguished himself as a soldier in the Patriot ranks at the battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens. James Lindsey, grandfather of Col. Lindsey, married Sarah Frost in South Carolina, and in 1814 they moved from Edgefield county, S. C., to Wilkinson county, Ga., where the family has since resided.

Col. Lindsey, as a boy, attended the schools of Irwinton, but his education was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. He promptly enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in Company I, Third Georgia Regiment, A. R. Wright, Colonel. It was a regiment of young men, and made a splendid fighting record. Col. Lindsey made an excellent record as a soldier, never absent from his command except when wounded. At the battle of Spottsylvania, May 14, 1864, he was severely wounded, and even yet he suffers at times from effects of the old wound. He was the youngest of three brothers who served in the army. The oldest brother was killed at Gettysburg; both the others served through the war, and both were wounded.

At the close of the war Col. Lindsey, then a young man of twenty-two, entered the law office of Col. Eli Cumming, as a clerk, studying law in the intervals of his work, and in November, 1868, was admitted to the bar by Judge Green Foster,

then presiding over the Ocmulgee Circuit. Col. Lindsey entered actively on the practice of his profession at Irwinton and has continued the practice since. His present law partner is the Hon. G. H. Carswell, of Irwinton, who looks after the practice while Col. Lindsey is in public service.

Col. Lindsey has given many years to the public service. He served a number of terms as Mayor of Irwinton, was a member of the General Assembly in 1884-5, chairman of the Board of Education 1892 to 1899, appointed a visitor to West Point Military Academy by President Harrison in 1892, elected in 1888 Solicitor-General of Ocmulgee Circuit by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Robert Whitfield, resigned, appointed Commissioner of Pensions by Governor Allen D. Candler in 1899, reappointed by Governor J. M. Terrell in 1903 and 1906, then the office having been made elective, he was elected in October, 1908, by a majority vote over several opponents, to serve another term.

On January 12, 1869, he married Julia F. Tucker, youngest child of Judge John R. and Mary Rutherford (Mathis) Tucker, of Washington county. Both the Tuckers and Mathises are old Washington county families. Of this union five children have been born, of whom three survive, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, graduated from West Point in 1892 and has seen active service in Cuba, China and the Philippines; Mary Gertrude is the wife of James A. Carswell, of Wilkinson county, who is associated with Col. Lindsey in his farming interests, and Miss Annie Floreal Lindsey, who is her father's efficient and capable assistant in the pension office.

Col. Lindsey is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a lifelong Democrat, devoted to the principles of his party, and zealous in its service. He believes that the best way to promote the interests of State and nation and to increase the happiness and prosperity of the people is by the maintenance of a high standard of education and general training of the young along practical as well as academic lines, by

strict and impartial enforcement of law, by extensive and systematic development of internal waterways, and by the building of a complete system of public highways, giving to every section quick and rapid transit for persons and commodities.

Col. Lindsey's popularity with the people of Georgia was attested in the late election, and this popularity has been won not by the arts of the demagogue but by the faithful performance of every duty which has devolved upon him in life, from the time when a boy of seventeen he shouldered his musket to fight for his State, until the present when, with whitened head, he labors for the good of the men who were his comrades during those terrible years of war.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Frederick John Paxon.

FRED J. PAXON, the "Admirable Crichton" of the Atlanta business world, is of English descent and his father and mother were both born on that famous little isle on whose dominions the sun never sets. The family is of Saxon origin and its representatives settled not only in London, from which branch of the family Mr. Paxon is descended, but in Ireland and Scotland as well. The name was originally written De Paxton but the De was first dropped and it has been written Paxon since Fred's great-grandfather registered as Queen's Counsellor. Sir Joseph Paxon, one of the architects of the Crystal Palace, was a relative—a first cousin—of his father. The latter was a confectioner and was engaged in business for many years in Philadelphia, where Frederick John, the subject of this sketch, was born on July 22, 1865. His parents were Philip Henry and Eliza Hinton Hatt Paxon.

In childhood he attended the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, but as he entered business at an early age much of his education has been received from private study and in the practical school of life. At the age of fifteen he was employed by the American Baptist Publication Society and his business qualifications and attention to duty brought about steady advancement until, in 1887, he was appointed general manager for the whole Southern territory with headquarters in Atlanta. Coming to this city on December 17, 1887, for fourteen years he handled the society's large interests in the South with consummate skill and ability.

In May, 1901, he became a member of the firm of the Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, being made secretary and treasurer of the new organization. This firm has developed into one of the largest department stores not only of Atlanta but of the South as well, and lives up to its motto as the "store of

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Frederic J. Paxton

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many departments." Its reputation is of the highest in the commercial world and Mr. Paxon has played no small part in the development of this great interest. He is a man of wonderful executive ability. His power of organization is little less than marvelous and his willingness to work and deep interest in public affairs have led to his prominence in nearly all the recent movements for Atlanta's welfare.

He was for many years a director and president of the Carnegie Library and one of the strongest forces in the formation of the Atlanta Lecture Association of which he was president for two years. He is a director and president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, director of the Atlanta Horse Show Association and has been director of the State Fair Association for six years. He is also director of the Auditorium-Armory Association and chairman of the committee of twenty-five appointed upon the bond commission by the city. When the Uncle Remus Memorial Association was organized just after the death of the creator of "Brer Rabbit" he was the unanimous choice for chairman of the executive committee of that body.

Until recently he has taken little interest in politics, but when Joseph M. Brown entered the race for Governor the ties of friendship drew him into this sphere and he played a master hand in the "great game." He was induced to take the presidency of the Fulton County Brown Club and immediately formed an organization of over eight thousand adherents to the son of Georgia's old War Governor. His statement as to the number in the club was questioned by his political opponents who had employed the compiler of the city directory in an effort to show that the membership was exaggerated, but when election day came on June 4 his prediction was amply verified at the polls. He was for four years Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of ex-Governor Terrell and is now a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, being tendered this position just after his speech seconding the nomination of Governor Brown.

Mr. Paxon is a member of the Second Baptist Church, chairman of its finance committee, and teaches one of the largest and best-organized Sunday school classes in Atlanta. In contributions, for instance, there are not three Sunday schools within the entire bounds of the Stone Mountain Association that give as much as this one class. He has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and chairman of the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Socially he exemplifies to a marked degree what the poet Whitman terms "the dear love of comrades" and is a member of the Capital City Club, the Athletic Club, and the Piedmont Driving Club. Perhaps nowhere are his social qualities more appreciated or better displayed than in "The Ten," a group of gentlemen who for twelve years have held monthly meetings in the interest of good fellowship and literary improvement. He is the loved scribe of this body who take as their motto "Plain living and high thinking," and has received many tokens of their good will and affection. With a personality as winsome as the

> "Herald Mercury,
> New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill,"

it is not at all strange that he is a welcomed addition to any coterie, nor that there is said to be an aching void in more than one fair maiden's heart that is his exact fit.

While manager of the Southern Branch of the Publication Society Mr. Paxon made many friends among writers. In fact his place of business was the rendezvous of visiting authors and he has a valuable collection of autograph copies which hold high rank in the literature of the country. It is doubtful if any private library in the city surpasses his in the number or quality of the volumes on his book shelves. At his quiet home on Capitol avenue, surrounded by books and pictures, together with his charming mother, he keeps open house for his friends and nothing is too good for them. He is far from indiscriminate in his affections, however, and no greater mistake could

be made than to imagine that he "wears his heart on his sleeve for jackdaws to peck." There be several strong men in Georgia who could testify with rueful countenance that he is an effective hater as well as a good lover.

M. L. Brittain.

Warren Harris Toole.

THE town of Winder, situated at the junction of three of the best counties in North Georgia, Jackson, Gwinnett and Walton, is a new town in an old country. As late as the Civil War it was merely the crossing place of several roads, and could scarcely even be called a village. It rejoiced in those old days in the name of Jug Tavern. Today a bustling city of between three and four thousand people, with large manufacturing interests, several lines of railroad, and a splendid body of business men, it is an effective demonstration of what the people of Georgia can do under circumstances not the most propitious. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in this young and growing town one of its leading bankers is a young man. W. H. Toole, president of the First National Bank, a young man of thirty-six, is a native Georgian, born in Jefferson county, October 24, 1873. His parents were John F. and Sarah J. (Brown) Toole. His father, who has been in the real estate business, is living at Albany, Ga.

After attendance upon primary schools young Toole took a course in the preparatory department of Mercer University. From there he went to Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to acquire business knowledge, and was graduated by that institution in 1891. He had prior to that had some experience as office boy in a shoe store in Macon, of which he later became bookkeeper. In 1891 he was bookkeeper in an oil mill in Macon. In 1892 he entered the Commercial Savings Bank in Macon in the capacity of bookkeeper. It took but a little while in the banking business for Mr. Toole to realize that he had found his calling, and 1896 found him cashier of the Bank of Winder. Since that time the banking circles of Georgia have come to be well acquainted

Yours very truly

W. H. Cook

with this active, vigorous and capable young man. In 1899 he organized the Winder Banking Company, and since that time he has organized the Bank of Statham, the Bank of Hoschton, the Bank of Flowery Branch, the Bank of Grayson, the First National Bank of Jefferson, the Bank of Colbert, the Winder Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Winder, of which he is president. Such, however, is his vigor of mind and body that this very busy record has not been enough to satisfy him, and he is president of the Winder Realty Company, and a partner in the firm of Quarterman & Toole, insurance and real estate agents, whose volume of business is more than $100,000.00 a year, and is probably equal to that of all others combined in that line of business in Winder.

In politics he is a Democrat. He has served several terms as a member of the City Council of Winder, and is now a member of the city water and light commission. His preferred reading has been along biblical lines and the current magazines, which are now so excellent as to be a liberal education in themselves. An active member of the Methodist Church he was for several years Sunday school superintendent, and has also served as a steward. In fraternal circles Mr. Toole also finds a vent for a part of his activity. He is affiliated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, being the chancellor commander of the local lodge of the latter order.

In 1897 he married Miss Clifford Westcott, a daughter of George Samuel and Lucy (Cleghorn) Westcott. Of the six children born to them five are now living, as follows: Warren Harris, Jr., Samuel Westcott, Gordon LaRoache, Franklin and John Cleghorn Toole.

He believes that the subdivision of the large farms of our country so that the smaller farmers can buy and thus own the farms instead of their being operated so largely by negro tenants is a consummation devoutly to be desired. Strongly impressed with the benefits of education, he would make it compulsory in order that the youth might have some opportunity

to better their conditions in life. In the public service he believes that we will need a greater degree of economy as public expenditures are growing much more rapidly than public income. It is encouraging to read the record of a young man of this type. It shows that the blood of the South can accomplish results, as well as the blood of the North, and not only so, but it shows that the men of Georgia have the same vigor, the same industry and the same capacity that the men of Massachusetts have. It is well for us to learn this, because we have too long believed differently.

There are some very interesting features connected with the family history of Mr. Toole. His father, John F. Toole, was born August 19, 1851, in Screven county, and married Sarah Jane Brown, who was born February 6, 1847. John F. Toole was a son of Dr. Jonathan Toole, who was born in Barnwell county, South Carolina, in 1810. John F. Toole's mother was Sarah E. (LaRoache) Toole, who was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1812. W. H. Toole's mother was a daughter of Eben Brown, who was brought from North Carolina to Jefferson county, Ga., by his parents in 1807 when he was four years old. Eben Brown married Sarah Clark of Burke county, Ga., and through this grandmother W. H. Toole is descended from Abraham Clark of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Abraham Clark had two sons, John and Charles, who came to Georgia in 1804 and settled in Burke county. Charles was the great-grandfather of W. H. Toole. He was twice married and twenty-three children were born to him of these marriages. It is said that every one of this immense family grew up into good and useful men and women. Walter A. Clark, Treasurer of Richmond county, is a second cousin of W. H. Toole, and members of this family are now settled at Hepzibah, Louisville and other places in northeast Georgia, always ranking among the best citizens. In this connection, Mr. John F. Toole, father of W. H. Toole, furnishes a contribution to the early history of Georgia which has been generally overlooked. He claims

that much injustice has been done to the colaborers of General Oglethorpe in the early history of the State, and says that reference to the charter of the State will show that it was issued to James Oglethorpe, John LaRoache, Charles LaRoache, James Heathcote, Robert Habersham and others. John LaRoache was a member of Parliament, and Charles LaRoache a member of the King's Privy Council. Mr. Toole claims that these men were as tireless in their efforts for the liberation of the unfortunate debtors who languished in prison as was General Oglethorpe, and that the two LaRoaches cast their lot with the little Colony and sacrificed much in doing so. After the Colony was established, Charles LaRoache married Elizabeth Drummond, a granddaughter of the Earl of Perth. Both Charles LaRoache and his wife died comparatively young, leaving one small son, for whom William Telfair was appointed guardian. Young LaRoache on reaching his majority married Eliza McIntyre Oliver, who thus became the great-grandmother of W. H. Toole. Through the maternal line Mr. Toole is remotely connected with many prominent people of this and other States. One of his great-great-grandmothers was Tabitha Franklin, sister of Benjamin Franklin. General Uzel Knapp, who was the last of General Washington's staff to die, and who was buried in Newburg, New York, was a relative. It will be seen from this brief record that W. H. Toole has in his veins the best and most patriotic blood of this Republic, and the constructive work which he is doing in his generation shows that he has a lively appreciation of the duties of citizenship as handed down to him by a long line of patriotic ancestors.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

William James West.

THE LATE WILLIAM J. WEST, of Rome, lived only forty-five years, but in that brief space he compassed an amount of accomplishment and produced results both for himself and the community which caused the press of his city, at the time of his death, in leading editorials, to rank him as the first citizen of Rome. He was a native of Tennessee, born in Blountsville on January 16, 1862, and died in Rome on March 18, 1907.

His parents were Richard and Olivia (James) West. His father was a merchant by occupation, who moved to Rome when W. J. West was an infant, and his entire life was passed in that city. Mr. West was well educated, and arriving at manhood entered upon a business career as an employee in his father's dry goods establishment. Later he was admitted to a partnership and continued as a member of the firm until 1895. Possessed of strong business judgment, he saw that there was a wider field opening up due to the steady development of the country than was offered by the dry goods business, and he engaged in real estate and the negotiation of loans. In this business he was very successful, and finally organized the Southern Banking and Trust Company, of which he was president up to the time of his death, and in addition to which he conducted a private loan and real estate business. As a merchant, as a real estate broker, and as a banker he was more than usually successful. Possessed of untiring energy and a genial temperament, he made friends of everyone with whom he came in contact. Added to this he carried into all his business transactions not only a rigid integrity, but a practitical application of the golden rule, so that the men with whom he transacted business became his friends. He had the money-making faculty and rapidly accumulated a hand-

some estate. Some months before his death he began the erection of the most modern office building in the city, over the door of which his name is carved, and which stands as an enduring monument to his memory. He did not live to see it completed, for even then ill health had seized upon him. As a citizen, his enterprising and progressive spirit led him into active participation in everything which would contribute to the moral or material betterment of Rome. His career was watched with pride by his fellow citizens, and his leadership was followed with confidence. He was one of the leading members of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, and was its treasurer when he died. In the fraternal orders he held membership in the Masons and Elks, and both these splendid organizations attended his funeral in a body, put their lodges in mourning, and he was buried with Masonic honors.

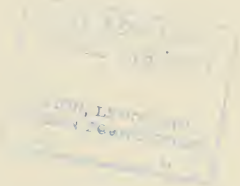
Early in life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church and gave to the work of the church the same fidelity and sound judgment which he gave to everything else that enlisted his interest. Not only was he a consistent and devoted member in his private life, but in the business affairs of the church he was always a capable and ready adviser. His recreation was found in golf, of which he was an enthusiastic player.

On November 27, 1893, he married Miss Mary Newcomb. Of this marriage six children were born, all living: Elaine, Katherine, Frances, Richard, James and Mary Heard West. No man ever paid to his wife a more beautiful tribute than Mr. West did in his last will and testament in the paragraph which we here quote. He said: "I have been peculiarly happy and blessed in having a wife and helpmate who has by every means in her power made me happy. Giving me the assistance so necessary in financial matters; more than all, her love has been my inspiration and uplifted my every effort, and I desire to so accredit her." Many men may have felt this way, but few are thoughtful enough to make an acknowledgment like this, which came back from the very grave. That

little paragraph was the keynote to W. J. West's character. Always considerate, always thoughtful, always unselfish, he combined zeal in business with fervency of spirit and tenderness of heart.

The Wests are a famous old English family, long known in that country and for centuries honorably represented in the peerage. Among the various branches of the family have been the Cornwallis-Wests, the Sackville-Wests, and the West-DeLaWarr who for generations held the Earldom of DeLaWarr, now held by another branch of the family under the name of Sackville. In our own country the West family was associated with Virginia in the earliest Colonial period, furnishing to that Colony one of its first Governors. Since that time the family has in every generation been represented by prominent men in various walks of life, and it is to the credit of William J. West that in his own sphere of life he ranked with the best of them.

Bernard Suttler.



Yours truly,
S. B. Gould

Samuel Benjamin Yow.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN YOW, merchant, farmer, banker and manufacturer, was born on his father's plantation near Lavonia in Franklin county, Georgia, November 23, 1872. His earliest known ancestors, Christopher Yow and wife, Christian, came from Germany and settled in North Carolina in the year 1753. Mr. Yow's father, Richard Dempsey Yow, was a prominent merchant, banker and planter, who at different times held the positions of County School Commissioner, State Representative and State Senator. Senator Yow's marked characteristics were, energy, economy, integrity and hospitality.

As a youth Mr. Yow worked faithfully and constantly on the farm. This proved beneficial to his health and prevented the evils of idleness. He attended school at Martin, and afterwards, in 1894, graduated with first honor at the University of Georgia. Later he attended New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating with his M.D. degree in 1898. Soon after his return to Georgia, the death of his father caused him to give up the practice of medicine to take charge of the estate. He thus began the active work of life as a merchant at Avalon in 1898. His thorough education was of immense value to him. The business prospered in his hands, and he branched out into banking, the oil mill and cotton mill business, and farming.

From 1899 to 1904 he was president of the Toccoa Banking Company, of Toccoa, succeeding to this position on the death of his father. In 1903 he was elected president of the Martin (Georgia) Oil Mill, and, in 1904, president of the Bank of Lavonia. He is also president of the Lavonia Publishing Company and the Lavonia Board of Trade, and vice-president of the Toccoa Cotton Mills and Lavonia Cotton Mills.

Mr. Yow is a Shriner, and a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows. In college, he belonged to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is also a member of the Democratic party.

Though an exceedingly busy man, Mr. Yow finds time to do considerable reading. He is very fond of the study of philosophy. He also continues to read the classic novels, especially those of his favorites, Dickens and Scott. His other favorite recreation is flower gardening.

Mr. Yow's whole career was changed by the death of his father. He had completed his education with the intention of practicing medicine, but was obliged to relinquish that purpose when the new and larger responsibility devolved upon him of looking after the business interests left by his father. Senator Yow had been honored throughout the State for his ability and integrity, and loved by those near to him for still nobler qualities. His life was an inspiration to his son and to many other young men.

Mr. Yow was married November 9, 1898, to Miss Mary Faith Dorsey, a daughter of Judge Rufus Thomas Dorsey, of Atlanta. Their marriage has been blessed with two beautiful children, both of whom are living.

The following excellent advice is given by Mr. Yow to young men ambitious to succeed in life: "Avoid idleness above all things. Do that which you can do best, and stick to it. Don't get excited; it will wear you out. Be confident, and go ahead."

A. B. Caldwell.

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Respectfully
A. J. Henderson

Arthur James Henderson.

THE development of manufacturing industries in the smaller towns of Georgia is fast revolutionizing the industrial conditions of the State. Just what will be the ultimate outcome of this present transition period is hard to forecast. In the immediate present, it is making labor scarcer with farmers and is building up the towns. On the other side it is making a larger circulation of money and adding rapidly to the property values of the State. It may be said, however, that the building up of these manufacturing industries is on the whole a favorable indication of the future material welfare of Georgia. In many of the smaller towns these industries have taken shape in the last twenty years and many of them have been exceedingly profitable. Another feature of these manufacturing ventures is the fact that a majority of them are founded by home men without previous experience in that line of business, and success has been brought about by good sense, close application and conservative management. Ranking high among these local developers is A. J. Henderson, of Hampton. Mr. Henderson was born in Henry county, on January 7, 1846. His entire life has been spent within the borders of that county. His parents were Andrew and Clara (Smith) Henderson. His father was by occupation a farmer.

The Henderson family is of Scotch origin. Mr. Henderson's father first settled in Henry county. The family tradition has it that Andrew Henderson's grandfather, Richard Henderson, came from the north of Ireland to South Carolina. His mother's people came to Georgia from North Carolina. It is more than likely that the family tradition is in error. A Richard Henderson was settled in Virginia in the early Colonial days. A descendant of this Richard Henderson, another Richard Henderson, born in 1735, moved to North Carolina,

became one of the leading lawyers and judges of that Colony, was one of the men most effective in the settling up of Tennessee, and died in North Carolina in 1785. One of his sons was another Richard, born in 1766, and it is more than likely that this Richard Henderson, or one of his brothers, was the progenitor of the Georgia Hendersons. Judge Richard Henderson's name has been honored by being given to counties in North Carolina and Tennessee, and to towns in North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Mr. Henderson's education was obtained in the Hampton high school. He was too young to enter the Confederate Army during the Civil War, but saw some small part of that struggle while acting as a guard over the rolling stock of the Western and Atlantic Railroad then stored at Griswoldville, ten miles south of Macon, which was attacked by Stoneman's cavalry raid. In 1865 he became a Pullman car conductor. His first mercantile experience was gained as a clerk for his brother at Hampton. In 1871 he engaged in mercantile business on his own account, and followed this with success for twenty-five years. He still retains his mercantile interest in Hampton, though it has become subordinated to other and larger lines of business. For the past eighteen years he has operated sawmills in Dooly and Wilcox counties as one of his numerous enterprises. Some twelve years ago he organized the Henderson Manufacturing Company, of which he has been president since its inception. This business has grown to large proportions in the manufacture of ladies' underwear. In 1900 the Hampton Cotton Mills was organized, of which he has served as president since its organization. Two years ago he installed a yarn mill and is now making extensive improvements involving a large additional investment in his hosiery mills. He is a director in the Hampton Fertilizer Company and the Bank of Hampton, a member of the City Council of Hampton, and of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. Every interest of the community has his active support.

In 1870 he married Miss Mary Irene Adair, daughter of W. H. P. and Emma H. Adair, of Greenville, Meriwether county. Eight children have been born of this marriage, of whom seven are living, William Z., Parker A. (now in Miami, Fla.), Arthur D., Arnold M., Glenn H., James L. Henderson, and Nell, now Mrs. W. A. Wilson, of Hampton.

In his political affiliations Mr. Henderson is a Democrat. He is a believer in the prohibition of the liquor traffic and believes the maintenance of the present law in Georgia is calculated to do much for the future welfare of the State. The mere record of his various interests and enterprises shows that he has been and continues to be an exceedingly busy man. His reading has of necessity been confined mainly to the press. His religious preferences incline to the Baptist Church. His business policy has always been to pay one hundred cents at all hazards, and even when his associates were in days of stress failing alongside of him, he stiffly maintained his position. As a result of his energy, his industry and his sound judgment, he has met with a large measure of success in his various enterprises, contributed much to the upbuilding of the community, and is today able to invest $50,000.00 in the improvement of his factory. That he is not always in accord with the majority is evidenced by the fact that he believes that the law providing for the working of convicts in counties should be repealed. This is a sample of his inherited Scotch convictions. He believes in his own way regardless of how many may be against him. Mr. Henderson is now a well-known man not only in his immediate vicinity but among the larger business men of Georgia everywhere. His success has been won without any outside advantages solely by his own merit, and he now enjoys a just measure of the esteem and confidence of his people.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

William Madison Harris.

THE characteristic feature of the present growth in small towns of Georgia is the springing up of one or two men in each community who rise to the needs of the town and become real country builders. Nearly every town can boast one such man. Some have several, and these are fortunate towns. The town of Hampton has two men who in building up their own fortunes have been real developers of that section and contributed much to the prosperity of their section. One of these men is William M. Harris, a native of Henry county, in which he now lives, born at Locust Grove, July 15, 1860. His parents were Green B. and S. A. (Glass) Harris. His father was a farmer. His maternal grandfather, Pleasant Glass, a substantial farmer, was one of the early settlers of that section, who lived in Butts county, near Jackson, and was widely known for his hospitality, taking care of the travelers and drovers who in those days constantly passed through the country. His home was well known to men in different States because of the hospitality shown by this open-hearted man.

Mr. Harris was born just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. His father died when he was an infant, his only sister died at the age of six, and young Harris was left, with his mother, as the only representatives of the family. Of his immediate family not much information is obtainable. All the various families of Harris are of English or Scotch origin. The name is one of the oldest in Great Britain, and was derived from Harry, which is not as many suppose a corruption of Henry, but was an original Saxon name. The variations of this name are Harris, Harries and Harrison. In the list of English surnames Harris stands in the twenty-sixth place and Harrison in the twenty-ninth place. Combined, they would stand in the seventh place. The form Harries was found

Yours Very Truly
W. M. Harris

chiefly in southern Wales, Harris in the south of England, and Harrison is found principally in the north of England.

Mr. Harris obtained such education as was possible in the common schools of his neighborhood, his final attendance being at the Hampton high school, in 1879. In that year he entered a mercantile establishment, working during the summer for his board. In the first year by close application to his business his employer voluntarily raised his salary three times. After three years on salary he secured a working interest in the business. The next year he bought a half interest and the next year he bought out the entire business. Thus, commencing absolutely without capital or experience, at twenty-five years of age he owned a business of his own. He continued active and successful in the mercantile business up to the year 1900, and is still interested in that business as a stockholder and president of the Crescent Mercantile Company of Hampton. In 1900 he organized the Hampton Cotton Mill, with a capital of $50,000.00, which he frankly admits was all that they could raise at that time in that whole community. He has been secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Hampton mills from their organization, and this interest has been handled so successfully that the mills now represent an investment of $150,000.00. The Hampton Fertilizer Company, with a capital of $200,000.00, next claimed his attention, and he is the capable and efficient president of that company. He has a fourth interest in the Hampton Gin Company, is a director in the Bank of Hampton, and a partner in the real estate firm of Harris & Moore. Outside of these interests he is the owner of 1,600 acres of farm land near Hampton. While this would not look very large to a New York millionaire, when the location is considered and the environment, it can be seen that Mr. Harris has brought about remarkable results and in developing these various enterprises has made for the little town in which he has spent his life a volume of business which has given work to a large number of people and brought a considerable measure of prosperity and enhancement of values to his section.

In 1884 he married Miss Ava A. Manley, a daughter of Richard J. and Ava A. Manley. Of the ten children born of this marriage seven now survive, as follows: Edgar Roy, Raymond Lee, Richard Manley, Henry Hill, Myrtie Trine, Esther Queen, and Arline Harris.

While a supporter of the Democratic party, in a political way, Mr. Harris has never aspired to any office, but has been content to give his adhesion to the party as a private citizen. In his reading he has placed the Bible first of all, and while to some extent he has been a reader of miscellaneous books, of later years he has confined himself principally to the Bible, the daily papers, and the current magazines. He has had no other business policy than close application to his affairs and concentration upon whatever matter may be in hand at the moment. He has combined with this application, strict integrity, and just dealing with all men. An active member of the Methodist Church he has for the past fifteen years given much time to the work of the local church as superintendent of the Sunday school. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and Royal Arcanum, and in all of these excellent fraternities is a most highly esteemed member. Mr. Harris is pleasant, genial, courteous and accommodating. The stranger who visits his town on business finds in him not only a pleasant entertainer, but one who will go out of his way to accommodate and inform. This characteristic follows him in his dealings with his home people, and no citizen of the community is more highly appreciated than William M. Harris.

Bernard Suttler.

Yours truly,
J. H. Redding.

Joseph Henry Redding.

AMONG the prominent citizens and leading physicians of Waycross, is Dr. J. H. Redding, who was born in Monroe county, Georgia, on November 26, 1848, son of James Tarpley and Sarah Ann (Dickson) Redding, grandson of William Chambliss and Margaret (Flewellin) Redding. His grandmother was a sister of General Flewellin, of Jones county, Georgia. His grandfather was a planter in Monroe county, served several terms in the General Assembly, and was Colonel of the largest militia district in the State, which at that time extended from Forsyth to Milledgeville. The great-grandfather of Dr. Redding was Anderson Redding, son of William, both born in Virginia and descended from English colonists of that name who came to Virginia in 1634. Anderson Redding was a gallant soldier in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

In 1858 Dr. Redding's people moved to Louisiana, and during their residence there his mother, and his grandmother, who was on a visit to them, both died. In 1863 the family became refugees in Texas to escape the Federal Armies, and in April, 1865, Dr. Redding, then sixteen years old, rode forty miles to learn where he could join the Confederate Army, intending to become a soldier in the Seventh Louisiana Cavalry. He was too late, as General Lee had surrendered.

Returning to Georgia, he obtained his literary education at Emory College, Oxford. Leaving the college, he returned to Texas, and after farming for one year became professor of Greek and Latin in a Texas college. His heart, however, was set on the medical profession, and in 1878-1879 he attended a course of lectures in Louisville, Ky. From there he came to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Atlanta, and was

graduated in 1881, first in a class of thirty-eight, taking every prize offered by the faculty, and being made valedictorian of his class. Since that time he has taken several post-graduate courses in New York, is a hard student, and keeps in close touch with the great advances now being made in the medical profession.

He engaged in practice in Macon after his graduation, but only remained there a short time, and in 1884 moved to Waycross, where he has since resided and built up a very large practice. His professional ability is beyond question. His personal virtues are of the highest order. The local papers in speaking of him record the fact that he is of such unusual modesty that on one or two occasions when they wanted to make mention of him they had to steal the information. An example of this crops out in the fact that on one occasion when elected to an honorable office, which he had not desired, he declined to serve. He holds membership in the various medical associations, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, South.

He has been twice married. On February 2, 1873, he was married to Miss Lucy Storey, a daughter of Colonel Richard L. and Jane (Dickson) Storey, of Hancock county. She died on October 21, 1882, survived by two sons, Henry Storey and Charles L. Redding. On October 23, 1892. Dr. Redding married Miss Isabella Cornelia Remshart, daughter of Rev. John W. and Jane (Bryan) Remshart. Mrs. Redding is a member of three historic Georgia families, being a great-granddaughter of John Remshart and of Jacob Caspar Waldhaur, both of whom belonged to the Salzburger colony brought to Georgia by Oglethorpe, and both of whom were prominent in the Revolutionary period. Her great-grandfather, James Bryan, fought with the Colonists in defense of Savannah. Her father was for long years an active minister of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Redding was a charter member of the Waycross Methodist Church in 1873, is active in all the various enterprises of the church, and in the various literary circles of

the city. She served as a member of the Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition, and deserved much credit for Ware county's exhibit. The elegant home of Dr. and Mrs. Redding is the regular rendezvous for the young people of the city, and nothing that could be said of them could be better than the statement of that fact.

The records of North Carolina show that Joseph Redding represented Pasquotank county in the Provincial Congress of 1774, which paved the way for independence. He undoubtedly was a member of this branch of the family. In Georgia the prominent Redding family of Monroe county also traces its descent from Anderson Redding, the Revolutionary soldier and great-grandfather of Dr. Redding.

(Mrs.) J. H. Redding.

Claude Delbert Fish.

AMONG the prominent business men of Tifton, though yet young in years, Claude Delbert Fish, vice-president and treasurer of the huge business conducted as Gress Manufacturing Company, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, June 9, 1875. Though born in Ohio, Mr. Fish is descended from a family which has been identified with New York State since 1652. His father, O. F. Fish, a real estate operator, now lives in Portland, Oregon. His mother's maiden name was Viletta Filkins. The tradition is in the family that they originally came from Holland to New York. This may be true, but if it be true, it is likely that they came by way of England where they stopped for a generation or so and the name was Anglicized. This was a very common experience in that day. Records show that Jonathan Fish, a gentleman who had a coat of arms, and was therefore from a family of known descent, came from County Kent, England, and settled in Newtown, New York, in 1652. The New York family of Fish is said to be descended from this man and has furnished to the country in the person of Hamilton Fish, born 1808, died in 1893, a man recognized as of the first order of ability and who rendered much valuable public service, serving in many capacities and for eight years Secretary of State. Our subject's father moved from New York State to Ohio in the '60's. Young Fish attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and followed that with a course at Stetson University, at DeLand, Fla. In 1898 he struck out for himself and moved to Valdosta, Ga., from which place, in 1901, he came to Tifton and became identified with the Gress Manufacturing Company, one of the largest lumber concerns in the South, who also have big manufacturing interests in Georgia and Florida. Mr. Fish

has adhered most closely to his business, mastered it in detail, and gained rapid promotion.

In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church, and in fraternal circles he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks. His preferred reading has been along historical lines, which has proven to him a source of helpful inspiration. In 1896 he married Miss Bessie L. Block, daughter of A. B. Block, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children, Virginia and Marjorie.

In politics Mr. Fish is a Republican. Living in a State about 80 per cent Democratic there is not much likelihood that his attention will be diverted from business to run for office. Mr. Fish regards the most important question requiring the consideration of our people and affecting our future prosperity to be a solution of the problems growing out of the race issue and the trusts. He is in favor of compulsory education.

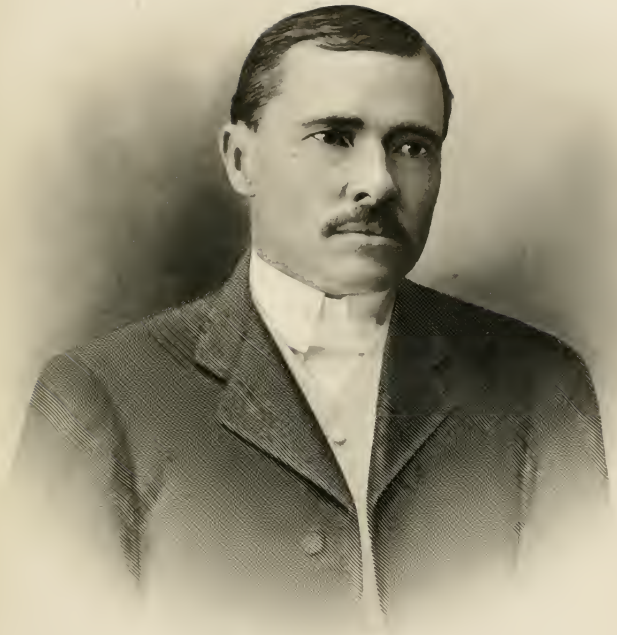
BERNARD SUTTLER.

Charles Wiley Martin.

OCCUPYING leading positions in the various avenues of life and ranking with the most prominent and prosperous men of business in his section of Georgia is Charles Wiley Martin, of Shellman. He was born near Cuthbert, Randolph county, Ga., November 18, 1859, and is a son of Rev. John Martin and Martha (Truitt) Martin, of that county. The subject of this sketch is of Irish ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather having been a native of Ireland, near the city of Dublin. This ancestor, Robert Martin, came to America before the War of the Revolution and settled near Charleston, S. C. He was accompanied by his brother, Adam Martin, and when the war for independence was declared the brothers enlisted.

Adam Martin lost his life at the hands of Tories. After the declaration of peace Robert Martin resumed his avocation of farming. He lived to advanced years, and at his death left a large family of children, among whom was James Martin, grandfather of Charles Wiley Martin, born in South Carolina in 1788. In 1821 James Martin moved from his native State to Jasper county, near Shady Dale, Ga., and after a residence there for ten years settled in Randolph (then Lee) county, where he became a large planter, ranking with the most prosperous of that profession. His wife was Hester (Bogan) Martin, of South Carolina. Their union was blessed with ten children, seven of whom were sons. Of these five became ministers of the gospel, one being Rev. John Martin, above mentioned, father of Charles Wiley Martin. James Martin was a man of athletic physique and of high intellectual attainments. He died in 1869.

Rev. John Martin, minister, merchant, and farmer, was born



Yours Truly
C. W. Martin

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in Union district, South Carolina, January 3, 1821, and went to Randolph county, Ga., with his father, James Martin, when the latter moved from South Carolina, as above mentioned, shortly after the extinguishment of the Indian claims. His wife, the mother of Charles Wiley Martin, was Martha (Truitt) Martin, to whom he was married in 1838. She was born in 1821, in Wilkes county, and was the youngest child of Riley and Boneta (Smith) Truitt, of that county, who later resided in the county of Jasper, where the daughter was reared. Rev. John Martin was educated in the common schools of his time. Professing religion at the age of nineteen, in 1844 he was ordained a minister of the gospel in the Baptist Church, in which work he proved of much usefulness in his day. His exalted Christian character and exemplary life secured for him the love and esteem of a broad circle of friends and acquaintances.

Charles Wiley Martin was educated in the common schools of his county. On November 20, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Susie Pruett, of Calhoun county, Ga., daughter of Jeffrey Wilbourn Pruett and Mary (Riley) Pruett, who were originally from South Carolina. By this marriage there are two children, Mrs. Jeffrey (Martin) Worthy and John (Truitt) Martin, the former now residing in Dawson, Ga.

In his early manhood, Charles Wiley Martin evinced business qualities of a high order, indicating the success he has since achieved, and which follows only when led by worthy and laudable effort. His active business career commenced about the year 1880, in Shellman, Ga., and today he is among the leading spirits controlling the financial, mercantile and industrial life of his section of the State. He is first vice-president of the First National Bank of Shellman, president of the I. A. & C. W. Martin Company, of Shellman, president of the Shellman Home Mixture Guano Company, besides having an interest in the Merchandise Supply Company, and conducting a cotton yard. He is also a large cotton planter, to which

industry he is much devoted, maintaining his land always in a high state of cultivation and efficient productiveness. His 1,600 acre farm, lying six miles from Shellman, has in addition to other staple crops, yielded of the fleecy staple in one season as many as 400 bales.

Although afflicted with rheumatism for the past twenty years and badly stooped, necessitating him now to walk with crutch and stick, Mr. Martin is still actively engaged in affairs and regarded as one of the foremost business men of Shellman and that section of the State.

Mr. Martin is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Z. T. Phelps Lodge, of Shellman, and a member of the First Baptist Church of that city. In politics he is a Democrat, and for six years served as Mayor of Shellman. At present he is a member of the City Council, being chairman of the finance committee of the same.

A. B. Caldwell.

W. J. Simmons.

Thomas Jackson Simmons.

IF heredity amounts to anything in determining character, then Dr. T. J. Simmons was predestined by his ancestry to be a gentleman and a scholar. Students at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, during the seventies and eighties, recall with pride the splendid abilities of the professor of physics, Dr. William Gaston Simmons, a man whose genuine culture was matched only by his refreshing modesty. The traditions of the college are that at one time or another, owing to the necessary shifting of the work in a growing institution, or to the illness of his colleagues, Prof. Simmons taught almost every class in the college, and was equally at home in literature, philosophy and science. Like Lord Bacon, he seems to have taken all knowledge for his province.

This ripened scholar took to wife Mary Elizabeth Foote, a gentle daughter of one of the leading families of the Old North State, who still survives her distinguished husband. Of this union were born several daughters and two sons, the elder of whom forms the subject of this sketch. The younger son, James Henry Simmons, has gained much distinction as a teacher, first as professor of English for a number of years at William Jewell College in Missouri, and since 1898 as head of the same department in Shorter College. Of the five daughters, the eldest, Nannie, is the wife of Hon. W. D. Trantham, of South Carolina; the second daughter, Mollie, is the widow of the distinguished lawyer, Hon. David A. Covington, of Monroe, N. C.; the third, Ada, is the wife of Hon. E. W. Timberlake, a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina; the youngest, Willie, is the wife of Hon. E. Y. Webb, a member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina. Of this brilliant group, one, Evabelle, never married, but spent her

too brief life in teaching, a profession for which she, too, like the brothers who survive her, seemed peculiarly fitted, for her learning was great, and she was recognized by all as the ripest scholar among the young women of her State.

Thomas J. Simmons was born at Wake Forest, N. C., April 18, 1864, and was prepared for college in a private academy in his home town. Entering the college, he graduated with the degree of A.M. in June, 1883.

His professional career has been both varied and uniform; varied in its progress from one success to another, but uniform in that all that he has attempted has been in the one direction of educational work. For a year he taught in the public schools of Fayetteville, N. C., and for six years in the schools of Durham, in the same State. In 1890 he came to Georgia to become the principal of the public high school of Athens, and after one year he resigned this position to accept a more important one as superintendent of the public schools of Dawson. In 1893 he became president of Union Female College at Eufaula, Alabama, and after five years accepted the presidency of Shorter College, at Rome, Georgia, which position he filled with dignity and marked success from 1898 to 1910. During the twelve years of his administration Shorter rose from the rank of a small college of rather local influence to that of one of the few really great institutions for the higher education of women in the South, and came to be noted not only for its thorough respect for genuine scholarship, but also for its delightful social atmosphere and its decidedly strong and healthy moral tone.

To the grief of the friends of Shorter College, Dr. Simmons, in January, 1910, bought an interest in Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, under the agreement that at the end of the scholastic year he would become joint president with the former owner of Brenau, Dr. H. J. Pearce. In making this change, Dr. Simmons saw in Brenau, with its large grounds, its well-equipped buildings, and its excellent faculty—afterwards to be still further strengthened by the addition of almost the entire

teaching force of Shorter College—a broader opportunity for usefulness than could be found in any other woman's college in the South.

So signal has been the success of Dr. Simmons as an educator that his Alma Mater honored herself when she conferred upon him at the commencement of 1905 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

But this success has not been achieved without aid, for November 11, 1891, Dr. Simmons was married to Miss Lessie Muse Southgate, of Durham, North Carolina, one of the most brilliant women of her day and a musician of national reputation.

To the advantages of a regal heredity, and a well-rounded education, and a most fortunate marriage, Dr. Simmons has added the advantages of extensive foreign travel. A dozen times he has crossed the seas to visit the various countries of Europe, as well as Egypt and the Holy Land, and from each place which he has visited he has brought with him stores of knowledge and a ripened experience.

Dr. Simmons' most pronounced characteristic is his modesty, which came to him in a direct line from his distinguished father, yet to those who know him best he stands most of all for an invincible devotion to truth, the other side of which is seen in his hatred of all shams and every species of dishonesty. Tall, big of body and broad of shoulders, a man of few words and those quietly spoken, like all men of gentle speech he has hidden behind his quiet manner the strength of a superb manhood. His is the kind that is rather than seems, and those who know him well have not been surprised at what he has accomplished in the world. Much has he done in these few years for the education of the youth of Georgia and the South, and, best of all, he has evermore insisted upon an education that makes for Christian character and the real glory of God.

Junius W. Millard.

Joseph Bacon Way.

IT IS a far cry from the Bible to the average newspaper, but when it is known that these have been large intellectual influences in a man's life it is no difficult matter to form an estimate of the man. It can safely be said that he is a power for good in his community, especially for his integrity, and sought after and listened to because of his wide fund of information. Such a man is Joseph Bacon Way, of Thomasville. Born at Flemington, Liberty county, on July 31, 1861, as a youth he experienced the effects of the ravages of war, and from an early age found it necessary to perform farm labor when not in school. His father having died during the war, it was a source of inspiration in his every effort, that he had to assist in the support of his mother and sisters. But strong bodied, and intellectually endowed, this scion of Pilgrim stock knew hardships only as an incentive to greater effort, and such was the determination and will that are marked features of his character that it is truly said of him that he has never failed to accomplish anything that he undertook.

Mr. Way's parents were Edmond Bacon and Sarah Ann Way. His father was a planter, a man of a high degree of mentality, and was noted in ante-bellum days for his fervid oratory, his strength of diction and his power and influence in public speaking. Entering his country's service as First Lieutenant of Thompson's Command of Georgia Rangers, he would doubtless have risen to high honors in the service had not death cut short his career. Mr. Way's ancestors were among the first who settled in America, William, Moses, and John Way having come over in the Mayflower. Settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts, they or their descendants moved twice, first to Dorchester, South Carolina, and later to Dorchester, Georgia, and Maj. Gen. Thomas Bacon, of Revolutionary fame, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. So, descended from such

Yours Truly
J. B. Wray

ancestry who had taken a leading part in making his country's history from the beginning, it was natural that he should be both robust and healthy of body and mind. A lover of outdoor life, from his earliest youth he was devoted to athletic sports, being especially fond of swimming, hunting and horseback riding. But the home influences have been the strongest factor in his development. His earliest years were passed in a country village, where he received his only school training in Tranquil Institute, at Flemington, which he attended from the time he was ten until he was fourteen years of age, working between terms of school. When fourteen years old, circumstances forced him into regular employment and terminated his school career. Beginning at this early age and growing up in the industry, Mr. Way naturally mastered every phase in his chosen business, the handling of naval stores, and has, too, found time to engage in general merchandising and farming, in all of which he has large interests. Private affairs, however, have not kept him too busy to prevent an active interest and participation in matters of public interest. He was at one time Captain of the company of Boston (Georgia) Hussars, and as a member of Liberty troops assisted in suppressing a riot at Jesup in 1888. He has served terms as president of the school board of Boston, Georgia, as president of the Liberty County Sunday School Association, and as president of The Morality and Law League of Thomasville. He was one of the leaders in the fight for prohibition in Liberty, which was the first dry county in Georgia. Later he participated in a similar fight in Thomas county. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Master and Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow.

He takes an active interest in politics and has always been a factor in the Democratic organization. Mr. Way was married when twenty-two years of age to Miss Beulah Elizabeth Martin, and they have six children, who are blessed with the living example of their father's piety and energy, strength in resisting temptation and constant efforts to bring light and joy into the lives of others.

G. T. Halley.

Robert Henry Hardaway.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HENRY HARDAWAY, of Newnan, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, on December 12, 1837, and died at his home in Newnan on February 11, 1905. Since the first coming of the Hardaway family from Virginia to Georgia, about one hundred years ago, that family has furnished to Georgia a number of her best citizens; among these our subject, who served his generation faithfully and well. The Hardaway family name is one of the very few that can claim American origin. The story of the beginning of the family in our country is romantic and full of absorbing interest: In 1668, on a sailing vessel bound from England to Virginia, the captain found a little lad hid away, whom he brought on deck, saying to the passengers he was found "hard-away in the hold." The little fellow was too young to give his name and so the nautical expression of hard-a-way adhered to him as a surname. The Quaker, John Thomas by name, who owned the ship, took the boy in charge, educated him and gave him as a Christian name his own surname of Thomas, and so Thomas Hardaway came to Virginia. The boy, when found, wore a green velvet suit and appeared to have been well cared for. It was believed at the time that he had been kidnapped in hope of a ransom, and that the kidnappers having been hard pressed, hid him away in the hold of the vessel. The green velvet suit which the boy wore was deposited with the Clerk of the Court in Virginia (presumably Henrico county) and affidavit made to the facts. This clothing for long years remained in possession of the Hardaway family and eventually it was ascertained that his real name was Drayton, one of the oldest of English families, said to have in their veins the blood of Scottish kings, and possessed of a half-dozen coat of arms. By the

R. H. Hardaway

time the fact of his nativity had been established the boy had become a man, taken root in Virginia, and founded a family of his own. He saw no reason at that time of life to adopt a new name. He married Jane Drewry, of a Virginia family which gave name to the famous Drewry's Bluff so celebrated in our Civil War. Thomas Hardaway and his wife, Jane, settled at Osborne, in Chesterfield county, Virginia. Between 1713 and 1730 lands were granted him in the counties of Charles City, Prince George and Brunswick. In 1733 the vestrymen of Bristol parish met, on May 4, at the house of Thomas Hardaway, and agreed to build the brick church at Well's Hill, now known as the Blandford Church, at Petersburg. Thomas Hardaway was for twenty years a vestryman of the Episcopal Church. Of his marriage to Jane Drewry there were born seven sons and one daughter. The daughter, Frances, married Sir William Skipwith, Baronet. The seven sons were John, Daniel, Thomas, James, William, Joseph, and Drewry, and from these are descended all the Hardaways in America.

It is truly an American family. John, son of Thomas the progenitor, married Frances Markham, and it was from this couple that our subject, Captain Robert H. Hardaway, was descended. Thomas Hardaway the third, son of John and Frances Markham Hardaway, was killed in battle in Virginia in July, 1781, fighting for the Patriot cause. His wife, Mary Trotter, was a cousin of Governor Wingfield, their mothers having been sisters and members of the celebrated Mason family of Virginia. The son of Thomas and Mary (Trotter) Hardaway was born in the month following his father's death in battle, the mother surviving only four weeks. Through the mother they were entitled to a great fortune in England, but on the Hardaway side no claim was ever put forward for this, though some members of the Trotter family did obtain a part of the property.

Thomas Hardaway the third was the great grandfather of Robert H. Hardaway, who was in the sixth generation from

Thomas Hardaway the first. The little boy born after his father's death in 1781 was given the name of Washington Hardaway. Francis Eppes Hardaway, son of Thomas Hardaway the second, married his cousin, Elizabeth Hardaway. A maternal grandfather of Francis Eppes Hardaway, was Frederick MacLin, of the Virginia House of Burgesses, whose will is probated in Brunswick county, Virginia. Rev. John S. Hardaway, D.D., pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Newnan, is descended from one of the six sons of Thomas Hardaway the second (Daniel). Benjamin Hurt Hardaway, civil engineer, of Columbus, Georgia, is descended from James, son of Thomas. The Hardaway family first came to Georgia about 1810 and settled in Warren county, moving from there to Putnam, and yet later to Meriwether county. John William Hardaway, son of Frances Eppes and Elizabeth Hardaway, married Virginia King, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Lassiter) King, of Nansemond county, Virginia, and these were the parents of our subject.

The mother of Captain Hardaway died young. He obtained his school training in the private schools of Mr. Brantley and Captain Rowland. He grew up on a large plantation where there were many negroes, under the care of an indulgent father, and each child was allowed the largest liberty, even to the extent of having their own store accounts. The Civil War found him a young man of twenty-three following the peaceful life of a planter. He enlisted in Company B of the First Georgia Cavalry, and served during the entire war with the greatest fidelity and courage in the cavalry command of General Joe Wheeler, connected with the western army, participating in all the hard campaigns of that most active leader and taking part in the battle of Bentonville after Lee's surrender. His command was surrendered with Johnston's army and he returned home to face the hard new conditions which confronted the young man of our section in 1865. His three brothers had, like himself, taken active part in the war; one was wounded and captured in Maryland, one died during that terrible campaign in Mississippi

which was so fatal, and the youngest, a mere boy, returned unhurt.

With nothing left to them but the naked land, Captain Hardaway took up the hard labor of making a crop. The work was too strenuous for his strength, which had been drawn upon heavily by four years of campaigning, and he broke down in the summer of 1866, spending the proceeds of his crop for medical attention. A man of strong character, he made new plans, went to Newnan in the fall of 1866 and established himself in the mercantile business in a modest way. He brought to the new business sound judgment, close attention and rigid integrity. In 1872 the firm of Hardaway & Hunter was established, which for the next thirty years was a synonym for reliability and financial soundness. As his business grew and his capital increased, he took part in other enterprises, becoming interested in the Coweta National Bank, of which he was the honored president at the time of his death, and vice-president of the Newnan Cotton Mills, one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises in the cotton belt.

In 1883 he became a member of the Baptist Church. In 1896 he was elected deacon of his church, which office he filled with great acceptability for the remainder of his life. A man of strong convictions, and a lifetime Democrat, he took that interest in public affairs that is the duty of every good citizen, but was in no sense a politician in the usual meaning of that word. In 1900 he was induced by his friends to become a candidate for the State Senate from his district, and though he had never been an aspirant for place and knew none of the arts of the politician, when the votes were in, it was found that he had received several hundred more votes than the combined vote of his two opponents. In the Senate he served his district and his State with conscientious fidelity and returned home with added reputation.

In local affairs he served his neighbors as an Alderman of Newnan and as a member of the Library and Auditorium Board. In 1869 he married Miss Isora Burch, a daughter of

Robert Simms and Martha S. (Reid) Burch. Mrs. Hardaway's father was a lawyer, son of Jared Girard and Susan (Simms) Burch. Her mother was a daughter of James and Rebecca (Duke) Reid. Of Captain Hardaway's marriage there were born eight children: The four sons all died in childhood. The daughters are, Martha King (now Mrs. J. H. Strickland), Virginia Rebecca (now Mrs. Wm. C. McBride), Corille (now Mrs. T. J. Fisher), and Miss Ruth Hardaway, a graduate of Shorter College of the class of 1907. It is worthy of notice in connection with Captain Hardaway that though he adhered to the Democratic party all his life, he came from an old Whig family. The Whig families of Virginia stood in their day for unblemished patriotism, strong conservatism and a high sense of civic duty. It is a notable fact that the descendants of these men down to the present all have these characteristics. It was a part of their training as they grew up. A sense of the exalted duties of citizenship was drilled into them. Love of country was imbibed almost with their mother's milk, and we have never had and never will have in our country better citizens than these men made. It is not surprising, therefore, that coming from such stock, Captain Hardaway should have been the man he was. He never lost his love for the farm. One who knew him most intimately testifies that he loved to see green things grow and the return of the growing and planting season was a strong call to him. Through his feeling for the farm and his sympathy for the farmer he held the friendship and good will of the farmers of his section perhaps more strongly than any other man. After his death the farmers of Coweta county, at a public meeting, passed strong resolutions of sympathy for his family in which they set forth his services to the farmers and their sense of personal loss.

The Atlanta *Constitution,* in commenting upon his loss to the community, testified that he left vacant a place that would be hard to fill. At the funeral services his pastor, the Rev. J. S. Hardaway, testified to his Christian character, his integrity as a man, and his noble sympathies. The Hon. Hewlett A. Hall,

who had been closely associated with him for nearly forty years, tendered a tribute which, if space permitted, is worthy of reproduction in full. One paragraph can not well be omitted from this brief sketch and is given here in Mr. Hall's own words:

"His was not a noisy character; he did not seek the limelight of publicity. Being of a retiring disposition, his was rather a life of quiet force. Like the unseen forces of nature, he was known by the deep impress which his life made upon the community where he lived, and upon the people with whom he came in contact. He was cheerful without levity, temperate without austerity, brave without rashness, dignified without haughtiness; a warm advocate of the truth, and yet not bigoted or fanatical. As a citizen he was upright and public spirited. His business methods, which were crowned with unusual success, were not after the order of the commercial charlatan, but were characterized by the strictest probity. His business life merits the highest commendation, and is worthy of emulation. He was an earnest advocate and a liberal supporter of every enterprise that looked to the upbuilding and prosperity of his town and county. As a friend and neighbor he was loyal and true. The cause of a friend never appealed to him in vain, nor was any task too onerous for him to perform. Patriotic in the highest degree, he demonstrated his love for his country by a willingness to lay down his life in her cause.

"But while the town, county, and this section of the State will miss him greatly, yet it is in his home that his death comes with crushing force. He loved his home, and it was there his virtues shone brightest. Between the outer world-life of a man and his inner home life there hangs an unrent veil, concealing from view the holy sanctuary, where the higher and truer nature manifests its gentle and tender ministrations."

It may truly be said of Robert Henry Hardaway that he belonged to that type of citizenship far too few in numbers, but who yet by strong and forceful character and conscientious discharge of duty constitute the safe anchor of the republic.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Hunter Pope Cooper.

DR. HUNTER POPE COOPER was born in Atlanta on May 16, 1860, and died in that city on August 24, 1906, after a short illness of two weeks with meningitis. Although only forty-six years of age at his death he had easily won a place in the very front rank of his profession in Georgia and in the South.

His father, Col. Thomas L. Cooper, a brilliant young attorney of the Atlanta bar, and Solicitor-General of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the War between the States as Captain of the Atlanta Grays, and later became Colonel of the famous Eighth Georgia Regiment. Shortly after the first battle of Manassas he was thrown from his horse while on duty and killed, thus surrendering his life for his country when only thirty years of age, leaving at home his wife, Mary Pope Cooper, and three small children, Hunter Pope being the youngest. His grandfather, Mark A. Cooper, whose biography appears in volume two of this work, was one of the most distinguished ante-bellum citizens of Georgia, long prominent in politics and in the development and upbuilding of the industrial resources of Georgia.

Dr. Cooper received his high school education at Kirkwood, Ga., under ex-Gov. Northen and Prof. Chas. M. Neel, who removed the famous Mt. Zion Academy to that village. He later attended the University of Georgia for two years, going thence to the University of Virginia, where he completed his literary education.

Thence he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating in medicine from that institution in 1883 with distinguished honor, and immediately became an interne of the Orthopedic Hospital for a year, and the year following of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. After these

Hamilton P. Cooper

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two years of metropolitan hospital experience, he went to Europe, where for more than a year he pursued post-graduate studies in Berlin and Vienna, and returning to Atlanta began the general practice of his profession in 1886.

Within a very brief period his rare talents and varied accomplishments were recognized by his professional brethren in Atlanta, and on motion of Dr. H. V. M. Miller, an ex-U. S. Senator, and at the time dean of the Atlanta Medical College, he was elected to the chair of chemistry in that institution. Later he was elected to the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery, and subsequently, at the earnest insistence of his colleagues, took the professorship of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, organized by the merger of the Atlanta Medical and Southern Medical colleges. He served for many years on the staff of the Grady Hospital and unreservedly consecrated his great talents and tireless energies to the early establishment and development of this great charitable institution of his native city.

For a number of years he served as a member of the Atlanta Board of Health, and without financial reward and at great personal sacrifice rendered invaluable public services in this capacity.

In 1897 he formed a partnership with Dr. W. S. Elkin, which continued until his death, and with him erected and conducted the Elkin-Cooper Sanatorium, one of the earliest and best equipped private hospitals in Atlanta, at which their patients from all parts of the South Atlantic States were treated.

Dr. Cooper early identified himself in the especial practice of surgery, in which he was more than usually distinguished, and at his death was surgeon-in-chief of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and division surgeon of the Central Railroad, and of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Dr. Cooper did a large general practice and enjoyed the trustful confidence of his patrons in a marked degree. These all felt towards him, as Jamie Soutar did toward Dr. William MacLure in Ian Maclaren's "A Doctor of the Old School": "It was michty tae see

him come intae the yaird that day; the verra look of him was victory." His magnificent physique, his manly bearing, his confident yet modest bearing in his professional work, his hearty and cheerful manner, his ready wit and hearty sympathy, brought happiness, comfort and hope into many a sick chamber, strengthened many a faint heart and despondent mind in the battle with dread disease, proving valuable aids to the medicines he prescribed, or quickening the healing of the wounds from the skilled surgeon's knife.

Dr. Cooper was also prominent in the social life of Atlanta, having been long a member of the governing board and vice-president of the Capital City Club.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Henrietta Tucker, only daughter of the late Rev. H. H. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., ex-chancellor of the University of Georgia and one of the most distinguished divines of the Southern Baptist Church. His wife, and a daughter and son survive him.

His colleague, Dr. Todd, wrote of him, "Genius, some one has said, is a capacity to work; and if this be true, Dr. Cooper was one, for he was a dynamo of energy." His life, though comparatively short, was crowded with attainments, the resultants of a combination of brilliant native ability, rare educational advantages, indomitable determination, tireless industry, and honest nobility of character.

He was plain spoken to the point of bluntness, honest in his convictions and fearless in their expression. He abhorred hypocrisy and deceit, and his life was an open book. His big heart was in keeping with his great brain, and was filled to overflowing with love for his friends and sympathy for suffering humanity. For the first no personal sacrifice was too great, no service he would not gladly render, and in tireless labor to relieve the last, he spent his life.

As Jamie said of Dr. MacLure, "He had just one fault, tae my thinking, for I never judged the worse o' him for his titch of ruggedness—good trees have gnarled bark—but he thought o'er little o' himself."

In his death his profession lost one of its brilliant leaders, his State a useful citizen, and humanity one of its truest benefactors.

No citizen of Atlanta ever went to his rest more universally lamented than this big-brained, big-hearted doctor, who never spared himself when his fellows needed him. The memorial booklet published after his death showed that ministers of different denominations participated in the funeral services which were attended by the leading men of the city. Every daily paper contributed an editorial freighted with sorrow; the Capital City Club. the various medical societies and his colleagues in the profession poured out their grief in tender and touching words and beautiful official resolutions. He was indeed a man.

C. M. Candler.

Charles Hillyer Brand.

CHARLES HILLYER BRAND, of Lawrenceville, the able and popular Judge of the Superior Courts of the Western Circuit of Georgia, is a native of Walton county, having been born at Loganville, in said county, on April 20, 1861. Judge Brand traces his ancestry back to Virginia through his grandfather, Isaiah C. Brand, whose parents coming from that State in 1818, settled in Clarke county, Georgia, where his grandfather was born. In Walton county, near the present line of Gwinnett, Isaiah Brand lived and became a substantial farmer. He was a Justice of the Peace for over a quarter of a century, and lived an honored life and died at an advanced age, respected by all who knew him.

Here Judge Brand's father, Egbert M. Brand, was born April 11, 1833. For many years he has resided at Lawrenceville, Georgia. He is a man of sterling character and strong native intellect and possesses the mental courage and all those qualities which insure success in life. On January 31, 1860, he married Miss Julia Cooper, of Gwinnett county, a daughter of Levi M. Cooper, a large slave holder and wealthy planter of said county. By his industry, energy and economy Mr. Brand had built up a fortune before the outbreak of the War between the States; he had it invested in cotton, all of which in the invasion of the State by Federal troops during the war was wantonly committed to the flames. After the war he resumed his farming and merchandising, both of which he made profitable, and to-day is regarded as one of the largest taxpayers in Gwinnett county.

Determined that his son should have educational advantages, he was given careful preparatory training, and when ready for college, was sent to the State University in February, 1879. He graduated in the class of 1881 before reaching his majority.

Charles K. Brand.

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In his class were Judge M. W. Beck of the Supreme Court, Judge E. H. Callaway, Congressman W. G. Brantley, Solicitor-General George R. Brown, deceased, Judge D. W. Meadow, Hon. Henry C. Tuck, Hon. J. G. Camp, and Mr. Billups Phinizy, of Athens.

Choosing the law as his life work, he began its study in the office of Judge N. L. Hutchins, of Lawrenceville, in February, 1882, and in September following was admitted to the bar under Judge A. S. Erwin. Young, popular, and well equipped, he soon made for himself a prominent place in the local and circuit bar and commanded a remunerative practice. It was but natural that the young attorney should become identified with local and State politics. As chairman of the County Democratic Committee for a dozen years, the chairman of Congressional District conventions, and delegate to numerous Congressional and Gubernatorial conventions, Judge Brand has given to his party much more than he has asked in the way of offices. But he has never asked in vain. He served his city three terms as Mayor. In 1894 he was elected to represent the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District in the State Senate, where his ability and influence were recognized by his election as President pro tem. of the Senate. Two years later he was elected by the General Assembly to the office of Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit. The office becoming elective by the people, he stood for re-election and received ten thousand more votes than any other candidate for Solicitor-General in Georgia. In this capacity he served his circuit continuously for eight years, when he retired with a view to making the race for the judgeship. In the meantime, he was appointed by Governor Terrell to the bench to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the incumbent. Filling out the unexpired term, he was nominated for the long term at the next regular election, in 1906. His popularity is indicated by the fact that he received a larger majority over his opponent than that received by any other Judge or Solicitor-General in the State, defeating his opponent by more than eleven thousand votes.

Judge Brand was married in 1885 to Miss Estelle Winn, of Lawrenceville, Georgia, daughter of Judge S. J. Winn. She died July 31, 1890, leaving two daughters, Luelle and Julia, who graduated from Lucy Cobb Institute in 1907.

Several years later, June 26, 1901, Judge Brand was again married, this time to Miss Mary Dixon Hutchins, daughter of the late Judge N. L. Hutchins, who was Judge of the Western Circuit for so many years. One daughter, Carolyn Hutchins Brand, is the issue of this marriage.

Judge Brand and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. For twenty-five years he has been an enthusiastic secret order man. He holds membership in the Masons, Red Men, Elks, the various branches of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. During the years 1896 and 1897 he was the Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Georgia. He is a large stockholder and director in the Brand Banking Company, of Lawrenceville, of which his only surviving brother, L. M. Brand, is cashier, and his father president. Mrs. W. J. Peeples, of Athens, who married a son of Judge Tyler M. Peeples, late of Lawrenceville, is his only surviving sister. Judge Brand's brother, himself a graduate of the University of Georgia of the class of 1888, and at present a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School located at Athens, while Mayor of Lawrenceville, was the first man in Georgia to draft and have enacted a law, which finally and before the Georgia prohibition law was enacted, became effective, prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquors into the corporate limits of his city.

The Brands are an ancient family in England, at one time holders of the barony of Dacre, which dates back to 1321, and which finally became merged in the viscounty of Hampden, now held by Major Thomas Walter Brand. There was a second offshoot from this old Dacre barony, which lasted from 1489 to 1569 and then became extinct by failure of the line. The third offshoot from this same ancient barony finally became merged

through the female line in the earldom of Carlisle, so that these ancient Brands who were originally Barons Dacre of Gillesland, are represented in the English peerage of to-day by one earl and one viscount. This was the original stock, and all the Brands of English origin in America came from that stock.

SAMUEL C. DUNLAP.

Lawton Bryan Evans.

LAWTON BRYAN EVANS was born in the town of Lumpkin, Stewart county, Georgia, October 27, 1862. His father is General Clement A. Evans, who won such signal fame as a brave Confederate soldier during the war, and who since that time has been prominent as a minister of the gospel, a public-spirited citizen, an officer of the State and the beloved Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. The Evans family is of Welsh origin, the original representative of the line having come from Wales and settled in North Carolina during the Colonial era of our history. On the English side of the family are the names of Bryan, Needham, Hinton. Many members of the family were soldiers in the Revolution, and the Colonial and Indian wars.

When the subject of this sketch was but a few months old, his mother took him to Virginia to be near her soldier husband. Here for six months his infant life was passed in the neighborhood of camps and in sound of battle and of marching armies. At the end of the war the family returned to Lumpkin, and shortly afterwards, his father deciding to abandon the practice of law and farming, and to become a Methodist minister, the family began the itinerant life that carries the devoted servant of the church from place to place as the will of the authorities directs. In this way, Cartersville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, and Rome have successively been their home.

After passing through the public schools of several cities, the education of young Evans began seriously with his entrance into Richmond Acadmey, in Augusta, Ga. From this institution he went, when he was fifteen years of age, to Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., and entered the sophomore class. After three years of close application he was graduated at the head of his class, though he was by several months the youngest member.

Lawton B. Evans

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After his graduation he went to the University of Georgia for one year and took the Master of Arts degree in 1881. He was but nineteen years of age at the time, the youngest Master that the University had ever honored with a diploma.

While engaged upon his studies in the University Mr. Evans began work upon a history of Georgia, designed for schools. This work was finished about a year after his graduation, was published and has been revised and is at the present time recognized as the standard school work on that subject. It was adopted in the State as a text-book in 1903.

On leaving the University Mr. Evans came to Augusta to study law. A vacancy in the public school system at the time attracted his attention as a means of support for a while, and he was elected teacher in one of the grammar schools. This position he held for a year. When the superintendency of the Richmond county schools becoming vacant, he was elected to that position of responsibility November 11, 1882. So deeply did he become engrossed in the cause of education, and so alluring was the field of the common schools that he laid aside his law books, resolved to spend his life in the training of children and the cause of education in the South.

The position of superintendent of schools of Augusta and of Richmond county he has held ever since, being the senior of any of his professional brethren in the State, in point of service at any one place. From the humblest beginnings, in the hands of an unmatured and untrained young man, the schools of that county and city have grown into a size and repute that make them the pride and congratulation of the people. Indeed, the city has built one of the largest graded schools in the South, containing 25 schoolrooms, accommodating 1,300 children and costing over $100,000.

When the State Normal School began, in 1892, Superintendent Evans was called to take charge of the infant institution and become its president for the few weeks during the summer when it was in operation. This he did for three successive years, each summer adding to the popularity and efficiency of the school. When the institution received considerable appro-

priations from the State and assumed the size and dignity of an all the year round school, Superintendent Evans declined to continue at its head, and turned it over to those who have since made it such a noble and helpful institution.

In addition to the History of Georgia already mentioned, Superintendent Evans is the author of two books on language, one entitled "Language Lessons," and the other "English Grammar." These books are published by the American Book Company and are designed for use in common schools. Another publication by Mr. Evans is entitled "Lectures on School Supervision," being a compilation of a number of lectures that he had delivered at various places to the young men just entering the profession, as well as to those who desired to benefit by his long experience in charge of a great school system. In addition to these books, Mr. Evans has long been a constant contributor to the many school journals of the country in articles and discussions on all phases of his professional experience.

As a lecturer and platform speaker on the subject of education, Mr. Evans has long been in demand in most of the summer schools and Chautauquas of the South. He has been in the faculty of the summer school at Knoxville since its beginning, being one of the few lecturers who have returned each year. He has spoken at the summer schools in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and at the assemblies at Albany, Monteagle and elsewhere, being always heard by large and appreciative audiences. The subjects of his lectures are educational, being mainly concerned with the supervision of schools, and the historical development of the profession. In 1898 Mr. Evans traveled in Europe for five months, visiting nearly all the countries of the Continent, and gathering material for the enrichment and diversifying of his lecture courses.

In 1887 Mr. Evans married Miss Florence Eve Campbell, of Augusta. They have had three children, Sara Campbell, Lawton Bryan, and Clement Anselm Evans, all living. The home of the family is in Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., where, surrounded by his books and engaged in the affairs of his schools, Mr. Evans spends a busy and contented life.

Otis Ashmore.

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W. S. West

William Stanley West.

WILLIAM STANLEY WEST, the oldest surviving son of James and Mary A. West, is a leading member of the Lowndes county bar, with residence and office in the city of Valdosta. He was born in Marion county, Ga., August 23, 1849, was educated in Mercer University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution, completing his education when he was about thirty-three years of age. While a student in the University he was honored with the presidency of the Ciceronian Literary Society and was anniversarian of that society in 1880.

In the earlier portion of his business life he was engaged in teaching, continuing in this occupation for some time after leaving college. He was then identified with sawmilling and lumbering interests, as well as some other enterprises, after which he graduated in the law department of Mercer University, and was admitted to the bar upon completing his course. He located in Valdosta, where he soon demonstrated his ability as an attorney and counsellor at law, and won a high standing at the bar.

Mr. West has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has been for years recognized as one of the active Democratic workers and leaders in Georgia. From 1892 to 1897 he served as a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, and in 1898-99 was a member of the State Senate. In 1900 he declined a return to the lower house, but was elected to that body in 1902 and served until 1904. In 1905-06 he was again returned to the State Senate without opposition, and was elected president of that body. In 1908 he was sent as a Delegate-at-Large from the State of Georgia to the National Democratic

Convention, held at Denver, Colorado. When he first entered the Legislature, in 1892, he introduced the bill providing for a uniform system of text-books in the common schools of the State, which was one of the most important measures he ever championed. While he continued to introduce this bill at each successive term of the Legislature it was opposed with such stubbornness at each session that it did not finally pass both houses until 1903. He also introduced the bill looking to the erection of a new passenger station for the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Atlanta. This measure he regarded as important for the preservation of one of the State's most valuable properties, and while it passed the Senate it was defeated in the House after a long and spirited contest. Mr. West thinks the defeat of this measure was an irreparable loss to the State. He took great interest in the bill to establish an agricultural, industrial and normal college in South Georgia, which bill passed the Senate in 1905 and the House in 1906. Another measure in which he took an active interest was the bill looking to the leasing of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for a term of sixty years, at not less than $60,000 per month, after the expiration of the present lease. This bill passed the Senate in 1906, but failed to pass the House. Through its failure he thinks the State will ultimately suffer a great loss in its revenues. Besides the acts referred to directly, he was also active in the support of, and influential in shaping much of the important legislation during his long service of thirteen years in the General Assembly. His record as President of the Senate is shown by the following extract from a letter written to him by one of his colleagues: "A word of our senatorial work. No Senate has in my life experience done so much with no serious friction as that over which you presided. I will write what I would hardly say in words to you: that you presided with marked and unexcelled, if ever equalled, ability, dignity and impartiality over a Georgia Senate that acted on more important and far-reaching legislation than any Senate since 1870-72. You made a record that will be

an honor to you, your great boy, your splendid wife, and your family and people. This I say with careful measure of each word. You have nothing to regret. You can rest assured in the full recognition of our superb administration by the people of today as well as those of tomorrow."

At the close of the session of 1906 President West was presented with a handsome loving cup by the Senate, and in the course of the presentation speech it was stated that he had been fair, impartial, honest, fearless and competent, and that the Senate had made no mistake in electing its presiding officer. The cup is twelve inches high and five inches in diameter, and bears the inscription: "W. S. West, President of the Senate of Georgia, from the members of the session of 1905-1906."

During his college days Mr. West became a member of one of the Greek letter fraternities; he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and while connected with the lumber industry joined the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos. In all these organizations he has maintained a popularity based on his sterling qualifications as a man and his general good fellowship.

Mr. West's political career, like his professional and business life, was not only marked with ability and great courage of conviction, but with unusual candor and honesty of purpose. His campaigns for political office were pitched on a high plane, and his bold advocacy of those things which he believed to be best for his fellowman won the admiration and often the votes of those who disagreed with him. He was never defeated, although he several times had strong and determined opposition. He was opposed for the Presidency of the Senate by one of the best and strongest men in Georgia, who belonged to one of the most powerful families in the State. This fact, together with his opposition to sumptuary laws, and his disposition to be fair and just to the public carriers at a time when the anti-corporation feeling was high, brought upon him the fight of his life, but his sterling, clean character, and his well-known and honorable

experience as a legislator enabled him to ride down all opposition.

On November 15, 1888, Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Ora Lee Cranford, daughter of John L. and Jane (Baird) Cranford, originally of Pike county, Ga. To this union has been born one son, William S., Jr., April 7, 1902.

C. R. Pendleton.

A. E. Thornton

Albert Edwards Thornton.

ALBERT EDWARDS THORNTON was born in La-Grange, Ga., October 3, 1853, and died at his residence in Atlanta, April 2, 1907. In his forceful personality, his superb physique and charming address, Mr. Thornton exhibited many traits of his long line of distinguished ancestry. His mother, Martha Culberson, was the granddaughter of Governor Stephen Heard. Through her he was connected with many of Georgia's most prominent families, and closely related to the Culbersons, father and son, who have for thirty years represented Texas in Congress and filled the gubernatorial chair of the Lone Star State. Through his Virginia father, he was connected with many of the best families of that State, notably the Carters, the Lees, the Washingtons, and the Thorntons.

The Thornton family is a very old one in England. There are at least twenty-nine places in that country which bear the name, of which sixteen are in Yorkshire, which was the principal seat of the Thorntons. In the Domesday Book, these places were called *Torentun*. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, the name was put down as *de Thorneton* in Yorkshire, and *de Thorntone* in Cambridgeshire. The family is now most numerous in Northumberland, though largely represented in Yorkshire, Rutland, Lancashire and Leicestershire. The original meaning of the name was the "tun"—homestead—enclosed by or situated near hawthorns, and the surname was given to one who had his residence at such a "thorn tun."

About 1640, William Thornton, Gentleman, of Yorkshire, England, settled in York county, Virginia. He moved thence to Gloucester county, and four miles northwest of Gloucester Point established his home, called "The Hills," after the ancestral home in England. He had large landed estates in Stafford county, where he died at a ripe old age. He is buried in Staf-

ford county, and his arms are emblazoned on his tomb. He founded a large and influential family, destined to take a prominent part in the building up of the Old Dominion, and spreading over many of the Southern and Western States, notably Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Alabama, and California, where they have ever stood as examples of the highest type of citizenship. His second son, Francis, married Alice, daughter of Captain Savage. They had eight children. Their fifth child, Francis the second, born 1680, settled at Snow Creek, near Fredericksburg, in 1703. He was Burgess from Spottsylvania county, and father of the Fall Hill Thorntons. He married Mary Taliaferro. Their three sons—Colonel Francis the third, Colonel Reuben, and Colonel John—married respectively Frances, Elizabeth and Mildred Gregory, daughters of Mildred Washington (aunt and godmother of the President) and Roger Gregory. Colonel Francis the third was Colonel in the Colonial Army in 1742, and a member of the House of Burgesses in 1745. He died at the age of thirty, leaving a family of six children. His eldest daughter, Mildred, married Charles Washington, youngest brother of the President, and his youngest son, John, married at Mount Vernon after the Revolution, Jane Washington, a niece of the President. William, son of Colonel Francis Thornton the third and Frances Gregory, his wife, married Martha Stuart. Their son John married Miss Lee, of the Robert Lee family. Their son William married Mary Carter, a descendant of Robert (King Carter) and his wife Bettie Landon Willis. They moved to Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia; afterwards to Harris county. Their son Thomas Thornton married Martha Culberson and moved to Troup county, where he become a leading citizen of LaGrange. He was the largest slaveowner in this wealthy county. Here his son Albert Edwards was born, in 1853. He was named for his maternal uncle-in-law, Gen. J. W. B. Edwards, a distinguished soldier in the Mexican War.

Mr. Thornton was educated at the University of Georgia, and was a member of the class of 1873. Upon leaving college he returned to his home at LaGrange and engaged in cotton

planting. Even at that early day in his history, when barely twenty-one years old, he was attracted to the possibilities of cottonseed, the oil of which was then beginning to attract attention. His business judgment, so pronounced in later life, told him that there was a great field here for legitimate exploitation and he became enthused over the great wealth that could be added to the Southern States by the development of this part of the cotton crop which had been hitherto wasted.

He threw himself into the business with immense energy and mastered it in all its details. In 1882 he moved to Atlanta and built the first Atlanta oil mill. He became one of the pioneers in the cotton oil trade, and did as much towards the building up of that immense industry as any other one man, and possibly more.

In addition to his interests in Atlanta, he became president of the oil mills at Elberton and Milledgeville, and for many years served as president of the Georgia State Crushers Association. He also became president of the Interstate Crushers Association, an organization which directs the entire industry and covers the large soap and packing interests of the United States and which, with its seven hundred and fifty members at the time of his death, represented a capital of one hundred million dollars. So great has been the development of this industry that it is now said if the entire seed output of the country could be utilized, it would represent a value equal to one-fourth the value of the lint cotton of the country. Even as it is, with the large reservations that have to be made for planting seed, the product of the oil mills of the country represent in their finished commercial state a value of about twenty per cent of the lint cotton crop, and it now means an addition of approximately one hundred million dollars a year to the cotton belt.

Succeeding as he did in his own peculiar industry, he naturally attracted attention of other capable business men with whom he came in contact, and on account of the capital which he commanded, and his business judgment, he was called upon to serve as a director of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the

Atlanta and West Point Railway, in the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, in the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, the Southern States Mutual Insurance Company, and the Atlanta National Bank. The last named institution, the oldest and largest bank in Atlanta, was served by him as a director and vice-president for a period of twenty-five years, and during its history the bank has never had a more highly valued member upon its directory nor one who gave it better service.

In 1881 Mr. Thornton was married to Miss Leila Austell, a daughter of Gen. Alfred Austell, who was identified for many years with the early history of Atlanta, and during his life was regarded as the ablest financier in Georgia. Mr. Thornton's home life was ideal. His home was the center of culture and refinement. He was an unrivaled host, dispensing generous hospitality which, combined with his pleasant personality, his ready wit, his perfect tact and his rare gift as a raconteur, made a visit to his home one of delight to his guests. As a husband and father he was all that any man could be, illustrating an example of pure devotion to his family and upholding high ideals in every way. He was a member of all the leading business and social organizations of the city. A charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Piedmont Driving Club, and the Capital City Club, serving as vice-president of the last named club when it was organized. In business a strong man of the highest capacity, he was pleasant and courteous in all his dealings with every one, from the humblest up, and it is a matter of knowledge among those who knew him well that at no time would he have taken advantage of the needs or distresses of competitors, and it was one of the rules of his life to give everybody absolute justice in his business dealings.

Mr. Thornton's sound business judgment was not confined to his own business nor even to the institutions with which he was connected outside of that. He found his greatest recreation in planting and clearly saw the need for an improvement in Southern methods of dealing with stock and for an increase in the live stock industry of the section. He studied Bermuda

grass just as he had cotton seed, and became enthusiastic over the possibilities of that grass as a means of enriching the Southern farms and planters.

The destruction of his home by fire, with the exertion connected therewith, precipitated an attack of heart failure that resulted in his death on April 2, 1907. He left a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, Alfred A., Albert E., Jr., and Jane Thornton.

The Atlanta *Journal* of April 3 said editorially, "He is mourned by a host of sincere and devoted friends and there is not a walk in life in this progressive community which will not miss his kindly heart and masterful hand." The *Journal* but expressed the truth in brief fashion, for everyone who knew Albert E. Thornton will bear testimony to the kindness of his heart, the strength of his hand in every enterprise he undertook, and soundness of his judgment. He was truly one of the great developers of Georgia, who served his generation well.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Ira Yale Sage.

THE South has become an arena of marvels and so rapid has been the development which the past forty years have wrought that no less an instrument is suggested to the imagination than the magic wand of enchantment. Perhaps the chief factor in this wonderful rehabilitation has been the iron horse.

On recovering from the rude shock of war, the initial energy of this section took the form of railway enterprises, and the magnificent steel highways which traverse the cotton fields and pierce the mountain ranges of the South have stimulated every nerve and artery of her industrial system and made her marvelous resources of field and factory and forge tributary to the world's market.

While much of the credit of this industrial conquest is due to the unsubdued spirit of the Southern people, still there were many Northern men who came South directly after the war, men of stamp and character, to identify themselves with this section, to aid in the work of material upbuilding and to pave the way to reconciliation by evincing the spirit of true brotherhood which strives to help. Among this number was Col. Ira Yale Sage; and few captains of industry whose lot it was to take part in the work of Southern rehabilitation have eclipsed the material accomplishments of this great railway magnate and promoter.

Col. Sage was born at Middletown, Conn., on April 4, 1848. On both sides of the house he came of sturdy and vigorous New England stock and was able to trace his lineage beyond the Ironsides of Cromwell, back to the ancient tilt yards of the Norman. The Sage name is of remote origin. It is first found in England on the honor roll of the battle of Hastings in 1066 and the coat of arms which is still preserved in the archives of

E. J. Sage

the family was derived from the patent of nobility which was granted by William the Conqueror, when he divided the English lands among his followers and established the orders of knighthood.

The pioneer immigrant, who brought the family escutcheon to America, was David Sage, who seems to have come directly from Wales. It was in 1652 that he crossed the Atlantic and he was one of the primitive band of settlers who planted the Colony at Middletown on the Connecticut river. This thrifty settlement was first known by the name of "Upper Houses." An excellent history of the place has been written by Charles Colland Adams, and the genealogy of the Sage family is fully set forth in this work. The stone which marks the grave of David Sage is still standing in Riverside cemetery at the end of the main street of Middletown, a fact which in itself testifies to the prominence of the pioneer in the early annals of the settlement.

From this pioneer ancestor Col. Sage traced descent through six generations. His father was Barzillai Doud Sage, born in 1806 and who died in 1853. His grandfather was Barzillai Sage. born in 1782 and died in 1854. His great-grandfather was Elisha Sage, born in 1755 and died in 1801; and this Elisha Sage was the grandson of the New England pioneer. Through the marriage of Barzillai Doud Sage to Elizabeth Yale, the subject of this sketch became the inheritor of another proud strain of New England blood; for among the members of the Yale family in America was Thomas Yale, one of the founders of New Haven, and Elihu Yale, for whom Yale College was named. Elizabeth Yale was born July 24, 1812, and died 1860.

Her father was Nathaniel Yale, born June 28, 1753, and died December 12, 1814, aged sixty-one years. His father was Abel Yale, of Wallingford, born March 9, 1707, and died April 8, 1784, aged sixty-seven years. His father was Nathaniel Yale, born July 12, 1681, and died December 11, 1711, aged thirty years. His father was Captain Thomas

Yale, first of New Haven, afterwards of Wallingford, born in 1647, died in 1736, aged eighty-nine years. His father was Thomas Yale, born in 1616, either in Wales or in England. He came to America in 1637 with his stepfather, Governor Eaton, and settled in New Haven, becoming a merchant of large means. Elihu Yale, who founded the great institution of learning in New Haven, was the third son of Thomas Yale, the pioneer.

Thus it will be seen that the subject of this sketch in tracing his lineage six generations back on his father's side and seven generations back on his mother's side reaches the sturdy champions of religious freedom who laid the foundations of New England.

Col. Sage possessed a genius for mathematics. He completed algebra and geometry at thirteen. He mastered calculus at fourteen. In the realm of figures he was never in the least bewildered or perplexed; and from his earliest boyhood he gave promise of distinguished attainments, like the youthful Pythagoras. Besides being prefigured by such precocious gifts, his success in life was still further assured by his engaging manners, by his correct habits and by his resolute determination to surmount all obstacles.

Graduating from college while still young, he chose the profession of civil engineering. In this decision he was guided not only by his aptitudes but also by his belief that the largest measure of usefulness and the surest road to wealth lay in this direction. He realized the magnitude and extent of the country's undeveloped resources. At this critical stage of his career, the youthful upbuilder was fortunate enough to avail himself of the personal tutelage and supervision of the world-famed engineer John A. Roebling, the builder of the great suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. With such an auspicious entrance upon his life's work, it is not surprising to find him at the early age of seventeen the chief engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

But the attention of the youth was drawn toward the South; and, even while the smoke was still rising from the ruins, he clearly foresaw the splendid future which awaited the fair land of the cotton bloom. He knew the possibilities which this section offered. He realized the part which the steel highway was to play in developing the South's vast wealth; and accordingly he came to Georgia in 1868 to aid in the work of rehabilitation and to devote his colossal energies to the industrial redemption of Dixie.

First, he became identified with the Richmond and Danville Air Line, which was then in process of construction; and so impressed were the projectors of this enterprise with his mastery of details and with his vigorous initiative that at the age of twenty-two he was chief engineer of the road. Later, he became general superintendent of this line, and before reaching the age of thirty he was made the general manager of the Georgia Pacific Railway. Both lines are today incorporated in the Southern Railway system. Retiring from salaried employment in 1890, he engaged independently in railroad construction and built the Belt Line around Atlanta and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway, from Jacksonville to Savannah.

He died in Atlanta, Ga., on November 14, 1908. During the last twelve years of his life, Col. Sage engaged in private business operations, being president of the Georgia Manufacturing and Realty Company, vice-president of the Southern States Life Insurance Company, and director of the Central Banking and Trust Corporation.

In early life Col. Sage was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Alexander, of South Carolina. On her father's side she came of the Alexanders of North Carolina, six of whom were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; and, on her mother's side, she sprang from the Byrds of Virginia. Both were among the oldest and best families of this section. Mrs. Sage, who survives her husband, is a Colonial Dame, and

a Daughter of the American Revolution, being at the present time vice-president-general of the National Society of the D. A. R. Besides his widow, Col. Sage is survived by two sons, I. Y. Sage, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., and Herbert A. Sage, the well known attorney, of Atlanta, Ga.

The tributes of esteem which were called forth by the death of Col. Sage were large in number and warm in character, emphasizing not only the distinguished part which he took in the upbuilding of the South, but also the sturdy virtues and lofty attributes which made him a prince among his fellows, suggesting the tribute which filial grief wrung from the lips of Hamlet:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

L. L. Knight.

Jacob Walter Frederick.

JACOB W. FREDERICK, a school teacher, fruit grower, and president of the Bank of Marshallville, is a native Georgian, of German descent. About 1734 Orangeburg county, in South Carolina, was settled by a colony of German Palatines who, being devoted Lutherans, came to America both for the better material advantages offered, and for the freer exercise of their religious duties. These excellent people, after the hard struggle with the wilderness, established flourishing settlements, and their descendants, now scattered all over the South, are among her best citizens.

Mr. Frederick's ancestors came with these colonists to Orangeburg. Andrew Frederick seems to have been a leader among them. Margaret Frederick was the wife of Andrew, and of this marriage, Hans Peter Frederick was born on March 22, 1756. Then there was John Frederick, who married Mary Barbara Ulmer, and their son, John Jacob, was born July 3, 1758. These were the founders of the family in the Southern States.

Jacob W. Frederick was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, on November 26, 1851. His parents were Donald B. and Amanda (Shuler) Frederick. In 1853 his parents moved to Macon county, Ga., and when the Civil War came upon the country, his father became a Confederate soldier.

Young Frederick grew up in Macon county, on his father's farm, attended the public schools, and arriving at manhood, entered Emory College, from which he was graduated in 1873, with the degree of M.A. Mr. Frederick took up the work of teaching at Marshallville in 1874, and carried on the farm at the same time. For 30 years he followed the vocation of a teacher and was a member of the first School Book Commis-

sion in the State. Some twenty years ago, he became interested in fruit growing, which is a large interest in that section; and in 1906 became interested in banking, and is now president of the local bank.

In politics a Democrat, and interested in public questions, Mr. Frederick has confined his political activities to his local field. For several years he served his town as a member of the Council and as Mayor.

In 1875 he married Miss Carrie Walker, a daughter of George Walker. They have six children: Holmes N., Dr. D. B., Claude, Edna (now Mrs. D. N. Paullin), Walter, Jr., and Ralph Frederick.

Mr. Frederick is a communicant of the Methodist Church, and as might be expected of a man who has spent most of his working years in the schools, and who sees the urgent need of better educational methods, and a wider extension of the educational system, he regards the educational interests as the most urgent demand upon the consideration of our people.

Possessing the good qualities of the strong German blood which flows in his veins, Mr. Frederick has been a most useful citizen, and is doing the work of his day as faithfully as his Palatine ancestors did in that stern period in which they lived.

Bernard Suttler.

Sincerely yours
J. M. Page

Joseph Morgan Page.

DR. J. M. PAGE, of Dublin, physician, banker, farmer, and druggist, is not only a leading physician but a leading citizen in all respects. He comes of one of the most notable of the old Virginian families whose ancestral home at Rosewell on York River, built by Mann Page in 1725, is one of the show places of the Old Dominion up to this good hour. The history of this old Virginian family would take many pages if we had the space to give it. The authentic records trace it back to Henry Page of Middlesex, born in 1500. The descendants of Henry Page emigrated to Virginia in 1650 and were founders of the Virginia family. English records carry the family back to 1257 and even at that early day it appears to have been ranked among the gentry of England. These Pages in Virginia accumulated a great landed estate, occupying many prominent places, and furnished a Governor to the State in 1802 and for two hundred and sixty years have ranked among the very best people of the famous Old Dominion. In Great Britain they have been granted twenty coats of arms, many of which are so much alike as to show the same family origin. In the Revolutionary struggle the Pages were Patriots without fear and without stint. They have furnished ten members to the Federal Congress since the United States became a government.

Thomas Nelson Page, one of the most famous Virginians of the present generation, is a third cousin of Dr. Page. Dr. Page's father, Allen A. Page, who married Elizabeth Webb, came from Virginia with his brothers and settled in Washington county, Georgia. Later Allen A. Page moved to Johnson county and it was there that our subject was born on November 26, 1860. Allen A. Page was a farmer by occupation and

a Confederate soldier by choice. After academic training in the Wrightsville high school J. M. Page went to the Augusta Medical College and was graduated in 1882 with the degree of M.D. Later on he took several post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic. Immediately after his graduation in 1882 he began the practice of his profession at Wrightsville and remained there for twenty years. He built up a large practice, served several terms as Mayor during one of which he installed the city water works, but in 1903 decided to move to Dublin. His career at Dublin has been even more successful than at Wrightsville. He has a large practice and assisted in organizing the City National Bank, of which he is a stockholder, as well as the Bank of Wrightsville, has farming interests and an interest in the drug business.

Dr. Page is a Democrat who is content with exercising the voting franchise. His preferred reading and that which he has found most helpful, is along the line of his profession. He is a member of the Disciples Church, affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and holds membership in the County and State Medical Associations. In 1884 he married Miss Melissa Jackson, daughter of James E. and Martha Keen Jackson of Laurens county. They have six children: Pearl, Marvin, Landrum, Bluford, Ruby and Jackson Page.

Dr. Page regards good roads as the paramount need in Georgia—as the thing on which our people should concentrate their attention. Not many years ago this would have looked very visionary, but in the light of the present day many men are coming to this opinion. He now has lots of company and if the present agitation is maintained a few years longer Georgia will be gridironed with good roads and living will be much easier for the hard-pressed farmers who have so long borne the inconvenience of poor roads, while the city dwellers will be able to add largely to the pleasures of life.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

R. A. Alford

Columbus Augustus Alford.

HON. COLUMBUS A. ALFORD, of Sylvester, was born in Wake county, North Carolina, on February 6, 1850, and died in Waynesville, North Carolina, while on a visit there, on September 22, 1908. Mr. Alford was descended from an old English family which can be traced back several centuries to its seat at Meaux Abbey, Yorkshire, England. The Alford family name is said to date back to the period of Saxon supremacy in England, and to have been derived from Alfred, the great Saxon king. Some of the Yorkshire Alfords drifted to London centuries ago and from that city the original emigrants came to Massachusetts about 1635. There are several peculiarities about this Alford family worth noting. The family resemblance in the various generations is said to have been remarkable. They have been usually large, tall men with blue or gray eyes, fair complexions, dark or chestnut colored hair and possessed of much endurance and great courage. Another peculiarity has been that in every generation the families have been numerous, it being seldom the case that one of the Alfords had less than seven children, and there are records in the family of over twenty children to one pair of parents.

Columbus A. Alford was a son of Captain Green Haywood Alford and his wife, Rebecca Jones. Captain G. H. Alford was born in Wake county (N. C.) June 7, 1820. He was very prominent in his section, was a member of the Legislature prior to the Civil War and during that war served as Captain of the Horse Guards. He was the father of seven children, Columbus A. being the fourth. Captain G. B. Alford was the son of Green Alford and his wife, Nancy Rose Liles. He was born about 1788 in Wake county (N. C.), was

by occupation a planter, and founded and named his estate Wakefield. He was the father of eleven children, of whom Green H. Alford was the seventh. Green Alford was the son of Major Lodwick (or Loderwick) Alford, who was born in Wake county (N. C.) March 30, 1768, and was by occupation a planter. He married Mary Hall and died in Wayne county (N. C.) in 1823, leaving a large family. The exact number of his children can not be stated owing to the destruction of family records during the Civil War, but the record of nine children is known; of these nine, Green Alford was the second.

Major Lodwick Alford was a planter, a Major in the militia and served in the Indian wars. He was also prominent in the civil life of the State. His father was Captain James William Zion Alford, believed to have been born in Boston about the year 1730. There is a little uncertainty about this, as he may have been born in North Carolina after his father came to that State. He served in the Revolutionary Armies and was engaged in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House. He married Miss Judy Harper of the noted family from which Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, is named. The records of his children, again, are not perfect, though the claim is set up that Captain Alford was the father of twenty-one children. The records preserved show twelve sons. There is said to have been thirteen sons, probably eight daughters. Lodwick Alford is said to have been the fifth son.

James William Zion Alford was the son of James Alford, a native of Boston. This James Alford was probably born about 1691 and is said to have been a son of Benjamin Alford, born 1650, who was in turn son of William Alford, born in London in 1608, and was with his two brothers, Benedictus and Alexander, the three original emigrants.

Benjamin Alford was a very prominent man in Boston and his son James, when a young man, was associated in business with his brother, the Hon. John Alford. John Alford died in 1761. There is a gap in the records here and it is evident

that James Alford must have separated from his brother about 1730 and moved to North Carolina. He brought with him to North Carolina large means for that day and owned much property, both in lands and personal estate. The exact number of his children can not be stated, but Captain James William Zion Alford and his brother, Major Lodwick Alford the first, are known to have been sons of the original North Carolina settler. Columbus A. Alford's ancestry in this country, therefore, ran back to the Boston Alfords, they to the London Alfords, and they to the Yorkshire Alfords, which is believed to have been the starting point of the family.

Columbus A. Alford's father married Rebecca Jones. As usual in the Alford family there was a large family of children, and Mr. Alford was survived by three brothers and two sisters. Of this same family came Gen. Julius C. Alford, who in the first half of the last century was for years a leader in the political life of Georgia, a gallant Indian fighter and is known to history as the "Old War Horse of Troup." A large number of children in each generation of the Alfords has led to an enormous multiplication of the family and now they are scattered all over the Southern States, all descended from James Alford of Wake county, North Carolina, who in turn was descended from the first Alford settlers in Boston.

As early as 1790 the descendants of the original three emigrants had increased to 50 families with 316 persons and it is rather singular to note that a large majority of these families had drifted South.

Columbus A. Alford grew up in Wake county, obtained such education as the local schools afforded, learned the lumber business and in 1871 came to Worth county and settled at Sumner. For twelve years he followed the business of manufacturer of naval stores at Sumner, thence removed in 1883 to Willingham. In those years he made both money and character, took an active part in the public life of his section, serving on the County Board of Education. A staunch Demo-

crat and possessed of much public spirit, he was in 1888 nominated by his party and elected to the State Senate from the Tenth District, serving his term with ability and credit. From Willingham he moved to Sylvester, and at once took a leading position among the citizens of that town. He was an active member of the Baptist Church.

His business ventures had been so successful that he was reckoned as one of the wealthiest men of his section, being largely interested in farming, naval stores, and lumbering. He was a man of sound sense, plain speech and strong convictions. As his fortune increased and his financial abilities came to be recognized by a wider constituency, he branched out in other directions. He became a stockholder and a director of the Southern States Life Insurance Company. He became interested in the banking business locally and was president of the Sylvester Banking Company. In 1904 he sold out his lumber business, which left him in position to carry out some large plans. In 1905 he built the Flint River and Gulf Railroad from Sylvester to Bridgeboro, and joined it with the line built from Ashburn to Sylvester by Messrs. J. D. Betts & Company, operating the two lines together under the above name until 1907, when after laying a connecting line to Hawkinsville, the name was changed to Gulf Line Railway, and he was president of this line up to the time of his death.

In everything that contributed to the welfare of the community, Mr. Alford was active. Thus he was affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, such as the Blue Lodge and chapter, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of the Elks.

A lover of farming, he farmed extensively and retained this interest during his entire life. Mr. Alford's death was universally lamented throughout the section where he had been active and the papers of that section, in speaking of his services after his demise, frankly admitted that it would be impossible to estimate what that section owed him for the valuable work he had done during his life in the way of develop-

ment. It is one of the difficult things for us to understand why such useful men should be cut short in their work.

He was twice married: First to Miss Martha Sumner of Sumner, Georgia, who died in 1881, leaving two children. Subsequently, he married Miss Jennie E. Johnston, daughter of Benjamin Johnston of Americus, Georgia, of which marriage there are seven living children. The nine children who survive him are Mrs. W. R. Johnston, of Franklin, N. C.; G. F. Alford, of Sylvester; Misses Mattie B., Bennie L. and Frankie E. Alford, Masters Columbus A. and Earl J. Alford, and two little daughters, Helen and Ruth Alford.

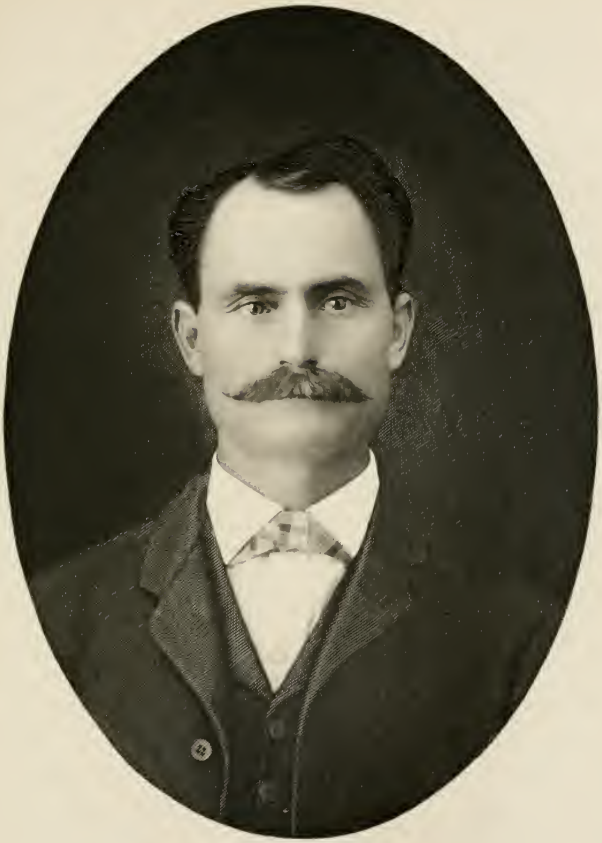
Bernard Suttler.

Saffold Jesse Meadows.

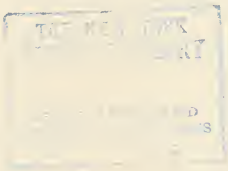
MR. MEADOWS' paternal ancestors were originally English, who in the course of time also became distributed over Ireland and Scotland. The first of them in America was his great-great-grandfather, who came from Ireland to Virginia before the Revolution, and at the time of the Revolution there were several families of that name in Virginia. Soon after the Revolution, when large numbers of the Virginians and North Carolinians were coming into East Middle Georgia, the ancestors of our subject came among them and settled in Burke and Johnson counties. His great-grandfather on his maternal side (Powell) came from Scotland and settled in North Carolina.

Saffold Jesse Meadows, now of Helena, was born at Wrightsville, Johnson county, on May 17, 1864, son of J. W. and Millie C. (Powell) Meadows. His father was a farmer and merchant, was sheriff of his county during the Civil War, and after the war was elected to represent his county in the Legislature, but manifested the strength of his character and convictions in declining to subscribe to the "Ironclad Oath," and hence did not take his seat in the General Assembly.

The early educational advantages of our subject were limited, being only such as were obtainable from the common schools of that period; but beginning life in a very modest way, he has by persistent energy and business foresight made for himself a prominent place in the commercial and industrial life of Telfair and adjoining counties. He began work for himself early in life, and when nineteen years of age opened a store at Perry's Mills, in Tatnall county, in 1883, and soon developed quite an aptitude for trade. A little later he removed to Harrison, where he conducted a store for five years.



Yours Truly
D. J. Macleans



It was here that on November 25, 1886, he married Miss Ella M. Jenkins, a daughter of W. J. Jenkins.

In 1888 Mr. Meadows began operations in the naval stores business at Donovan, with which industry he has been identified for the last twenty years. Then followed a residence of five years at Ohoopee, where he carried on an extensive naval stores and mercantile business. At the end of that period he returned to Harrison, where, after two successful years of merchandising he suffered a heavy loss by fire, leaving him all told less than a thousand dollars' worth of property on which to begin anew. He was not, however, a man to vainly grieve over such things, and went to work again with courage, establishing himself at Vidalia in 1897. Accumulating some means during a residence of two years at Vidalia, we next find him operating in Calhoun county, Florida, for five years, during which time he was very successful in his land and timber trades, as well as in his naval stores business.

Returning to Georgia in 1903, he located at Helena, where he has since resided. There is scarcely a line of business of importance represented in Helena with which he is not identified. He is an extensive naval stores operator, and leading merchant and real estate dealer; vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Helena; director in the two oil mills, and is interested in a number of other enterprises. Altogether he is one of the largest taxpayers in the county.

He is a member of the City Council of Helena, and was also, after a residence of only four years in Telfair county, nominated and elected to represent the county in the State Legislature. He was at once recognized as one of the leading members of that body, and was given membership on at least ten of its committees. Every measure introduced by him at that session became a law. They were as follows: The Near-Beer Act for Telfair county; an act reducing the membership of the County Board of Commissioners from five to one, which effected a great financial saving; the incorporation of the Lum-

ber City School District; the incorporation of the Helena School District; an act to change the incorporation of the city of McRae.

Mr. Meadows has won his success by his own efforts, and is an illustration of what a man of energy and capacity can do when he devotes himself to the development of Georgia's resources. In 1907 he began his farming operations, and is now (1910) cultivating more than twenty-five hundred acres, and is recognized as a leader in the progress and development of his county and section. He is an advocate of good roads, and is interested in any measure which will provide equal taxation. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Mason.

Mr. Meadows is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living. Their names are Willie Washington, Linnie Belle, Bravilla, Carl Linton, Vera M., Cecil L., Johnnie M. and Gladis Mae Meadows.

The accompanying portrait was made from a photograph taken at the age of forty-one years.

A. B. Caldwell.

STACK
ANNEX

William Randall Brigham.

DR. WILLIAM R. BRIGHAM, of Dublin, one of the prominent physicians and citizens of that flourishing city, is a native Georgian, born in Girard, Burke county, on January 17, 1874. His parents were John Christopher and Julia Daffodil (Odom) Brigham. Dr. Brigham's father was a practicing physician. The family was founded in Georgia by his grandfather, William Brigham, born on January 23, 1819, and died June 2, 1893. William Brigham, on April 10, 1844, married Caroline White, of Screven county. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom John C., the father of Dr. William R. Brigham, was the eldest. He was born on June 16, 1846, and died January 29, 1908, losing his life in the burning of his residence at Girard, Ga.

During the Civil War Dr. John C. Brigham served as a Surgeon in the Confederate Army. The following copy of an order from the Provost Marshal illustrates the varied sort of service that a soldier is called upon to perform in times of war:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 2, 1864.

In obedience to instructions from Headquarters 2d Dept. S. C., Ga. and Fla., 2d Lieut. J. C. Brigham, Co. D, AA Battalion, in charge of a guard of three men, is hereby ordered to proceed to Washington, Wilkes Co., Ga., by the morning train on the Ga. R. R. on to-morrow, 3d inst., and assisted by police officers Thos. W. Shackelford and Chas. Evans, will arrest James Burdelle or Burdette as it may be, and Stephens D. Pettus, place them in charge of a sufficient guard for their safe transmittal to Augusta, and proceed to the arrest of Thos. Booth, at Watkinsville, Clarke Co., Ga., and will report at this office without undue delay.

By order of Gen'l Beauregard: M. P. PARKER,
Captain and Provost Marshal, Augusta, Ga.

The Brigham family has one very peculiar distinction: It is one of the very few families in which there is only one spell-

ing of the name. A large majority of our American families have from two to a dozen spellings of the same name. Another feature of the Brighams is that their original home is definitely known. From time immemorial the Brighams have been in Yorkshire and Cumberland, England. While not altogether confined to the north of England, this was the original home of the family, and those located in other parts of the country were offshoots of the Yorkshire or Cumberland Brighams. They were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and in 1790 had multiplied until there were one hundred and fifteen families of the name in our country, averaging six to the family, making a total of six hundred and ninety-four persons. Of these families, eighty-two were in Massachusetts, six in Maine, fourteen in New Hampshire, six in Vermont, five in Connecticut, and two in New York. It is noticeable here that they were confined to New England, except the two families in New York, and Dr. Brigham's family is perhaps the first of them that ever came South. On October 18, 1893, there was organized in Chicago a Brigham Family Association, which held its first general meeting in 1896, and has a regular constitution and by-laws. The family has given several members to the Congress of the United States, and a great number of strong men to educational work and to public service. In the present generation may be noted Albert Perry Brigham, a New Yorker and an eminent geologist; Clarence Saunders Brigham, a Rhode Islander and a noted author and librarian; Joseph Henry Brigham, for many years master of the National Grange and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, a native of Ohio, and one of the most useful men of this generation; Sarah J. Brigham, a native of New York, a distinguished author and illustrator; William Tufts Brigham, a native of Massachusetts, director of the Bishop Museum of Ethnology, Honolulu.

Young Brigham obtained his academic training in the Burke county schools, followed by a course at Young Harris

College, Young Harris, Ga. Having elected to follow the medical profession, he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1897. Immediately after his graduation he received a hospital appointment for two years, but at the end of one year gave up that to enter upon active practice at Dublin, and in the intervening years has built up a good practice and established himself in the community as a skillful physician and a valuable citizen.

While he has some outside interests, he is in the main a man of one calling, and confines his reading chiefly to professional lines. He is a local surgeon of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad, and upon the organization of the Laurens County Medical Society, on June 19, 1906, was made secretary-treasurer. On December 2, 1907, he was elected president of that association. He is now examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies, and his position as an able practitioner is thoroughly established.

In business circles, he is a director of the First National Bank of Dublin, and stockholder in the Georgia Life Insurance Company and Commercial Life Insurance and Casualty Company. An intelligent thinker, Dr. Brigham has come to the conclusion that the present credit system, under which our people pay excessive prices, is one of the great evils of our section, and he would like to see this evil modified; for notwithstanding the much-vaunted prosperity, there is yet far too much credit business done.

His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. He is a Mason, and is affiliated with the County, State and American Medical Associations. Dr. Brigham would like to see a well-equipped general hospital in every county—a most beautiful ideal, and one possible of consummation if the medical profession as a whole could be brought to its support. His political conection is with the Democratic party; but he is not active in political circles beyond exercising the voting franchise.

At the present rate of growth of the Brigham family in Georgia, they will soon rival the New England family. His grandfather, William Brigham, who married in Georgia in 1844, was the father of eleven children, of whom Dr. John C. was the eldest.

Dr. John C. Brigham married on October 17, 1872, Miss Julia D. Odom, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom Dr. William R. Brigham is the eldest. In view of the excellent history of the Brigham family in America, the State of Georgia will be the gainer by their multiplication.

The "History of the Brigham Family in America" is one of the most interesting family publications ever made in the country. It was published in 1907 by W. I. Tyler Brigham, a prominent member of many historic and genealogical societies, assisted by other members of the Brigham family. Its six hundred and thirty-six pages practically cover everyone of the name, together with collateral lines in the United States, starting in with Thomas, the immigrant, who was born in England in 1603, came to Watertown, Mass., in 1635, and died in Cambridge, Mass., in 1653. He married about 1637 Mercy Hurd, who survived him forty years, having outlived two other husbands, and during her long life of nearly ninety years passed through two bloody Indian wars. Dr. Brigham is in the ninth generation from Thomas, "The Puritan," as he is known. The line of descent is as follows: Dr. John, son of Thomas and Mary (Hurd) Brigham, born in Cambridge, Mass.; Thomas, son of Dr. John and Sarah Brigham, born in Marlboro, Mass.; Lieutenant Abijah, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Boker) Brigham, born in Sudbury, Mass.; John, son of Lieutenant Abijah and Eunice (Willis) Brigham, born in Sudbury, Mass.; John II., son of John and Ann Eunice (Moore) Brigham, born in Sudbury, Mass.; William, son of John II. and Mary (Leveritt) Brigham, born in Girard, Ga.; Dr. John Christopher, son of William and Caroline (White) Brigham, born in Girard, Ga., and William Randall Brigham,

the subject of this sketch, son of Dr. John Christopher and Julia (Odom) Brigham, born in Girard, Ga. Space forbids more than mere mention of the line of descent. The Brigham book is one of fascinating interest to all persons interested in the pioneer history of our country.

Bernard Suttler.

Albert Pridgen.

ALBERT PRIDGEN, of Lake Park, Lowndes county, is a large turpentine operator and landowner, having property in Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. He is a big man in finance, heart, soul and avoirdupois. His paternal ancestors came from England and Scotland, his maternal ancestors from Ireland and Scotland, and he himself from the State of North Carolina. He states that his people on both sides have always been honest and respectable, but have never ascended above the rank of Captains in the army and State Senators in the Legislature.

He was born near Whiteville, Columbus county, North Carolina, on the 23rd day of March, 1856. His parents were James H. Pridgen, a farmer, and Drucilla Bright Pridgen. His grandfather Pridgen came from England and his paternal grandmother from Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Pridgen attended a common school at Whiteville, North Carolina, and then in 1880 commenced business on his own account as a turpentine operator at Peacocks, in that State. Feeling the need of a more thorough business education, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated September 16, 1882.

In the fall of 1882, having previously sold out his business in North Carolina, he moved to Worth county, Georgia, locating at the station of Willingham. He remained there seven years, at his usual occupations of farmer and turpentine operator. He has since enlarged his business so that he has extensive interests in Lowndes and Brooks counties, Georgia. He was the organizer of the Turpentine Operators' Association of Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Florida, and is at present a member of

Yours truly
Albert Bridgen

NEW YORK
SEMINARY

its executive committee. He is known and well liked by practically all of the turpentine operators in those States, and is personally acquainted with a large number of them.

Mr. Pridgen is a steward of the Methodist Church at Lake Park as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. He states that the three other organizations to which he belongs are the Anti-Saloon League, the Masons and the Democratic party. In the recent prohibition election in Lowndes county, Lake Park was the banner precinct, having in it only one vote cast in favor of the sale of liquor. He is a Past Master in the local Masonic lodge. He has never sought political office, for the reason, as he says, that "such offices as I could get would be too small for a busy man." However, he always takes a keen interest in political affairs and Governor Hoke Smith, Congressman W. G. Brantley and the other leaders of the Democratic party in Georgia usually stop at his home when in the vicinity of Lake Park, and feel themselves very much at home beneath his hospitable roof.

Mr. Pridgen has a beautiful summer home at Lake Park, his well-equipped library being connected with the dwelling house by a long porch. He is a very hospitable man and entertains in princely manner a large number of visitors. He has a charming family, a wife as hospitable as he, and three cultured and attractive daughters. His wife was formerly Miss Hattie Nelson, a daughter of Mr. John H. and Mrs. Amanda Pardee Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

In the last few years Mr. Pridgen has become interested in large lumbering operations in Louisiana. An incident which he likes to recall is that when he was just twenty-one he was one of 365 voters in Columbus county, N. C., to vote for prohibition, and this was in the very beginning of the long struggle which thirty years later made North Carolina a prohibition State.

A. B. Caldwell.

Thomas Jackson Woofter.

THE subject of our sketch, though a native of Virginia, has given the best years of his manhood to Georgia, his adopted State. Dr. Thomas Jackson Woofter was born in Spencer, Roane county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 2, 1862. His father was Jonathan Woofter, a sturdy farmer of the Old Dominion and a Confederate soldier who never sought office, but was called to serve in many local places of trust. His mother was Martha Ellen Ball of the same stock as that of her distinguished ancestor, Martha Ball, the mother of General George Washington. General Thomas ("Stonewall") Jackson, Dr. Woofter's namesake, was also of the same lineage.

Dr. Woofter's childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm, where chopping wood, looking after the cows and horses, and other chores to which a farmer boy falls heir, contributed powerfully to his stability of character, and gave him an abiding love for nature. Though having access to only the country school in his neighborhood, by diligence and application he advanced sufficiently in his studies to be appointed teacher of a country school in Wood county, West Virginia, at sixteen years of age. After that, with some alternations in teaching, he was graduated from the State Normal School of West Virginia, the University of Nashville, the University of West Virginia, and was a graduate student in the University of Chicago. He has received the degrees of L.I., A.M., LL.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Probably few teachers of Dr. Woofter's age have had so long and varied experience in teaching. From his first attempt, while still an immature youth, till the present his entire time has been devoted to teaching and study. In succes-

sion, he has held the following educational offices: Teacher in country and city schools, 1878 to 1883; principal of the State Normal School of West Virginia at Shepherdstown, 1885 to 1887; superintendent and organizer of the first graded schools of Elberton, Ga., 1888-89; superintendent of West Point, Mississippi, city schools, 1889 to 1892; professor of mathematics, Mercer University, 1893 to 1897; professor of psychology and pedagogy, Georgia Normal and Industrial College, 1897 to 1903; professor of philosophy and education, University of Georgia, 1903 to 1908; director of School of Education and head professor of education and philosophy, University of Georgia, 1908—

In 1892, Dr. Woofter married Miss Callie Gerdine, whose parents had moved to Mississippi from Georgia. Through both her parents, Mrs. Woofter is related to the Crawfords, the Cobbs, the Lumpkins, and other distinguished Georgia families. Thomas Jackson Woofter, Jr., the only child, was born in 1893, at Macon, Georgia.

Dr. Woofter has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, largely on his chosen subjects, philosophy and pedagogy. Unfortunately many of his papers were burned in Science Hall, University of Georgia, 1903. He is also the author of a text-book entitled, "Plane and Solid Geometry on the Heuristic Plan," and has in preparation a series of pedagogical books.

Though by profession and consecration an educator, Dr. Woofter has not lived the life of the typical school master, namely, that of a recluse. He has actively identified himself with many legitimate phases of society. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and participates in all of the activities of his denomination. One of the most helpful and sane discussions the writer has had the privilege of reading on the subject is Dr. Woofter's lecture on "Genesis and Geology." He has also associated himself in fraternal life with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, and, while a student, he was a

member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In politics he has consistently voted the Democratic ticket, though holding antipodal views to W. J. Bryan on the money question. As a teacher, Dr. Woofter has been a constructive factor in elevating the South from its low educational average. In evidence of the scope of his influence and interest in education, it may be mentioned that he is an active member of the Georgia, the Southern and the National Teachers' Associations, also several scientific societies, and has annually contributed papers or addresses before one or more of these bodies, during his professional life in the State.

In 1903, he was a member of the first commission appointed by the Governor to examine and recommend school books for the State's adoption.

As an alumnus of the Peabody College for Teachers, he was one of the first few to become active in the movement to secure endowment of this College to make a great college for teachers in the South and a fit monument to George Peabody. The movement has been successful, and such a college will be the successor to the old University of Nashville, and in July, 1909, received about $2,000,000 from the Peabody Education Fund and other sources. In this connection, in October, 1908, Theodore Roosevelt, then President, wired him for an interview. During his tenure of office at Mercer University, the Georgia Normal and Industrial College and the University of Georgia, Dr. Woofter was largely instrumental in inaugurating revisions of the curricula of these institutions.

In private life, Dr. Woofter's kindness, wisdom, comradeship, and saving humor of common sense are proverbial with his friends. He is always accessible to his friends and students—though no one has ever accused him of opportunism, or suspected him of pandering for prudential purposes. His tact and wisdom as a leader are well attested by his successful administration of the University of Georgia Summer School, and his work as chairman of the committee raised in

1906 by the Georgia Educational Association for the betterment of education in Georgia. (See report of this committee, 1907 Volume of the Association).

In concluding this brief biography of Dr. Woofter, his own suggestions to young Americans in promoting sound ideas may be fitting: "The first essential is to become strong and healthy physically. We need more of the old Grecian ideal of harmony, beauty of proportion in body, as well as mind. A deeper sympathetic interest in nature, God's great world about us, will contribute greatly to physical, mental and religious character, as well as to enjoyment and success in life. I believe that definite tasks to perform, chores to do regularly, and the care of animals and plants, are necessary to the development of sturdy character and to the formation of the ideal of living for a purpose in life."

J. F. Sellers.

James R. Atwater.

COLONEL JAMES R. ATWATER, banker, manufacturer and State Senator, was born August 16, 1872, in Thomaston, Georgia. His father is James W. Atwater, a retired capitalist. His mother was Antoinnette (Respess) Atwater. James W. Atwater is a man of great strength of character, firmness, honesty and executive ability. For many years he served as chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Upson county. The influence of both parents was great in shaping the intellectual, moral and spiritual character of their son. J. R. Atwater is the only son of James W. Atwater, who at the age of eighty-seven is in good health and enjoying life.

In childhood and youth, Colonel Atwater's tastes led him to the study of literature, and especially history. He was never very strong physically, but was more inclined to remain indoors and read than to run out and romp with the other boys. He was a good student. At R. E. Lee Institute, Thomaston, where he graduated in 1890, he finished at the head of his class.

Observing the restless and brilliant genius of his son, the father set himself to the task of training it in the right channels. He gave him small tasks to perform, partly to teach him the love of work and partly to keep him out of mischief. He took him into his private banking room and taught him the banking business. The son was active, intelligent and ambitious. It was natural for him to work. In fact, he could do almost anything he tried, except remain idle. There are many such men in the world—the restless, pushing kind. They are the ones who accomplish things, who "bring things to pass."

The banking business did not occupy all of Colonel At-

James H. Stewart.

water's time. He took some part in social matters. He joined the Upson Guards, Company H, Second Infantry, National Guard of Georgia; was promoted to the rank of Captain, and held the position for ten years. Governor Terrell appointed him Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State, with the rank of Major. In 1907 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel as an aide on the staff of Governor Hoke Smith. He has been Mayor of Thomaston for nearly twelve years. For several years he has served as a member of the Board of Education of Upson county. He is also Past Master of the local lodge of Masons and Past Chancellor Commander of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World.

Colonel Atwater is a Democrat and has always taken an interest in politics. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county for ten years. At the present time he is chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional District. At the last election he was chosen to represent his county in the State Senate. Though still a young man, he has already been prominently spoken of as a desirable man to represent his district in the national House of Representatives. Certainly, it is fair to assume that one who has displayed such skill in the making and holding of friends, and such sound judgment and executive ability in the transaction of public business, can not but have brilliant prospects before him.

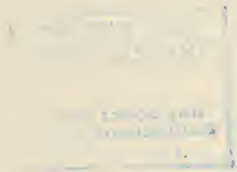
But it is in the business world that Colonel Atwater's talents have found their most natural element. From banking he branched out into the manufacturing business. He chose those occupations because he liked them best and because they promised the most remunerative returns. The following are a few of the positions he has held: President, Thomaston Cotton Mills (1901), Atwater-Nelson Buggy Company, of Thomaston, perhaps the largest buggy manufacturing establishment in the South, and the Odessa Bank, of Odessadale; vice-president, Upson County Oil Mills, Thomaston Cotton

Mills (since 1901), and the Upson Banking and Trust Company, which he founded in 1900. He also is a director in the Georgia Fire Insurance Company of Cedartown and an officer in other companies.

Colonel Atwater is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He still finds time to do considerable reading. He says that he has derived some benefit from everything he ever read. His favorite recreation is walking alone in the woods. Asked as to his idea of the best way to succeed in life, Colonel Atwater said: "My idea is to study well your chosen profession or other work, and know it well and stick to it with your might. Observe good moral habits, and be sober in all things."

The Atwater family dates back in England for many centuries, and in our own country goes back to David, born October 8, 1616, came to Connecticut in 1638, with a sister Annie and brother Joshua, in company with the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. David was a son of John, of the Parish of Lenham, County of Kent, England. The probate records of Canterbury, England, trace the family at Lenham back to 1484, and Hasted's History of Kent says that before their removal to Lenham in 1484, they had resided at Ospringe for several generations. James R. Atwater is in the eighth generation from David. The Atwater family has never been as numerous in our country as some others, and a history of the family written some years ago by one of the Connecticut members, shows that all the families of this name in America are descended from David Atwater of 1638. David Atwater used the same coat of arms which Burke, the English authority, shows to have been granted to the Atwaters of Kent.

A. B. Caldwell.



Yours Truly
Sidney J. Warren

Sidney Johnson Warren.

SIDNEY JOHNSON WARREN, of Brinson, was born at Coal City, St. Clair county, Alabama, October 18, 1862. His parents were Albert and Priscilla (Newton) Warren. Their ancestors emigrated from Ireland and settled in Virginia and South Carolina, afterwards moving to Alabama. His earliest known ancestor in America was his great-grandfather, Joshua Warren. Bill and Jess Newton, two of Mr. Warren's uncles, participated in the Mexican War. Another relative, Albert Warren, was killed in the Civil War.

Mr. Warren's boyhood days were spent in the country. He grew up as a normal, healthy, unassuming boy. He worked hard at all times, and to this day has never been accused of shirking any duty set before him. He had many difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. The only institution he found time to attend was the public school at Coal City, Alabama, where he was a pupil during the years 1878 to 1880.

When he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Warren secured a position with a sawmill. After mastering the business, he bought a sawmill of his own and operated it. Later he branched out into the turpentine business, brick manufacturing and real estate. At the present time he is also vice-president of the Citizens' Bank, of Iron City, Georgia, and a director in the Bainbridge State Bank, at Bainbridge, in addition to owning the enterprises above mentioned.

Mr. Warren is essentially a business man. He has always been too busy to devote much time to reading. However, he has been greatly amused as well as benefited by reading one book, "Character Sketches," by Rev. Dr. Lofton, of Nashville, Tennessee.

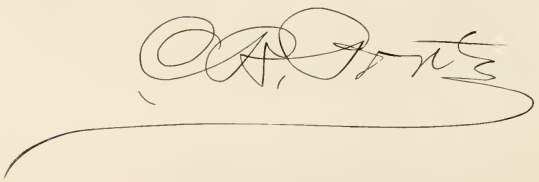
Mr. Warren's father was well known as a very devout man. He was a farmer, and a leader in religious as well as civil matters. The son has followed in his father's footsteps, and is interested in a number of benevolent enterprises, as well as an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a strong and ardent prohibitionist. Some of his best work has been as an advocate of good roads and as a leader in the recent campaign for prohibition in the State of Georgia.

He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations, among them being the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Hoo Hoos. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Democratic party. Raised on the farm, he has always had a fondness for outdoor life. At the present time, his favorite recreations are driving and automobiling.

Mr. Warren was married on February 1, 1883, to Miss Emeline Alverson, a daughter of C. A. and Clarissa Alverson of Coal City, Alabama. Of the three children born to him, one died at the age of twenty-three. The other two, Cordelia Armour and Minnie Estelle Warren, are still living.

Though never a great student of books, Mr. Warren has always been a close observer of men and events. He says that contact with men in active life has been of more assistance to him in his efforts to win success than anything else. He advises young men to "be sober, tell the truth, and live an honest life."

D. A. Tedder.



Charles Robert Porter.

IT IS often the case in life, that where the environments in youth have been influential in a man's choice of his life work, a little worldly experience in an enlarged field brings a realization of opportunity which, if grasped, not only necessitates the abandoning of long cherished plans, but brings into being a career of usefulness and an eventual success in life that were beyond all dreams even in the halcyon days of youth. This is true of Charles Robert Porter, of Rome, Ga., who began life as a drug clerk in a small town. Being ambitious to make of himself the best drug clerk possible, he took an extended course in pharmacy and after his graduation again went to work in Rome. He did not long thereafter follow his profession, however, for he saw the opportunity of improving his condition by writing life insurance. He became a successful agent and in time was impressed with the need for a Southern insurance company. He organized one and became its president. The time was ripe and the proper men were at the head of its affairs, for he and his associates built it up and developed it and improved it, putting it on a legal reserve basis, winning new friends, strengthening public confidence, and all the time writing new business even when the old established companies had their clerical forces busy recording lapses or calculating cash surrender values. The company's phenomenal success attracted the most expert and experienced men in the insurance business, all anxious to represent it, and the result was that the company in two years made a record that had not been surpassed in the first twenty years' experience of the old and successful companies, a sum total of $43,000,000 of business having been written within that time. But, more of this wonderful record later.

Charles Robert Porter comes of pioneer stock, and is descended from Irish and Scotch ancestors. His great-great-grandfather Porter, whose people were weavers by trade, was born in Ireland, and the family sought refuge in America during the Irish Revolution, settling in North Carolina. His great-grandmother, Jave McClain Porter, was born in Scotland. His grandfather, Christopher Columbus Porter, was a very prominent dentist, who was too old to fight during the Civil War, but gave his every effort to caring for the families which his friends and neighbors had left behind. His mother's people, the Vansandts, came from Scotland, and the family was noted by reason of the number of its members who became Methodist ministers.

Mr. Porter was born in Etowah county, Ala., January 3, 1874, his parents being John Montgomery Porter and Laura Vansandt Porter, who now reside at Jacksonville in Calhoun county, Ala. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the public schools of Attalla and Gadsden, Ala. He attended the public school at Gadsden when only six years old, but circumstances were such that he could not attend regularly. When he became large enough to work, he was eager for employment and never idled away his time, working between school hours and taking a delight in earning money. His first regular employment was as a newsboy on a train running between Attalla and Chattanooga. He was even then too small to handle the heavy packing boxes, but being a great favorite with the railroad men, they always helped him with the heavy work. When his family removed to Jacksonville, he entered the Normal College at that place. But he had not attended that institution a full term when his energy, cheerful disposition and winning ways attracted the attention of Dr. John Crook, who voluntarily offered him a position as clerk in his drug store over a number of avowed applicants. He accepted the position and becoming attracted to the work became a competent drug clerk. Removing to Rome, he clerked there for a

period, and deciding to thoroughly equip himself for the profession, he went to Baltimore and entering the pharmaceutical department of the University of Maryland, took a thorough course, graduating in 1895.

Having become a skilled pharmacist, he engaged in the drug business in Rome, and was eminently successful. His learning and ability in that connection is vouched for by the fact that during the Spanish-American War, he served as apothecary on board the United States steamer Puritan, the flagship of the monitor fleet. When relieved from service at the end of the war, he returned to Rome, and for a period again engaged in the drug business. It was intended, however, that he should fill a larger field of action, and he soon became a life insurance agent. He organized the Georgia Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1899, consolidated it with the State Mutual Life and Annuity Association, reorganized the two under the name of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Rome, and put it on the legal reserve basis in 1905. These in brief are the facts.

The story of the wonderful success of the company reads like a romance. The East has long arrogated to itself the exclusive ability to successfully conduct the great insurance interests, just as it did the manufacture of shoes and of cotton goods. But the shoe factories are coming to the South and West, and the cotton mills are coming South. And now that it has been demonstrated that Southern men are equal to all the great problems that arise in the conduct of a successful insurance company, and that the people of this section will give it their confidence and patronage, the State Mutual Life of Rome will grow even stronger and greater, and now that it has blazed the trail there will doubtless be others and in time there will be a passing of the drain upon Southern resources, for the South has long been the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for the North. This was one of the first great facts that impressed itself upon Mr. Porter soon after he began

writing insurance. He realized the need for a change in the situation. The Southern States were annually sending North and East between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 in premiums to swell the already congested hoards at the financial center and that too when the money was needed at home to develop Southern resources and give Southern men employment. It was with the patriotic motive of relieving the drain upon the life blood of the South that the Georgia Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in 1899. The people at that time had confidence in the old established insurance companies, and the new company had an uphill fight that required all the brains, energy and untiring efforts of its promoters to keep it afloat. The people were not only conservative, but cautious. They thought they knew the old companies were safe, while the new company must be successful to be safe, and its success was yet to be won. But the men behind the guns were the success-winning sort. They had an inherent faith in their cause and the ability to win victory.

Mr. Porter modestly disclaims undue credit for the success of the company, attributing it to opportunity, but it is nevertheless true that success came as a result of the readiness and wisdom with which emergency was faced. It is the man who is equal to emergency who is truly great and by this test Charles Robert Porter stands forth pre-eminent. The original company he had organized was racking along doing a substantial business when the startling insurance scandals of the East shocked the financial world. Several great companies had become the pawns of Wall Street gamblers. Sacred funds intended for the protection of loved ones in the darker days were shown to have been diverted to corrupt political uses and wildcat stock-jobbing operations. It is unnecessary to review these revelations further than to recall the fact that they dazed the public. Policyholders were alarmed to the extent that they protected themselves wherever possible. Untold thousands took advantage of the cash surrender proposition, and many

suffered actual loss through permitting lapses, where they were unwilling to make further payment to a company in which they had lost confidence. New business was a nonentity. It was here that Mr. Porter saw his opportunity. The Georgia Mutual was consolidated with the State Mutual Life and Annuity Association, under the name of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, and placed on a legal reserve basis. Its officers were known, trusted, honored and respected. They and the company, on an unquestionably sound financial basis, had the confidence of the people. It was a Southern institution far removed from the sinister influence of "the Street." The result was that State Mutual agents were soon writing business with people who would not give agents of Eastern companies a hearing. And these same companies had perfect organizations and employed the most expert and experienced men in the profession, men that the State Mutual only a short time before could not have interested.

Now, however, the situation was changed, and Mr. Porter again arose to the opportunity. He secured the services of the most expert and successful solicitors in the Southern field, and their connection with the State Mutual secured for them a hearing. The immediate result was the phenomenal record of $43,000,000 of new business within a period of two years, a record that no other company had ever surpassed even in the whole of the first twenty years of their experience. The State Mutual has in a brief period won that high place which its promoters had hoped to see it eventually reach after the course of years. Its success has been a revelation to insurance men all over the country, and has given to Southern insurance men an inspiration that in time will inevitably result in the South's writing its own insurance and keeping the premiums at home. While its home is in Georgia and its wonderful record a source of pride to the people of this State, it is truly Southern as well and an institution in which the people of the whole South may justly claim a patriotic interest. That Mr. Porter was equal

to the development of recent years is an augury of the company's continued success and increased financial stability.

Mr. Porter was married on December 16, 1903, to Miss Lula M. Curry, youngest daughter of Mr. D. W. Curry, for years past president of the Curry-Arrington Company of Rome, who has retired from active business during the current year. Of Mr. Porter's marriage there is one little son, born March 4, 1905.

G. T. Halley.

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Yours Truly

Martin M. Sessions

Moultrie McKinney Sessions.

MANY men deem it necessary to seek homes in large cities or in a newly settled country, in order to find opportunities for success; but under normal circumstances there need be no change of scene for the energetic and enterprising man to garner the fruits of his industry. In these days of general progress, almost any community picked out at random in any section of our country, affords opportunities for advancement to those with the perspicacity to see them and the courage to grasp and make the most of them.

A native Georgian who has not found it necessary to leave the environment of his youth to achieve success, is Moultrie McKinney Sessions, of Marietta. He is thoroughly imbued with the idea that to those who will take advantage of it, it is only "sunrise in the South."

Mr. Sessions is of English descent. While his family has resided in Georgia for several generations, his first American ancestor was a pioneer settler in South Carolina in Colonial days. His great-grandfather, John Sessions, was an American Patriot, and fought in the War of the Revolution, serving under General William Moultrie's command, and also under the noted partisan, General Francis Marion. Mr. Sessions' father was an able lawyer, and for several years Judge of the Superior Courts of the Brunswick Circuit.

M. M. Sessions was born in Cherokee county, Ga., on August 22, 1863, son of Judge William M. and Melissa (McKinney) Sessions. His educational training was acquired in the schools of Blackshear and Marietta. He studied law under Phillips & Sessions, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1882, before he was of age. His success in the practice of law has been entirely satisfactory, and the law firm

of Green & Sessions, composed of the Hon. E. P. Green and himself, is one of the leading firms of his judicial circuit.

Though a good lawyer, Mr. Sessions' chief work has been outside of his profession. He made a study of the real estate business and the buying and selling of real estate, and this for many years past has been his principal interest. He organized and installed the waterworks of the city of Marietta, reorganized and enlarged the paper mill to six or seven times its original capacity, putting in the only boxboard mill in the South. He also organized the Marietta Trust and Banking Company, of which his brother, George H. Sessions, is cashier.

Before he was forty years old he had made a handsome fortune. Through conditions surrounding one of the large enterprises in which he was the heaviest investor, and which he could not control, he lost a large part of his investment; but not in the least dismayed, at once took up the labor of rebuilding his fortunes, and is prosecuting his purpose with energy and success. He organized and is president and treasurer of the Marietta Title and Guarantee Company, which owns complete abstracts of all the lands in Cobb county, and he has lately procured a charter and completed the organization of the Sessions Loan and Trust Company, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, of which he is president and treasurer. This company has purchased the most valuable corner on Park Square, opposite the courthouse, near the U. S. Postoffice building, and will erect a handsome fireproof office, and one of the best arranged bank buildings of its size in the South. The company will make a specialty of handling farm loans all over the State. Mr. Sessions is also secretary of the Georgia-Florida Land Company, which owns large tracts of land in Manatee county, Fla., which they are developing.

Mr. Sessions has made several notable contributions to the Northern financial and industrial papers, setting forth the advantages and resources of the South. He has just gotten out a handsome illustrated book on Georgia resources, entitled "The

Land of Promise and Fulfillment: What Georgia Has to Offer Prudent Investors." He is a member of the Marietta Board of Education, and president of the Marietta Board of Trade. In Atlanta he holds membership in the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, and the Athletic Club. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his business of lending money for his clients he has a remarkable record. Of the many hundreds of thousands of dollars loaned out, there has never been a loss of one dollar, either of principal or interest.

Mr. Sessions' home on Kennesaw Avenue is one of the show places of Georgia. It is regarded by many as the best built and handsomest residence in the State. It was erected in 1850 by Archibald Howell, uncle of Clark Howell, present editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*. It is a large two-story brick building, concreted on the outside, built on the old Colonial model, having in front eight big brick columns, each ten feet six inches around and twenty-four feet high. The body of the house, painted in Colonial yellow, with trimmings of white, presents a very imposing appearance; and it is a matter of congratulation that when Sherman destroyed Marietta in 1864, this house escaped the general conflagration, being almost the only one left standing. Visitors from all over the Union who have seen this residence remark upon it as one of the most imposing residential structures in the country.

Mr. Sessions married Jane Isabella Drake, daughter of Benjamin and Soledad Drake, of California. They have seven children: Joseph P., William M., Lewe, Archibald D., Lucile, Gordon M., and Lee M. Sessions, the two last named being twins.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Brailsford Felder.

PROFESSIONAL and personal prominence, influential political and social leadership, profound regard for law, order and civic progress, are characteristics which occasionally seem to reach the highest development in certain families, and which are transmitted from father to son, from generation to generation, as clearly and strongly as are any physical peculiarities or distinguishing mental traits. When this is true, it has often been proven that family tradition lends additional impetus to personal effort, and a scion of a race long noted for remarkable attainments is inspired to fresh effort in a desire to emulate the achievements of distinguished ancestors. In individual instances, however, it is conceivable that heredity might lend only inspiration rather than transmit actual qualifications, which must, in the very nature of things, have been generated by the man who possesses them. In the case of Thomas Brailsford Felder this is strikingly true, for despite the splendid record of his ancestors and the prominent part they have played in the history of the South, the dominant traits of Mr. Felder's character and the successes which he has won are those which can be attributed to no force and no influence so potent as those of his own strong mentality, indomitable will, and fixed purposes to attain the highest plane in his profession and to conquer all difficulties which might beset his personal path. Mr. Felder is in himself such a citizen as any State might be proud to claim, and his own record but adds another bright page to his family history, which is so closely associated with the early history of the country and to which the Felders have added much in the way of honorable achievements.

The first of the name to make a home on American soil was his paternal ancestor, Hans Henry Felder, who sailed from

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Europe in a shipload of colonists destined for Charleston, S. C., in 1737. These colonists had been attracted to the country by John Peter Perry, a Swiss gentleman who, having himself visited the southern part of the American Colonies, published pamphlets describing the country in such glowing terms that numbers were attracted toward it. These pamphlets being circulated in Switzerland, North Germany, Holland and the provinces of the Rhine, settlers came from each one of these localities. Hans Felder came from Germany and on landing at Charleston, he with other colonists, of whom he was captain, at once journeyed to a township on the Edisto which was thereafter named Orangeburg, and which may be said to be the founding of Orange county. From the time of this first settlement every event in its history was associated with the name of Felder. It seems that the records of the colonists were kept by the Rev. J. U. Giessendanner, and by his nephew and successor, hence it was not difficult to trace the history of an individual family. This record shows the marriage of Hans Henry Felder to Mary Elizabeth Shaumlöffel and of the births of their children. The baptism of one of these children, Peter by name, was marked by a piece of rather remarkable baptismal Latin, the record reading as follows: "1746: September 25. Baptizetus est bon. September 8, Henry Hans and Marie Elizabethe uxaris urgis. Suscepti: Jacob Giessendanner and Jacob Louise Huger." Many times do the names of Mr. and Mrs. Felder appear in the Colonial records as sponsors for children born in the Colony, as witnesses of marriages and in many other capacities. After the formation of Orangeburg district in 1768 Hans Henry Felder was made one of the justices of the peace, and in 1775 was named as a member of the Committee for Effectually Carrying into Execution the Continental Association and he was a Deputy to the Continental Congress. In addition to other offices he was a member of the State Legislature when the War of the Revolution began, and was one of the bravest officers in that historic struggle. He organized a company of his own,

in which there were his seven sons, Henry, Jacob, John, Frederick, Samuel, Abraham, and Peter. Of these, one was killed at the battle of Cowpens, and another, John, met with a tragic death, being captured by Captain Snell, a brother-in-law of his mother, and in attempting to escape he jumped into the Congaree River, swam across and on gaining the opposite bank was shot by a guard who, as it happened, held the prisoner's own rifle. Captain Felder himself suffered great losses from the war; he owned two handsome houses, both of which were burned. He lost his life trying to save the second home. He was among the most influential of South Carolina's citizens, leading in every movement for the protection of the State, and serving his country loyally in every measure for its advancement and development. An ancestor of Thomas Brailsford Felder, who was connected with his father's maternal relatives, was the famous General Moultrie, of Revolutionary fame, while other distinguished family connections are Governor Manning of South Carolina, the Brailsfords and Richardsons of the same State.

Mr. Felder's parents were Thomas B. and Clara Minerva (Corker) Felder, of Burke county, Ga., and it was in this county on October 6, 1864, that the subject of this sketch was born. He commenced his education at Richmond Academy, in Augusta, and was graduated with first honors from Waynesboro high school, in 1879. After this he attended college for one year at the North Georgia Military and Agricultural College, at Dahlonega. He then entered the University of Georgia, at Athens, and was graduated from this institution in 1883. That same year he was admitted to the bar and located in Dublin, Ga.

From this time his career may be said to have fairly begun, and all the commanding characteristics which marked the lives of his most distinguished ancestors are evident in the life work of Mr. Felder. Although his battles have been fought with brain rather than with brawn, they have been none the

less vigorous on that account, and his victories when won have been quite as brilliant and certainly as valuable for the State as any gained by force of arms.

Early in his legal career Mr. Felder was honored by the people of Dublin by being chosen in 1884 Solicitor of the City Court of Laurens county, which position he held for three years from 1884 to 1887. The next evidence of appreciation which came to him was his being selected in 1888 as Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District. He soon realized that he needed a wider field for his activities than that furnished by the town of Dublin, and in 1890 he moved to Atlanta, in which city he has lived ever since. Here he continued to hold various offices from time to time, in each one of which he maintained the highest standards of honor, integrity and uprightness, always following the dictates of his sense of right, regardless of personal advancement. In 1896-1897 he was a member of the General Assembly from Fulton county, and was chairman of the General Judiciary Committee of the House. At the solicitation of his constituents he ran for Congress in 1898. Mr. Felder did not hold the views of his party on the money question at that time and he was defeated for Congress by a small plurality; he has been able in the light of later events to regard this defeat rather in the light of a victory, so completely has the Democratic party changed its own opinions from those held in 1898 to those safer and saner views held today. After this defeat, Mr. Felder devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law, although he has served his State twice as delegate to the National Democratic Convention, several times as delegate to State Conventions, and in 1904 he was Elector from the State at large, serving as president of the Electoral College. His mental training has given him a clear judgment and an ability to draw conclusions of absolute fairness, and because of this he was made chairman of the investigation committee to investigate charges against two judges of the Superior Court in 1897. In addition to

these offices of a semi-legal character, Mr. Felder as a representative citizen of Georgia, served on the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

Mr. Felder is a man of the most practical and far-reaching judgment. He believes that the best interests of the State and of the nation can be served by conservative policies in politics and by the annihilation of the political demagogue. He is a man of the most modest demeanor, but is ever ready at the call of need for his State or his country. A fluent and forceful writer, he has never had time to exercise this talent save in articles for the daily press on topics of current interest; articles which are timely and effective and have always accomplished the purposes for which they were intended. There are few lawyers who have accomplished more for the actual advancement and protection of the South than has Mr. Felder. He is a member of the law firm of Anderson, Felder, Rountree & Wilson, and this firm has made some remarkable records in the legal history of the South. Mr. Felder was employed as Special Counsel for the State of South Carolina in civil and criminal suits against the dispensary grafters, instituted in 1907 by the authority of the Legislature. This is perhaps the most important case in which he has ever been engaged, as it involved enormous fraudulent charges against the State by certain liquor dealers; one charge alone amounting to some $63,000, while the whole question involved much larger amounts. This case was termed by a leading Georgia daily as a "battle for State and individual honesty and uprightness," and it was won with brilliant success by Mr. Felder and associates, the case being decided in the State's favor by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Much of Mr. Felder's life, both from an ancestral and a personal viewpoint, has been romantic and unusual, so that it was taken as a fitting character for one of the heroes in a noted novel entitled "Satan Sanderson," by Miss Hallie Erminie Rives. Socially, the Felders have played as conspicu-

ous parts in the life of Georgia as their ancestors did in that of South Carolina. Mr. Felder is allied with all the prominent social and secret organizations of Atlanta, holding membership in the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, Automobile and Transportation Club, the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and also in the following college fraternities: Phi Delta Theta secret fraternity and the Sigma Nu and the Phi Kappa debating societies of Dahlonega and Athens. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Charlotte Johnson, of Indiana. Her father was Grafton Johnson, a prominent banker and capitalist and her maternal grandfather was Noah K. Noble, first Republican Governor of Indiana. No living children survive this marriage, Mrs. Felder herself dying in the spring of 1904. Mr. Felder was married a second time to Mrs. Wilson Norfleet Johnson, widow of a prominent banker of Little Rock, Ark. She was a Miss Wilson Norfleet, a daughter of F. M. Norfleet, president of the Sledge-Norfleet Cotton Company, of Memphis, Tenn., and of Octavia Stinson Norfleet. There is one child by this marriage, Thomas Brailsford Felder III.

(Mrs.) Sara D. Halley.

William Henry Doughty, Jr.

DR. W. H. DOUGHTY, Jr. (the eldest son of Dr. W. H. Doughty, a sketch of whose life appears in Volume IV of this work), was born in Augusta, Ga., November 9, 1856. His paternal ancestors, the Beeches, Crowells and Doughtys, were among the early settlers of New England. His mother, who was Miss Julia Sarah Felder, is of the Brailsford and Felder families of South Carolina.

As a boy young Doughty was of a studious habit, stood well in his classes and was popular with teachers and schoolmates. He was prepared for college at the Richmond Academy in Augusta, where under the tutelage of Gen. Geo. W. Rains, a distinguished ex-officer of the U. S. and, later, of the Confederate Army, he was not only well trained in the chemistry and physics of that day, but developed a marked predilection for the study of the sciences in general. In 1873 he entered the junior class at the University of Georgia and from this institution two years later, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the fall of the same year he began the study of medicine in Augusta at the medical department of the State University. His course here was interrupted by an accident which confined him to bed during the latter half of his second session, and but for the untiring and devoted care of his father would doubtless have cost him his life; but he was able to resume his studies in the autumn of 1877, although his recovery was yet incomplete, and graduated in 1878 at the head of his class. He went to New York immediately after graduation, with the intention of spending several years in the schools and hospitals there, but his plans were frustrated by a dangerous illness of his father, which necessitated his return home. Dur-

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ing his few months in the metropolis, however, he materially bettered his equipment for practice by having private instruction in special branches and, more particularly, by attending the operative clinics at the Woman's Hospital, to which he gained access by a stroke of good luck, and where he had the opportunity of studying the methods of Emmet and Thomas, then in the zenith of their fame. At the same time he made the fruitful observation that, under conditions then existing, it was possible for one to acquire in a few weeks, in that city, a comparatively large clinical experience in any single class of diseases, provided he devoted his time exclusively to it and had done the requisite preliminary study at home. This plan he pursued year after year, taking up one branch of medicine after another. After his recall from New York, the late summer and fall of '78 was spent in attendance upon his father, whom he held in the utmost veneration and affection, and who was slowly recovering his broken health.

In the winter of this year he began the active practice of his profession in Augusta, his home, and since then its pursuit has been broken, with rare exceptions, only by the annual pilgrimages to Northern hospitals. A copartnership was formed and continued for several years between his father and himself, and was of advantage to both, since it helped the father to re-establish, without jeopardizing his still uncertain health, a practice which had been scattered by months of enforced absence, while it introduced the son to a select circle of patrons and, better still, prolonged his close association with one whose nobility of character and balanced intellectuality made him an ideal exemplar and guide.

On January 10, 1883, Dr. Doughty married Miss Mary Eleanor Gamble, youngest daughter of the late Roger L. Gamble, Sr., of Louisville, Ga. They have two children, a daughter, Eleanor, now Mrs. Edgar W. Miller, and a son, now ten years of age, Roger, a most promising lad.

In his wife the doctor has a helpmate in the fullest mean-

ing of that word, self-sacrificing and sincere, solicitous of his welfare at every turn, intelligently encouraging his best endeavor, yet faithfully warning against overtax of his powers; in sympathy with him always, her approbation has been his highest incentive.

Within a short time, Dr. Doughty, Jr., was offered and accepted a connection with the Medical College as clinical assistant and assistant demonstrator of anatomy. Under this appointment he conducted for several years a clinic in general medicine. At the same time he established and maintained at his own expense a clinic in gynecology, with the object of improving himself in the diagnosis and treatment of the pelvic disorders of women, and creating an experience as an operator. This clinic proved to be of great value to him, and in a few years yielded a very large and varied experience in this class of diseases.

In 1883 he became demonstrator of anatomy and was also given an opportunity to deliver a course of lectures upon some subject of his own selection. Naturally his choice was gynecology, that being the field in which he thought himself best equipped; but as the faculty considered that branch already sufficiently covered in the college course, he was asked to make another selection. To his second choice, the diseases of the nervous system, he was led by the rather unusual circumstance that, his distaste for this subject having effectually barred his learning anything about it, although he was aware of its great importance, he was willing, by essaying to teach it, to force himself to its study. Having set this task, he addressed himself to it with assiduity, and soon finding that with comprehension of his subject came pleasure in it, developed a lasting fondness for the study of the nervous system. His lectures upon this difficult branch were, to his gratification, eagerly attended by the students, and established him with the faculty as a meritorious and promising teacher. When, a year later, at the very opening of the session, the chair of obstetrics

was made vacant by the death of Prof. Eve, Dr. Doughty conducted the course in this department, and won the thanks and approbation of faculty and students by his scholarly handling of the subject. At the close of the session he was elected to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, which he filled until 1891. In the meantime, having been appointed surgeon to the old Central Railroad, he spent several months in New York at Chambers Street Hospital fitting himself for this work in a new field. Some years afterward, when the surgical department of the road was organized, he became division surgeon of the Carolina Division, which position he continued to fill until his office was abolished by a change in the ownership of the roads comprising nearly all of his division. Under the new management he became the local surgeon of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad.

In '88, the loss of a poor patient with some acute intra-abdominal disorder, which he thought might have been relieved by operation had some one with the needed equipment and skill been available, turned his attention to abdominal surgery which hitherto had not interested him. Entering at once upon its active study, he devoted to it all his available time for more than a year, and then went to New York to see the work of good operators. Impressed with the difficulties and dangers of this kind of surgery, it had been his determination to attempt no work in this field until after he had seen a reasonable number of operations by competent men, but this was frustrated by the necessity of operating upon an acute appendiceal abscess which developed in one of his patients. In this operation, finding the measures described in the books apparently inadequate to protect the peritoneum against contamination, he met the exigencies of the case by opening the abscess through the loin, using a hand within the abdomen as a guide. Some months later he learned that this manœuver, which had been devised upon the spur of the moment, had been lately practiced by a leading New York surgeon, and reported as be-

ing a distinct advance in the operative management of such cases. Encouraged by this incident to believe that it was within his power to equip himself against the exigencies of abdominal surgery, he went to New York with renewed hope, and devoted two months, all the time he could afford, to the operative clinics of the best surgeons there. This experience, while of great value, was lacking in that it afforded no opportunity to watch the after-treatment of cases. This defect could only be offset by extra work at home. Returning to Augusta and gathering about him a corps of enthusiastic young assistants, he began to create a surgical experience. Material was abundant, but the facilities for work in major surgery were most meagre. The City Hospital had no operating room, no trained nurses, no equipment, almost no money. The Freedman's Hospital had for years given an operative mortality of one hundred per cent. For a time every operation was done at the home of the patient, whether white or colored. This was an effective, but most trying and expensive mode of getting experience, since the operator, who could ill afford to neglect his general practice, was obliged both to make all preparations for each operation and to nurse the patient through several days after it. But valuable lessons were learned during anxious hours in cottage and hovel, and the successful conduct of these earliest cases laid the foundation for independence in thought.

And so if there has ever arisen complaint that Dr. Doughty was a man uncertain in his movements and often impossible to find, a knowledge of these labors and these ambitions will furnish an explanation more than adequate. It lies patent that the foundation of his diagnostic acumen and therapeutic success is laid deep in these times when, scorning delights and the easily won applause of ministry to the valetudinarian, he spent laborious days and nights in quest of the realities of his profession. It is the knowledge of these things that he has done and that he stands ready to do today, if need be, that has

won for him in such sincere degree the friendship and esteem of those who love medicine and what is best in the practice of it. And though in his busy life sometimes, perhaps, the hysterical and overanxious among his patients may have lacked the soothing suggestion of the physician's presence, yet when confronting disaster, when at very grips with the last enemy, there has never been one on whom all felt more reliance, nor one who would be more vigilant and untiring.

Before long, however, was found means of doing more surgical work and under less onerous conditions. A ward in the City Hospital having been converted into a crude though effective operating room, and the nursing improved as far as circumstances permitted, thenceforth white patients were carried there for treatment. Circumstances made it possible to do still better for the negroes. The Freedman's Hospital, which had long been a reproach to the city and an annoyance to the authorities, was upon his request turned over to Dr. Doughty. The building was thoroughly cleaned and put in order and an operating room serviceably equipped. At first the lack of nurses was an awkward handicap, but soon an accomplished superintendent was secured and a training school for colored nurses established under her care. Under this new régime the Freedman's Hospital rapidly gained the favor and confidence of the negroes, and surgical operations in their unsavory homes became a thing of the past.

With abundant clinical material and its offer of fairly good facilities for operating, this resurrected institution contributed liberally to the surgical experience of Dr. Doughty and, also, of the other physicians of the city, to all of whom he extended the privilege of its unrestricted use. Three years later the faculty through a committee of which Dr. Doughty was chairman, induced the city to build the present Lamar Hospital for negroes, and the old Freedman's was abandoned. Dr. Doughty continued in charge of the new Lamar for a year after it was opened and it was then turned over to the faculty.

The year 1891 found the condition of the Medical College desperate. Sickness and death had reduced the teaching force. The enrollment had become insignificant. It was seriously proposed by the older members of the faculty to close the doors of this venerable and once flourishing institution. In the face of this discouraging situation, Dr. Doughty thought out and presented a plan of reorganization. His plan contemplated an increase in the number of chairs in the faculty, a graded course of study extending over three instead of two years, the equipment of a pathological and bacteriological laboratory, etc. Manifold discouragements waited on this effort to infuse young life into a moribund institution. The apathy of conservatism had to be overcome, the conflict of personal interest had to be reconciled, but at length through Dr. Doughty's rare gift of sustained enthusiasm, combined with tact and good-humored unselfishness, the reorganized college became a fact. Under the impulse thus obtained the college entered upon a new era of prosperity.

Nor upon the re-establishment of his Alma Mater did Dr. Doughty's efforts limit themselves to the duties of his chair of general pathology. He next set on foot a movement for the enlargement of the City Hospital. The building of the City Hospital adjoined the Medical College and in that direction lay the opportunities for expansion in the clinical instruction. With the renascence of surgery, moreover, it became a duty to the white citizens of Augusta that they be put in possession of the surgeon's life-saving skill. Dr. Doughty as chairman of a committee of the faculty was successful in inducing the trustees of the Richmond Academy to donate the land adjacent to the old hospital building, and in securing an appropriation of $20,000 from the City Council. Following plans laid down by him, the hospital building was enlarged threefold and equipped to meet the needs of modern surgery as well as the demonstration to students of its methods.

As chairman of the governing board Dr. Doughty established in the new hospital a training school for nurses, and

finding that the details of aseptic surgical preparation then in vogue were rather complicated for the pupils of the two infant training schools then under his guidance, devised for their use a simple operating room technique which has proved so successful that it is still adhered to by all operators in the city.

The modern conception of the physician's sphere includes, as a domain of the utmost responsibility and value, the forearming of the people with the knowledge and equipment to combat the onset of disease. The inspiration in young physicians of high scientific ideals, the organization of a body of skilled nurses who will be ready to respond to any call, the establishment of hospitals for the reception of those requiring surgical treatment or of those who at home lack care and watching—these are fields of medical endeavor of the greatest importance to the community. Accomplishment in these directions demands broad wisdom, intensive effort; and offers as its sole reward the knowledge of having contributed to the general welfare, and that to the neglect oftentimes of individual interest. Those of the rising generation that have grown accustomed to the hospital, the sanitarium and the trained nurse as indispensable adjuncts in sickness might well pause to remember that these things were not always with us; that for their introduction into a community where progress has often had to yield to inertia and traditionalism there was required the output of no inconsiderable energy and power. We have seen how large and leading a part Dr. Doughty has taken in bringing to the service of Augusta, and its dependent counties, these best results of modern medical achievement. His pioneer work has enhanced greatly the efficiency of the profession. Not only did he break new paths in surgical and medical procedure which his contempories and pupils have successfully followed, but these public-spirited labors in behalf of the institutions of his native city have made easy the way for those that in the future may press on yet further.

It will be difficult for one who has not been associated with Dr. Doughty to measure the value of his work and influence. It

is the belief of the writer that when the last word is said, Dr. Doughty's highest service to his community, to the body of his professional confrères, and to the school to which for many years he has given without stint of his time and strength—his highest service has been the example his life has set of the spirit a physician may bring to his work—may not only bring to it but maintain in it in the face of a thousand checks and distractions and discouragements. In a practice which social conditions have prevented his limiting to surgery, with the additional harassing demands of a private practice upon him, Dr. Doughty has never allowed to pale his enthusiasm for the science he loved, the art he illustrated. Not only has he by a wide and well-considered reading kept in touch with the best of the new in medicine and surgery, but his speculation and practice, based on principles deduced from observation and study have often been in advance of his contemporaries. For his reputation it is unfortunate that he has rarely written and never made record of paths new-found by him, nor of therapeutic triumphs attained. Without such records it would be invidious to claim for him priority in proceedings that have often since become matters of everyday usage. It is enough to say that in his work weight of tradition and authority have counted for little when opposed to his mature judgment, that his thought has been as bold and unconventional as his care has been painstaking in collating in a given case the sum total of clinical facts and related principles.

With the variety and multiplicity of the tasks he set himself probably Dr. Doughty would never have been able to cope had he not brought to them a buoyancy of spirit that never flagged and a constitution that seemed ignorant of fatigue. Things must be getting squally indeed if his tone ever became frigid and mandatory. And when the danger was past he was first to unbend. With students, internes or assistants he knew no reserve so far as concerned sharing with them the abundance of his store of observation and research. Perhaps of all

to whom he has extended a helping hand it is the young men that owe him most. Often could the internes at either hospital relate that "Marse Bill" had been out last night to watch the passing of the crisis in some case and had stayed till the wee hours, and between visits to the bedside laid bare to their admiring eyes wonderful visions of cell physiology, or gallstone surgery, or what not, that left them eager for study for a month to come. For he has in rare degree that golden touch that can transmute the dullest pages of anatomical catalogue into coherent romance. It was this quality that made his lectures on the many subjects that he has taken up at different times in the college of inestimable value and left them graven on the memory.

Fluent and polished, however, as these lectures were, that fluency and that finished art of speaking was not acquired, if we must believe the doctor's own account, without pain and struggle. His earliest series of lectures on the nervous system cost him many an anxious hour of forethought and preparation. At all hazards he was resolved not to deliver his lectures from manuscript. Experience had shown him the utter inadequacy of written lectures as a means of reaching students. The impossibility when reading from manuscript of retaining men's attention, the proneness of the elaborator of a written discourse to introduce details which form no part of his own working knowledge, the difficulty of distributing emphasis where it would best lie, the hindrance to that subtle current of sympathy that should flow between speaker and hearer, these were among the reasons that decided him at whatever cost to acquire the art of speaking. It is hard for us now to fancy with what trepidation he approached his first lectures. He deemed himself unfitted by nature for the undertaking. Perhaps he misconstrued that diffidence, which is often only an indication of such sensibility as is essential to the successful public speaker, as signifying a positive disqualification. To overcome this fancied handicap with a diligence most unusual

he set about the preparation of his course of lectures. Having first mastered the subject, to clarify his ideas about it yet further, he reduced them to writing. Then for hours each night he would pace his office floor extemporizing lectures to an imaginary student body, stating the same truths in new ways, rehearsing illustrations and forms of expression that would command the attentive comprehension of the dullest auditor. He went to the lecture room with a manuscript in his pocket, but he never had recourse to it. From the start success was assured. Looking into the attentive faces of his listeners he soon gained the confidence that is inspired by applause. His lectures from that time till today have been a leading attraction of students to the halls of his Alma Mater.

With all his genial goodfellowship and conversational brilliancy much of Dr. Doughty's personality remains for the many cloaked in reserve. It is easier to learn from him of things than of men. Few know his springs of action but by the result. His friends have thought him perhaps somewhat graver, somewhat more weighted with responsibility, since the deep loss sustained in 1905, through the death of his venerated father, Dr. W. H. Doughty, Sr. That revered name, the counsellor and most trusted friend of so many in this city, left a vacancy that his son doubtless felt it his duty to essay to fill. And so to the heavy demands of a large and growing sanatorium, to his surgical work at two hospitals, and as chief surgeon for three railways, to a heavy consultation and office practice, he has added this ambition, to make good to his father's friends, so far as lay in him, their loss.

We leave him in the zenith of his powers and reputation, easily first among the physicians of his section, and can have for him but one wish—the strength to continue his work as he began and has perfected it.

W. R. Houston, M.D.

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Yours truly
C. W. Hillhouse

Charles Wesley Hillhouse.

THAT America is the "land of opportunity" is well illustrated in the life of Hon. Charles Wesley Hillhouse, of Sylvester. Born the first year of the great Civil War, in a period of Statewide poverty and left an orphan before he was old enough to know it, he has by hard work, economy and perseverance in the daily practice of the doctrines of the Christian religion, attained to wealth, honor, great usefulness, and the respect, esteem and love of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hillhouse is a descendant of the Barclays, McLendons, Ropers and Hillhouses, who emigrated from Ireland and Scotland and settled in North Carolina. His father was Henry Richard Hillhouse, an architect and builder, a man careful and precise in his business, and just and honorable in all dealings with his fellowmen. The mother, before her marriage, was Miss Georgia Amanda Roper. She was a woman of unusually sweet qualities of mind, character and disposition, and possessed of that still rarer gift of infusing into the lives of her growing children her own high principles of living.

In 1864 the father died, leaving his two small sons to the care of the mother. Afterwards she married Mr. W. H. Mangham, of Randolph county, Ga. The years following the war brought much suffering and many hardships to the poorer people throughout the South. There were now eleven children in the family, and the mother and stepfather often found it difficult to "make tongue and buckle meet," as Mr. Hillhouse expresses it.

Mr. Hillhouse was strong and robust as a boy. He was fond of mechanics, and at quite an early age was displaying unusual skill in handling tools of all kinds. He used to take in considerable pocket money by making small trinkets, which he would sell to his companions. His childhood days were spent in the

country, where educational advantages were few. His mother taught him at home for a while. In 1873 he spent six months as pupil at a village school, and in 1875 three months at a country school. At home he was taught to do any kind of work that came to hand. He says he was put to work early and grew up to like it. When not at work on the farm, he was employed at a sawmill or in house building. He still "loves to work," and is not content to spend any time in idleness.

Mr. Hillhouse believes that boys should be early taught self reliance and the principles of business. "I began when I was quite young," he said on one occasion, "to make pocket change by doing odd jobs, running errands, or making little articles of use and trading on them. Every boy has got to learn to trade, either to make good or bad ones, and the sooner the better. I learned when I was only ten years old. I remember it well. I had a good jackknife and traded it for a wornout four-bladed pearl-handled knife, because it looked pretty, giving two new silver quarters to boot. The handle was all I got. Since then I have always looked out for 'number one.' "

"I left home in 1882 with $1.25, which was all the money I had, but with high hopes of success if hard work and economy would win it. I had not been away from mother many months before I got lonesome. So I made haste to propose marriage to the only girl I ever made love to, Miss Mary Ellen Hancock, a sweet girl of eighteen summers. To her I owe much of my success in life. She has not only helped me to make something, but has saved what I made. Boys, marry early; but be sure that you do not marry one of these butterfly girls who does not know how to do anything but spend money. Marry one that has been raised up to work, who knows how to keep house, to cook, make clothes, mend them, look after the garden, the cows, chickens, dusting and cleaning of the house, in fact everything about the home. It does not hurt her to know these things. If after a while you are able to hire them done, it will still do her good and she will know how to have the work done properly.

"I was raised to hard work, and it did not hurt me. I worked early and late. I made it a rule to save something out of all I made. By economizing, I saved a little each year. I made it a rule not to buy anything on credit that I could do without. If one will practice this for a while, he will soon get where he will buy what he needs, and have the money to pay cash for it. I believe that everyone should eat bread by the sweat of his brow. When he does this he will sleep well at night, and he will be of some use to his country. There is no place for drones. I do not chew or smoke tobacco, do not drink coffee or whisky to excess, and if I should never see either of these again, I would be none the worse for it.

"I make it a rule to help every worthy cause, churches, schools, widows and orphans, objects of charity and public improvements. The Lord loves a cheerful giver, and it is more blessed to give than to receive. I believe everyone ought to help build up and improve his country, so that when he is called up yonder it will be better by his having lived in it. I joined the Missionary Baptist church at the age of fifteen. I put my trust in God and have tried to live a Christian ever since. I try to do unto others as I would have them do to me. By so doing, I have secured a good business, and enjoy the esteem and confidence of those I come in contact with."

In 1887 Mr. Hillhouse became a contractor and housebuilder. He had already done work on the farm, at a sawmill and in the turpentine business. In 1900 he opened a store for the sale of hardware and building material, which business has been a remarkable success. In 1904 it was said to be the largest of the kind in any city the size of Sylvester. It is still growing. He is also interested in many other business enterprises. He is one of the incorporators and a stockholder in the Sylvester Banking Company, president of the Farmers' Warehouse, of Sylvester, stockholder in the Poulan Cotton Mills, incorporator and director in the Sylvester Publishing Company, and in the Gulf Line Railway, stockholder of the Sylvester

Steam Laundry, incorporator and president of the Sylvester Manufacturing Company and of the Sylvester Oil and Fertilizer Company, and incorporator and director of the Worth County Fair Association. The Sylvester Manufacturing Company, mentioned above, manufactures buggies, wagons, house trimmings, etc., operates a cotton ginnery and supplies the city with water. It has also engaged to erect a plant for the purpose of lighting the city by electricity.

Mr. Hillhouse says that in the choice of business enterprises he uses his own judgment and follows his own preferences. He is a diligent student of the Bible, and can repeat from memory large numbers of its sayings, and seems to succeed in making them a part of his daily life. He has also done a "limited amount of traveling to see what others are doing to better mankind."

"From my earliest recollection, my ambition has been to do something in life. I believed that what others could do I could do also. When anything did not pan out as I expected, I worked the harder at it next time. One should never give up. I was much benefited by the influence of my early home life, but have been helped most by being thrown in contact with men in active life. I did not care to be excelled by any one whose opportunities had been no better than mine. To succeed, one should be persistent in work, diligent in study, sober, truthful, just, and honest. Never contract for more than you can pay for. Pay all obligations promptly, and believe and trust in God."

In 1887-88, Mr. Hillhouse served as County Surveyor. For eight years he was Councilman for the city of Sylvester. He has taught one class in the Sylvester Baptist Sunday school for more than twelve years. He contributed about one-fourth of the total cost of the new church building. He has steadfastly refused to join fraternal or secret orders "because all good things should be known to the world."

Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse have had six children, four boys and two girls, whose names are Eudora (now Mrs. W. H.

Stewart), Byron, Grover, Floyd, Roy and Irene Hillhouse. The oldest son died when quite young. The youngest son of Mr. Hillhouse is now about ten years old.

When asked for an expression of his views concerning public questions, Mr. Hillhouse made the following statement: "I am rejoicing over the idea of ridding the State of the liquor evil. This is the best legislation we have had in many years. There is no way to estimate the evil of intoxication. Not a day passes but that we read in the newspapers of some crime or calamity caused by liquor. The money we receive as taxes and license for the sale of it is not to be compared to the trouble it brings. The revenue is no argument at all. Why not use otherwise the money spent for liquor? Use it to pay taxes and the cost of education. We would be better able to make money by not drinking the liquor. Our wives and children would be better off, and the country would have better men, besides saving lots of work for the courts. God grant that ere long every State in the Union may pass a law like the one passed by the Legislature of Georgia.

"We also need laws to prevent trusts and combinations of every description, and courts to punish every offence. Nearly every line of business is controlled by a trust now.

"Also, there should be laws to govern labor unions. It should be just as much a crime for a labor union to demand more than labor is worth as for manufacturers to combine to raise the prices of their products above what they should be. I hope to see laws passed that will regulate labor unions and all trust combinations with proper penalties to suit every case.

"Another need is better collection laws. Every debt made should be satisfied. Under the present conditions, it is too easy for a man to make over his property to his wife or go into bankruptcy, both of which are frequently done to defraud others of that which is justly due them."

A. B. Caldwell.

Robert Lee Greer.

JUDGE R. L. GREER, of Oglethorpe, Macon county, was born in that town on November 20, 1865. His father, John M. Greer, was Clerk of the Superior Court and Ordinary of Macon county for thirty-five years prior to his death in 1885. His mother's maiden name was Mary F. McGlohon. This immediate branch of the Greer family came to Georgia and settled in Wilkinson county, Middle Georgia, about 1832, later moving to Macon county. His mother's people lived in Jefferson county. On the maternal side his descent was evidently Scotch, while on the paternal side it may be either Scotch or English, the Greer name being found in both countries. In the Colonial period there were several families of Greers in North and South Carolina, and it is from one of those States that they came to Georgia. Judge Greer's father was one of the prominent figures of his day in his section. He was noted for his rigid integrity, and the people of his county had absolute confidence in him and a strong affection for him. He was a man of strong character, well informed, and served his generation well.

Young Greer obtained his education in the schools of his native county, and when his father died, in 1885, though then only nineteen years old, succeeded him in the offices of Clerk of Superior Court and Ordinary. The offices had to be held in the name of another until the young man was of age, though he did the work and received the emolument. As soon as he became of age he was elected to fill them, and held the Clerk's office until 1892, when he resigned to take up the practice of law, which he had studied in the intervals of his duties. In 1894 he was elected to represent Macon county in the General Assembly, and resigned the Ordinary's office. He served only

Yours truly
R. L. Gaines

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that one term in the Legislature, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he followed steadily until January 1, 1908, when he assumed the duties of Judge of the City Court of Oglethorpe, to which he had been elected by the people. In 1907 he served as Mayor of the town, and for several years prior to that had been a member of the City Council. For a number of years, Judge Greer served as chairman of the Board of Education of Oglethorpe, which position he resigned after his election as Judge.

He is as active in church work as in public matters, being a communicant of the Methodist Church, and affiliated with the laymen's missionary movement of that church, which is now doing such effective work in the foreign missionary field. A Democrat in his political affiliations, he does not like or believe in extreme partisanship, which is natural for a man of his judicial temper.

On December 5, 1889, he married Miss Leila May Powell, a daughter of Walter J. and Mary M. (Gaines) Powell. His wife's father was a native of Dooly county, and her mother of Macon county. They have three living children: Susie May, John M., and Eloise Greer.

Outside of professional reading, Judge Greer has had most pleasure and found most interest in historical works. Like all students of history, he has formed intelligent opinions as to public questions. He does not believe in laying down special plans by which men shall live, but gives as his code that his purpose has always been to be of all the service possible to his fellowmen, to set an example for others to follow as far as he might be able, and to do this he realized it was necessary to follow a correct course of life. It will be seen from this that he takes a large view of life and along correct lines.

As to promoting the best interests of the State and nation, Judge Greer is of opinion that we need wise and conservative statesmanship, and more real patriotism on the part of those who would be leaders, with less of political partisanship and

personal ambition. He states that of his personal experience he found early in life that only a close and studious attention to details would bring any measure of success. Lacking the advantages of a college education, he has given much attention to reading good literature, and thus adding constantly to his stock of useful information.

It is evident that his course has been a wise one, for he enjoys the confidence and esteem not only of the people of his county, whom he has served faithfully for many years, but of a very considerable constituency beyond his county lines.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Sincerely Yours
E. E. Edmonds

Elijah Lewis Connally.

DR. CONNALLY was born in Floyd county, Ga., where his father was a pioneer among the Indians, on May 6, 1837. His father, Thomas W. Connally, was a farmer, who married Temperance Peacock, daughter of Lewis Peacock, member of a well-known Georgia family. When Dr. Connally was eight years old his parents returned to Fulton county, where most of his life has been spent. Thomas Connally, great-grandfather of Dr. Connally, was a native of Virginia, a recruiting officer in the Revolutionary War, a man of firm character, and was the father of eleven sons and five daughters by his wife, Polly Price. He moved from Virginia to North Carolina, where he followed the vocation of teaching, and it is a family tradition that he donated 200 acres of land for the founding of Chapel Hill school. From North Carolina he came to Georgia about 1800, and settled first in Franklin county. David Connally, the grandfather of Dr. Connally, who moved to DeKalb county (now Fulton county), married Elizabeth Christian, a descendant of Thomas Christian, one of the first settlers of the James River country, "the cradle of the Republic."

Thomas W. Connally, father of Dr. Connally, was a man of fine character, much esteemed by his neighbors, and was a member of the convention that nominated Governor Joseph E. Brown the second time.

Dr. Connally secured a fair education in the local schools of the country, and later entered the Atlanta Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1859, with the degree of M.D. Before he was settled in his profession, the Civil War began, and on March 19, 1861, he was elected Surgeon of Lee's Volunteers, Capt. Geo. W. Lee, commanding. This command and

four or five companies of Georgia and Mississippi troops became afterwards part of the First Confederate Regiment under Col. James B. Villepigue, of South Carolina. In this regiment, Dr. Connally, after examination, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon. First stationed at Pensacola, Dr. Connally was first under fire on the 22d and 23d of November, 1861. From Pensacola to Mobile, thence to Fort Gaines, thence to Fort Morgan, thence to Spring Hill, on hospital duty, thence to Albany, Ga. In May, 1864, he was made chairman of the Conscription Medical Examining Board of the Second Congressional District of Georgia. He served up to the beginning of 1865 in that capacity, and was then ordered to Macon, where he was on duty when the war ended.

On July 22, 1865, he began the practice of his profession at Albany, Ga. He states that his total assets at that time consisted of a suit of Confederate gray, and one dollar and a half in cash. He practiced medicine in Albany continuously until 1872, with the exception of five months spent in the New York hospitals in 1868. In January, 1872, he moved to Atlanta, and continued the practice of his profession.

On April 15, 1874, he married Miss Mary Virginia Brown, daughter of Gov. Joseph E. and Elizabeth Gresham Brown, of Atlanta. Through this marriage he is connected with the Loves, Steeles, Alexanders, Broyles, Porters, Burdines, Rices and Halberts, well-known families scattered from Virginia to Georgia. Six children have been born to them, of whom five survive, viz: Joseph Brown, Mary, wife of John S. Spalding; Thomas W., Sally Brown, wife of Hiram Warner Martin, and Frances Connally. After his marriage, Dr. Connally bought the historic Calhoun home, from which Col. James M. Calhoun went out to surrender the city to Sherman, and lived there until 1887, when he removed to his present beautiful place in West End, Atlanta, which he has christened "The Homestead," and where on his city farm of ten acres he can enjoy the elegant leisure of a country gentleman. He has

not been engaged in the active practice of his profession for many years, but still takes a keen interest in medical science.

Dr. Connally is a general reader, keeps well informed on matters of public interest, is keenly interested in the city, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the first Board of Health of Atlanta in 1874, and for years a member of the Board of Education of Atlanta.

An active and earnest member and deacon of the Second Baptist Church, he is a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Louisville, and a member of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is of recognized business ability, and though of conservative temper, he is public spirited and during his long residence in Atlanta has gained the respect and love of her people. He is a member of Camp 159, Confederate Veterans, and much interested in their work. His wife's father, Joseph E. Brown, State Senator, Circuit Judge, four times Governor of Georgia, Chief Justice, served as United States Senator and is known as the famous "War Governor of Georgia." He was one of the foremost Georgians of his day, and her brother, Jos. M. Brown, is now Governor of the State.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Sumner Lewis.

THOMAS S. LEWIS, one of the pioneer manufacturers of Atlanta, was born at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass., on September 24, 1847. The Lewis family, through its various branches, have cut a very large figure in American history. There appears to have been four main stems of the family settled in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. These various branches have given many eminent men to professional, business and public life. The Massachusetts branch, to which Thomas S. Lewis belongs, dates back to the early settlement of that Colony, and is believed to have been originally of Welsh stock.

Prominent among the members of this Massachusetts family is Alonzo Lewis, a distinguished poet, born in 1794 and died in 1861. Ida Lewis, a famous life-saver of Rhode Island, one of the heroines of history, is said to have been descended from Winslow Lewis, who was born on Cape Cod in 1770 and died in 1850. He was originally a sailor, but left that calling to become a builder of lighthouses, and built for the United States more than two hundred lighthouses. His son, Winslow, born in 1799, and died in 1875, was an eminent surgeon and author. Zachariah Lewis, scholar, was born in Wilton, Conn., in 1773, and died in 1840. He was a son of Rev. Isaac Lewis, a Congregational preacher, and his twin brother, the Rev. Isaac Lewis, became an eminent Presbyterian divine, and died in 1854. Other excellent citizens of our country came from the original Massachusetts stock.

Thomas Sumner Lewis was a son of Frederick and Eleanor (Loring) Lewis. On the maternal side, the Loring family date back to the Norman invasion of England, and has been prominent in that country ever since the Norman Conquest.

J. S. Lewis

In our country the Lewis family goes back to the first company that came over in the Mayflower in 1622. The line of descent is as follows: John Tilley was one of the Mayflower company. His daughter, Elizabeth, in 1622, married John Howland. Their daughter, Desire Howland, married in 1643 Capt. John Gorham. Their daughter, Temperance Gorham, married Edward Sturgis. Their son, Edward Sturgis, married, in 1703, Mehitabel Hallett. Their daughter, Mehitabel Sturgis, married Ebenezer Hinckley in 1743. Their daughter, Sarah Hinckley, married Otis Loring in 1765. Their son, Edward Loring, married Phebe Thatcher in 1799. Their daughter, Eleanor Loring, married Frederick Lewis in 1840, and of this marriage, T. S. Lewis was born, being in the tenth generation from the Mayflower ancestor. On the Lewis side he was in the ninth generation from John Lewis, who died at Barnstable in 1662 or '63.

The first Loring was Thomas, who came to Dorchester, Mass., on December 23, 1634, and T. S. Lewis is the eighth in descent from Thomas Loring. In the sixth generation from the Pilgrims Edward Loring married Phebe Thatcher, whose descent was derived from Anthony Thatcher, who came to Massachusetts on April 6, 1635. They had fourteen children. In the fifth generation Ebenezer Hinckley married Mehitabel Sturgis. Ebenezer Hinckley was the son of Ebenezer Hinckley, who married Sarah Lewis. Sarah Lewis was a daughter of Ebenezer Lewis, who married Anna Lothrop. Anna Lothrop was in the third generation from the Rev. John Lothrop, born in England about 1590, and died at Barnstable on November 8, 1653. It will thus be seen that Mr. Lewis was of the Pilgrim stock through every line of descent.

Mr. Lewis received his education in the schools of Sandwich and Centerville, Mass., and in 1863, a mere youth, he entered business life at Houghton, on Lake Superior, Mich., in the mercantile line. In 1873, a vigorous and active young man of twenty-six, he came to Atlanta, then a small town, and almost

immediately engaged in business as a manufacturer of candies and crackers. His success was immediate and his business steadily grew, and for the last twenty-five years of his life, he was recognized as one of the most substantial and capable business men of the city.

In 1875 he married in Atlanta Miss Lillie Spalding, the daughter of Volney and Mary (Kellogg) Spalding. Of this marriage ten children were born, of whom nine survived him, as follows: Mrs. Frank Dean, T. S., Jr., Frederick Volney, Edward Spalding, Ralph Howard, Paul Saxton, and Misses Ruth, Pauline, and Margaret Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, a Republican in politics, and was affiliated with the Masonic Order. His favorite reading, aside from current periodicals, were works of biography and history. T. S. Lewis was primarily a business man. He found Atlanta a small town. He lived to see it a metropolitan city of one hundred and fifty thousand people, and had the consciousness of knowing that he had contributed his full share to that great growth and development. He was recognized in business circles as a man of the soundest judgment, foresight and prudence. He was an unassuming man, modest, gentle spirited, kind hearted, devoted to his family, and much loved by those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately. His strong qualities were not always appreciated to their full extent by those outside of the inner circle of his friends because of his exceeding modesty. He never pushed himself forward in a public way, neither desired nor sought notoriety nor publicity, and was content to do his duty as a good citizen and to rear a family of good citizens. He succeeded in the aims which he had set for himself. Through his business he accumulated a substantial fortune. He lived to see his children grow up well educated, and men and women who will do credit to the community in their lives just as he did in his own. He was a fine example of that great body of American citizens who ask nothing from

the government but good service, and who are ready at all times to perform every duty of good citizenship.

He died on December 31, 1908, in the sixty-second year of his age, after an illness which had been protracted something like two years. At the time of his death the daily journals of the city spoke of him in the highest terms. From an editorial in the Atlanta *Journal* we take the following:

"Atlanta has lost one of her best and most highly esteemed citizens in the death of T. S. Lewis, who passed away on yesterday in his sixty-second year, after a long and painful illness." After speaking briefly of his business career, the editorial goes on to say, "As a citizen he responded to every call of patriotism and civic pride. There was no movement for the welfare of the city or upbuilding of the community which did not enlist his hearty and active support. Quiet and retiring in his disposition he yet made thousands of devoted friends who loved him for the sterling qualities of mind and heart. In every domestic relation he was the highest of manhood."

Bernard Suttler.

William Pearce Wallace.

THE smaller country towns of Georgia maintain in one respect the character which made them so notable prior to the Civil War. In those days the leading men were found frequently on plantations, or in small villages, and it was really unusual to find one the resident of a city. While cities have grown since those days, and a larger percentage of the leaders live in cities, it is yet true that a majority of the representative men of the State still live in the village communities. An example of this sort, is the Hon. William P. Wallace, of Rutledge.

Mr. Wallace comes from that Scotch stock which has given to the world, in William Wallace, one of the finest characters in all history, who made the name illustrious for all time.

William P. Wallace is a native Georgian, born at Shady Dale, Jasper county, on February 13, 1856. His father, the Rev. James Jefferson Wallace, was a prominent Baptist minister, and an educator of considerable note in his day. His mother's maiden name was Olivia Reid. This branch of the Wallace family came originally from South Carolina, from which State Mr. Wallace's grandfather came to Georgia and settled in Wilkes county, near the Taliaferro line.

Young Wallace was educated in private schools of Newton, Hall, and Morgan counties. He began his business career as clerk in a mercantile establishment, at Rutledge, at the age of seventeen, and has continued to make that place his home and the chief center of his business activity up to the present time. He early developed superior business capacity, and in 1877, a young man of twenty-one, he embarked in business on his own account. For a part of that year and the next year he was a member of the wholesale grocery house of McCord, Wal-

lace & Company, in Atlanta. As his business affairs prospered, he extended his operations and became interested in banking. In 1897 he organized the Bank of Rutledge, and in 1904 the First National Bank of Madison. He has continually extended this interest, until now he is connected with fifteen banks. He is president of the First National at Madison, the Bank of Rutledge, the Bank of Newborn, and vice-president of the Greensboro National. In addition to these positions, he is president of the Rutledge Supply and Warehouse Company, and treasurer of the Rutledge Oil Company. It will thus be seen that in an active business career of some 35 years, Mr. Wallace has traveled both fast and far, but his growth has been substantial; and very much to his credit, it must be said, he has not moved off to a larger town, as many men do with increasing capital, but has given the benefit of his ability to the town which made his early prosperity.

Other interests of the community appeal to him. In politics a Democrat, though not a bitter partisan, he represented his county in the General Assembly in 1894 and 1895. For fifteen years he has been a member of the town council. He has served two terms as County Commissioner, and for eighteen years has been Jury Commissioner, now serving as chairman of that body.

Mr. Wallace gives the same activity to religious matters that he does to the material interests of the community. A member of the Baptist Church, he is now the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school.

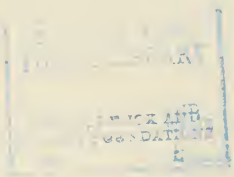
In 1878 he married Miss Susie F. Williams, a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Lucy (Peters) Williams, of Morgan county. Of this marriage there have been born twelve children, of whom ten are now living, as follows: Pearce, Clyde, Lottie, Paul, Roy, Earl, Alba, Leonard, Harold, and Susie Wallace.

Mr. Wallace is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, which he has served as Master in the Blue Lodge and High Priest in the Chapter.

He has found the most helpful reading along the lines of commercial law and history and to this line of reading he is most partial.

Mr. Wallace is impressed that success in business depends most largely on rigid honesty. Looking to the future welfare of our section, he thinks our people should give earnest and prompt attention to the development of water power, which will enable us to manufacture the raw material in which the South is so rich, and upon which we lose so large a share of our profits by shipping in the raw state.

BERNARD SUTTLER.



Yours Truly
J. B. Simmons

James Ballenger Simmons.

THE town of Toccoa, which has grown from a wayside station to a prosperous city of several thousand people within less than a generation, owes its progress to a class of clean and strong business men who, not content with personal prosperity, are ever ready to put their shoulders to the wheel for any enterprise which will contribute to the welfare of the town. A leader amongst these is James B. Simmons, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and also president and manager of the Simmons Furniture Company, of Atlanta, recently (1910) organized for the manufacture of furniture on a large scale. The Hartwell Furniture Company, of Hartwell, Ga., is another plant of which he is president, and in addition to these he is a director in other corporations.

Mr. Simmons is a native of the mountain country, born at Clayton December 25, 1862, son of Dr. W. H. and Altha (Kelly) Simmons. His father, a native of Alabama, and a physician by vocation, moved from that State in 1860 to Clayton. His mother was a native of Georgia. His family descent is English on the paternal side certainly, the name being an old one in England and identified with America since Colonial days. His mother's name indicates Irish extraction, at least in its beginnings.

Mr. Simmons' educational advantages were limited to the schools of Rabun county, after which he attended Moore's Business College, in Atlanta, and acquired a knowledge of business forms. He began work as a clerk in Toccoa at the age of fifteen, and in 1883, being then barely twenty-one years old, launched out on his own account as a merchant. His mercantile career was successful in very considerable measure, and after twenty years in that line he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and became interested in the banking business. The Simmons Furniture Factory has grown to very large propor-

tions, and is now one of the most substantial industries of Northeast Georgia, giving employment to a large number of men and doing a great volume of business. The bank of which he is the head has also become well established in the confidence of the public, and is doing a large and profitable business. He is recognized not only as a leader, but as a strong leader, and is looked upon as one of the most valuable citizens of his community.

In 1883 he married Miss Nettie Moseley, a daughter of Capt. Samuel H. and Georgia Moseley. Two children have been born of this marriage, of whom one survives, Miss Louise Simmons, educated at Wesleyan and Brenau colleges.

A Democrat in his political belief, Mr. Simmons has never sought public place or office, but has been ever ready to serve his town or county in any capacity where he could be useful, and he has given several years of service to the City Council and to the City School Board as a most highly appreciated member. A steward in the Methodist Church, he is an active worker in the religious field, and contributes his time to the building up of the moral, as well as the material, interests of the community. He also holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, one of the recognized leaders among the fraternal societies of the country.

A constant reader of the press, he is also a general reader, and is a man of liberal information. Mr. Simmons, like many other of our modern business leaders, takes time to think about the general interests of the country, and his conclusions are that the best interests of Georgia can be promoted most effectively by diversification of the agricultural and manufacturing interests. The one will make our farmers more prosperous and more independent; the other will give profitable occupation to the ever-growing host in our increasing cities. He is an ardent advocate of compulsory education.

Democratic in his manner, ever ready to lend a hand, Mr. Simmons is not only successful in his business, but popular in a personal way, and holds a high place in the esteem of the people of his section.

CLAUDE W. BOND.

Yours Truly
H. O. Bell

Horatio Webb Bell.

NORTHEAST Georgia does not possess a more valuable or more highly esteemed citizen than Judge H. W. Bell, of Jefferson, a valiant soldier in war and a valuable citizen in peace, who has during a comparatively long life achieved much both in the way of personal success and of the building up of his community. Judge Bell's life has been spent in the town where he now lives and was born on August 9, 1841. His parents were the Hon. Jackson and Rebecca (Wilson) Bell. His father was a prominent man in his day, a merchant by occupation and a legislator by the choice of the people. Judge Bell is of the third generation of his family in Georgia, his grandfathers having come to Jackson county from North Carolina about 1800. He comes of that sturdy Scotch-Irish strain which, first settling in large numbers during the Colonial period in Virginia and North Carolina, has from these two States scattered out through the West, South and Southwest and contributed to our citizenship men of a quality not surpassed by any other nationality and equaled by few.

Judge Bell's education was obtained in the common schools of his section, and he was just ready to begin the serious work of life when the outbreak of the Civil War took him into the Confederate Army. He enlisted when nineteen years of age as a volunteer in the first company that left his county and entered the Confederate service as Second Sergeant of Company C, Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, and served with this regiment through the war. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and, on account of his good business qualifications, was frequently detailed from the line and assigned to the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments in the absence of the regular serving officers in these departments of his regiment and brigade. His

regiment belonged to the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was in the battles of Seven Pines, Seven Days' Fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chickamauga, commanding his company through the Battle of Chancellorsville, and was severely wounded in the Battle of Gaines' Mill during the Seven Days Fight around Richmond. He is now Commander of Jackson County Camp of United Confederate Veterans and has been since its organization.

When the Confederate Soldiers' Home of Georgia was built by the devoted and loyal people of the lost cause and accepted by the State to be maintained as a home for the indigent and feeble Confederate soldiers, Judge Bell was appointed by the Governor of the State as a member of the board of trustees to whom was given the entire management of the Home. The opportunity thus afforded him to serve his more unfortunate comrades he says has been to him a labor of love, hence he has at all times taken a profound interest in this Home. For the past four years he has been president of the board of trustees, filling this high and responsible position with a fidelity and devotion highly satisfactory to the inmates of the Home, his associate trustees and the State.

After the war Judge Bell returned to his home penniless and in rags. He did not sit down and repine, but immediately sought and obtained employment as a teamster and peddler. In 1866 he began in a small way merchandising and afterward farming. In January, 1877, he was elected Ordinary, or Probate Judge, of Jackson county and held that honorable position with distinction and ability for twenty years, five consecutive terms. A few months after he was installed in said office, the county's finances and business was transferred from the Board of County Commissioners to the Ordinary, at which time the county was in debt and bad financial condition and the public buildings and bridges in wretched shape. When he retired from office the county was out of debt and on a cash basis and the county tax rate was only forty cents on the hundred dollars, a

commodious modern brick courthouse and jail, a well regulated and convenient paupers' home and farm, several substantial iron and lattice-covered bridges built above highwater mark on stone and steel foundations, stand to-day as a monument to his excellent management of the affairs of Jackson county. As Judge of the Court of Ordinary but few of his decisions were ever appealed and but one reversed. He served the city of Jefferson as Mayor and Councilman for several terms.

He was one of the projectors and builders of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad, was a member of the board of directors of same from its organization until it was sold and became the Gainesville Midland, and is now a member of the board of directors of the Gainesville and Athens Terminal Company, which is owned and controlled by the Gainesville Midland and Seaboard Air Line railways.

In 1895 he raised the stock and organized the Jefferson Banking Company, of which he is president. This bank has prospered and been a most beneficial institution to the county. Besides paying regular dividends on a capital stock of $50,000, it has accumulated a surplus of $25,000. In 1889 he raised the stock and built an oil mill which he successfully managed until it was sold to the Southern Cotton Oil Company at a splendid margin above the cost. In 1901, largely by his efforts and subscription to the capital stock, the Jefferson Cotton Mill was built, representing an investment of $125,000, of which he has been president since its organization. That this enterprise has succeeded is largely due to the prudent management of the president.

He placed his town in communication with the outside world by organizing a company and building a telephone line from Jefferson to Athens, which has been merged into the Harmony Grove Telephone Company, a splendid system covering four counties and of which he is vice-president and director.

He was largely instrumental in getting the Gainesville Midland Railway extended to Athens and gave largely of his money for this project, several times as much as any other citizen of

his town, and by his own exertions succeeded in having the depot moved from a location far from the heart of the town to a central and convenient location.

Judge Bell is also president of the board of trustees of Martin Institute, one of the foremost high schools in the State. He has been a member of the board for twenty-five years and was for several years treasurer before being made president, during which term he displayed remarkable financial ability in planning and negotiating a bond issue of $10,000 which enabled the board to erect the present splendid school building which adorns one of the most prominent hills in Jefferson. His success in this was largely due to his fine business standing with several of the wealthiest and leading citizens of Athens, who not only aided him in the project, but purchased the bonds. His name appears on the cornerstone of this building as chairman of the building committee.

In addition to carefully and sedulously looking after his own private interest which has resulted in substantial accumulation, he has for a number of years managed very successfully a large amount of funds and property belonging to his sister, niece and nephews and four of his sisters-in-law.

Although Judge Bell's life has been a busy one with great responsibilities, he has found time to take a lively interest in politics and fraternal and charitable institutions. A lifelong Democrat, he has served on both the State Executive and Campaign Committees, as chairman of the Executive Committee of Jackson county and as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City which nominated W. J. Bryan for President. The only office of emolument ever held by him was that of Ordinary of Jackson county. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, and was for twenty-four years Worshipful Master of same. He is High Priest of Jefferson Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, and at the head of his order of the Order of Priesthood and Royal and Select Masters; is a member of the Methodist

Church, serving as steward for twenty-five years, and for a number of years has been Sunday school superintendent.

Judge Bell was married November 15, 1866, to Miss Cornelia F. Watson, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Jones) Watson, whose father was a wealthy and prominent citizen of Jefferson, by whom he has one son, Samuel Jackson Bell, who is associated with his father in the Jefferson Cotton Mills, being trained for a business life by assisting his father in the management of the mill and bookkeeping for the same. Mrs. Bell, who has proved through the Judge's long years of lifework a devoted wife and helpmeet, is still spared to further aid and encourage him.

He is a working member in every institution which his judgment or conviction impels him to join, and is everywhere at all times rated as an efficient worker in whatever he undertakes. His most prominent characteristic, it may be said, is that if he once undertakes any matter he never neglects it. He is a man of extensive general reading and wide information. His special preference lies along the lines of history and biography. He believes that the best interest of Georgia would be promoted by the softening of the antagonism towards railroads and cotton mills, or, to put in another fashion, our present corporations are a necessity of present business conditions, being created by the people, and after creation they should be treated with fairness and consideration. On account of changed conditions in the South, brought about by the extensive manufacturing of cotton, he regards the tariff a most vital question to be considered by the Southern States. One of the most prominent men in his section of the State, and well known all over the State, his prominence is due to no factitious circumstances, but purely to hard service cheerfully rendered to his native State, and while he feels that he has failed to measure up to the standard of duty as a citizen in many respects, he is proud of his day and generation, feeling that no generation of men ever has, or ever will, achieve as much in war or in peace.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Nicholas Butt Drewry.

THE place which Nicholas Butt Drewry, of Griffin, has made for himself in his profession, in business circles and in the official services he has rendered his city, his denomination and the State is a source of inspiration and encouragement to all those who lack the opportunities of wealth and early education.

He was born at Drewryville, in that part of Pike county which is now included in Spalding, on December 15, 1834. He was quite delicate as a child, but his early activities in the open air and work on the farm are responsible for the strong body which for over three score years and ten has stood the strain of a rather strenuous professional and business life.

His father, Edwin Drewry, who was a merchant and a farmer, is spoken of as a devout Christian, quiet and retiring in his manner, prompt in all his engagements and pious in his home. He was very energetic, and died at fifty-two from an attack of pneumonia as a result of overwork, when Nicholas Butt was only thirteen years of age. His mother was Eliza (Williams) Drewry, a native of Hancock county, who exerted a strong influence on her son intellectually, morally and spiritually. On his father's side Dr. Drewry traces his ancestry back through a line of sturdy, honest citizens to John Drewry, who came from England and settled in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1620. The name is still prominent in the Old Dominion. The family first came to Georgia in 1818 and settled at Sparta, Hancock county.

At an early age young Drewry developed a decided taste for outdoor exercise and animal industry, which still finds expression in the fine Jersey cows he raises. When not in school he worked on the farm and in the winter was his father's shepherd.

Yours Very Truly
R. B. Brown

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His education, which had not gone beyond the country schools, was cut short by his father's death, and at the early age of fifteen he assumed the management of the farm, which he ran for four years, nobly declining his mother's offer to send him to Mercer University because he felt it his duty to remain with his widowed mother and the four younger children.

Following the wishes of his father before his death, he decided to study medicine, and in 1853 began his medical course. After studying at the Atlanta Medical and the Jefferson Medical College he was graduated in 1855. He began the active practice of medicine at Sharon Grove, in Fayette county, in 1856, and in 1860 removed to Jonesboro. During the winter of 1860 and 1861 he did post-graduate work in the New Orleans School of Medicine and charity hospitals.

In August, 1861, he entered the Confederate States Army as Surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment, and was in the field till January, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital service.

After the war he moved to Griffin, where in addition to his general practice he established a general drug store, which he continued to run till 1898. In order to keep abreast of the times in his chosen profession, in 1895 he spent some time in New York at the Post-Graduate College of Medicine.

Wherever he has lived he has fully identified himself with local affairs, and has thus been able to serve his community. While at Jonesboro he was connected with the town government, and on his removal to Griffin he was put on the Board of Aldermen and served several terms.

In 1882 and 1883 he represented Spalding county in the Legislature and was the author of the resolution to hang the portrait of B. H. Hill in the State Capitol. From 1881 to 1885 he was president of the board of trustees of the Sam Bailey high school. When this institution was turned over to the public school, he was made president of the board, to which position he has been re-elected for each succeeding term. He points with pride to what he and his board have accomplished in establishing a school system which ranks with the best of the small cities of the State.

In 1904 Dr. Drewry was elected Mayor of Griffin for a term of two years, and by a faithful discharge of the duties of the position has done much to stop the illegal sale of intoxicants in Griffin, which voted prohibition for the town about the same time. He has been a member of the Griffin Board of Health since its creation in 1898 and president since 1900. He has been a member of the board of directors for the Sixth Congressional District of the Georgia Experiment Station, which is located near Griffin, since 1901.

Dr. Drewry is a member of the Baptist Church and has found time in the midst of business and professional life to render much valuable service to the denomination locally and in the State organizations and institutions. He is now and has for a number of terms been moderator of the Flint River Association. As chairman of the executive committee of that body he has aided a number of young men in securing education for the ministry at the denominational schools. He is now chairman of the Baptist State Mission Board, of which he has been a member consecutively for more than a quarter of a century, since 1880. In politics he is a Democrat and his lodge affiliations are with the Masons and the Junior Order. His reading has been largely along professional, moral and religious lines, with little time for novels.

Looking back over a busy life Dr. Drewry attributes much to the early environment of a Christian home. Later he was influenced by association with men of high professional character and aims like Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Dr. Warren Stone and Dr. J. P. Logan.

As a business man he takes his place with the leaders of his city, as attested by the fact that he is a director of the Griffin Manufacturing Company since 1883, director of Merchants and Planters Bank from its establishment and director of Rushton Cotton Mills.

Dr. Drewry is a friend of popular education. He says: "I have an abiding faith in the young men of America, but the

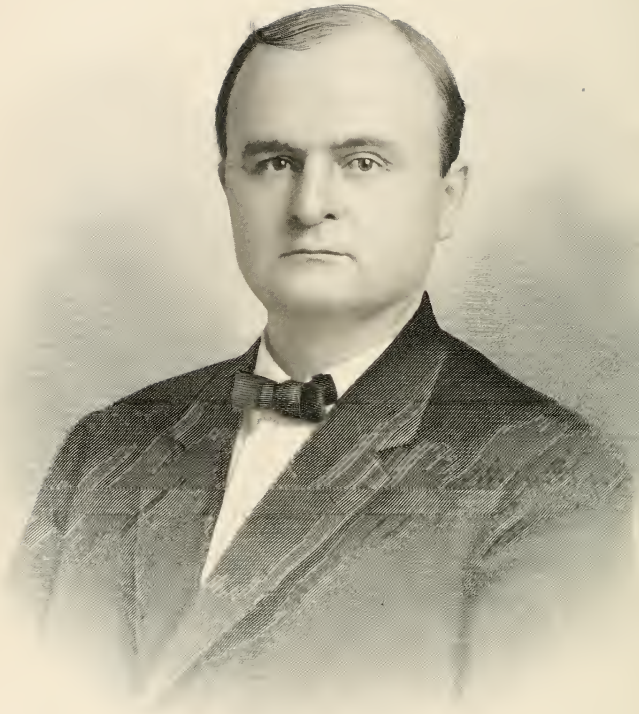
parents of this country must awake to the need of training their sons to be qualified for the places that will open to them from decade to decade. I can see but one path open to make them suitable material to fill the places that will need to be supplied, and that is education. The State and corporations are exerting their persuasive powers by providing good schools without expense to the beneficiaries, and yet they are not properly recognized by parents. It seems to me the only remedy is for the State to require the parents to give their children the benefit of the fund provided for their education by the State. The property owner is required to support the schools in order to prepare the rising generation to become wise and useful citizens. Therefore the State should compel the indifferent parent to let his children share in the great benefit that this fund is expected to secure to them, to the State and to the taxpayers."

To the young he commends "truthfulness, strict self-discipline, promptness, adherence to the golden rule, home keeping and good books," and says: "In my early life, after my father's death, I was surrounded by and subjected to great temptation by young boys and men of about my own age, to participate in dancing, drinking, and other forms of dissipation. The recollection of an expression of my father's the night before his last illness always restrained me from joining them and I was usually left alone on these occasions. The incident was after the evening family prayer. I inquired of my father how we could escape from the sin of foolish thoughts. His reply was, 'My son, trust in God; He alone can keep you safe.' I have never taken my Lord's name in vain, nor have I ever taken a drink of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. I feel that the speech on that evening has done more to keep me from the tempter's snare than any other circumstance. My mother died while I was at Jefferson Medical College. Then I had no one to trust but Him to whom my father had pointed me. Having spent my patrimony in obtaining my degree in medicine, I returned to the people with whom I had been reared, and after the usual difficulties incident to a young man beginning professional life

where he has spent his boyhood days, I made a start, and I love the old comrades of boyhood and the war yet."

Dr. Drewry has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Marie Louise Ellis, to whom he was married on September 10, 1857. She died in August, 1864, while her husband was in the army, leaving four children. The youngest died the same fall; the next youngest, named for his father, died October 8, 1881, just as he was entering the senior year of the State University. On January 9, 1868, he married Miss Mary Minor Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who died July 23, 1891. Two sons were born to them. The first, after passing through Mercer University, was graduated from the law class of the State University in 1890. The younger died in infancy. On October 5, 1893, he married his present wife, Miss Julia McGowan McWilliams, of Griffin.

A. B. Caldwell.



Yours truly,
W. H. Hendricks

William Hartridge Hendricks.

WILLIAM HARTRIDGE HENDRICKS, physician and surgeon, of Tifton, Ga., was born at Bloys, in Bulloch county, Ga., August 17, 1873, and is the son of Robert and Nancy (Parrish) Hendricks. He is of English descent, his remote ancestors settling in South Carolina shortly after the Revolutionary War. Some of the Hendricks family later moved to Georgia, settling in Bulloch county, where the father of Robert Hendricks was born, and where he afterwards became a man of substance and a prominent citizen. By occupation he was a farmer.

The early life of Dr. Hendricks was spent on his father's farm. His education, while confined to the common schools of his county, was thorough, for he inherited those talents and characteristics frequently found in those of limited opportunities, but who later become men of mark and achievement. In combination with those endowments, young William was possessed of a noble ambition and an untiring industry in a superior degree. These qualities were exhibited in his devotion not only to school books of an elementary character, but to many others containing a wider range of learning than that usually sought by young men of that age. Among the studies of which he was particularly fond was science, notably biology and chemistry.

It was not surprising, therefore, when his aspirations later aroused in him a desire to adopt the profession of medicine. With this end in view the young aspirant for distinction applied himself to study, and in 1894 was duly entered at the celebrated School of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis, Mo., there graduating with honor in 1897.

Locating in Berrien county, at Lenox, Ga., for the practice of medicine, Dr. Hendricks continually grew in favor, and gradually acquired a good practice. After remaining in Lenox four

years, having large business interests in Tift county demanding his attention and personal presence, he removed to Tifton, where he has since resided.

Since locating in Tifton, in every walk of life, professionally and socially, he has become widely and favorably known; and, in all that concerns the material, moral, and intellectual welfare of the people with whose interests his own are interlinked, he is a guiding and active force. Aside from the duties of his exacting profession, he is extensively engaged in agriculture and in the development of naval stores industries, giving employment to many individuals, thus adding to the material wealth of the county. He is prominently identified with the financial interests of Tifton, as is indicated by his connection with the National Bank of Tifton, of which he is a director and the able vice-president.

Dr. Hendricks is a Democrat, and therefore a leading citizen in the political affairs of Tift county, which in October, 1908, honored him with a seat in the General Assembly, where he now serves with credit and ability. In the municipal welfare of Tifton he is a potent factor, being a member of the City Council and Mayor pro tem. of the city.

Dr. Hendricks is identified with the Baptist denomination in Tifton and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He holds membership also in the orders of Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World. He has long been the efficient surgeon of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, and is examiner of all the leading life insurance companies having offices in Tifton.

In 1898 Dr. Hendricks was united in marriage to Miss Leila May Dell, daughter of C. G. Dell and Margaret (Thompson) Dell, of Tift county. To this union have been born four children, two of whom are living, Margaret Glenn, and Louise.

Just entering the prime of life, with such ambition and flattering success, there is every reason to believe that he is destined to become one of the most potent factors in the development of his native State.

Moses Amis.

Yours Truly
D. A. Thompson

David Alexander Thompson.

NEWTON county can be fairly classed as one of the good counties of Middle Georgia. The county town, Covington, the seat of Emory College, is not only a cultivated community, but one of the most prosperous business centers in the State. It has an unusually large number of business and professional men of a high order of ability. Among these, well up to the front, is David A. Thompson, who is a native of the county, born in the Rocky Plains district, on August 20, 1847. His parents were David and Martha E. (Chestnut) Thompson. His father was a farmer, a respected citizen who held the office of Justice of the Peace, and a faithful Confederate soldier. His paternal grandfather came from South Carolina in 1828 and settled in Newton county. His mother's grandmother came from Ireland. The name Thompson is an old one in Great Britain. It is found in that country in historical records as far back as eight hundred years ago, and the family has always been numerous in the north of England.

Young Thompson grew up on a Newton county farm, and attended the Newton county schools. The Civil War found him a boy of fifteen. Before the close of that bloody struggle he enlisted, in 1864, in Company B of the Fourth Georgia Militia, and saw service within the State limits until the close of the war.

In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business at Covington as a partner of J. J. Stephenson. From that time up to the present he has been in active business under various firm names. In 1889 the firm of Thompson & Farmer was organized, dealing in building material, etc. After a successful history of seventeen years, in 1906 the firm was succeeded by Mr. Thompson alone, who now carries on a business dealing in harness, live

stock, wagons and collateral lines. He is a director in the Piedmont Portland Cement and Lime Company, and a director in the Newton County Oil Mill. He has served several terms in the City Council, and is one of the most influential men in the community. A strong supporter of the moral and religious influences of the community, he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In 1881 he married Miss Sarah M. Bradshaw, a daughter of the Rev. J. N. and Anna Jane (Brown) Bradshaw, of Tennessee.

Mr. Thompson has been a general and miscellaneous reader, and is a man of very considerable information. In his political beliefs he is a staunch Democrat. He is what we call in this country a "self-made" man; that is to say, starting with empty hands and alert brain, industry and honesty, he has made a large success in a business way. He remains, however, a plain, clean, patriotic American citizen, ready to lend a hand or counsel to anything that will contribute to the welfare of his community, his State or his nation.

A. B. Caldwell.

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Yours truly
P. D. Phillips

Pelham David Phillips.

JUST as we see men born with a talent for law, or medicine, or oratory, or mechanics, or science, so we see other men born with a talent for business. It does not appear to make any material difference where one of these men with business faculty happens to be located. That quality in him which makes him a superior business man enables him to turn to advantage such opportunities as may be near at hand, and thus pave the way for yet larger fields of effort and greater results.

A fine example of the successful business man who has overcome natural disadvantages is Pelham D. Phillips, of Thomasville, Georgia. Mr. Phillips is a native of Alabama, born in Calhoun county on August 17, 1860, son of Peter Monroe and Amanda (Love) Phillips. The family are said to have been originally settled in Pennsylvania, and of Quaker stock. From that State they came to South Carolina, and thence, in 1840, the grandfather of Mr. Phillips moved to Alabama.

As he grew up during and just after the war, when the entire South was prostrated, and educational advantages were practically nonexistent, he had a very limited opportunity for securing an education, and practically all that he got was in what was then known as "old field schools." However, since manhood, by reading and study, and by constant contact with the world, he is now a well-informed and, it may be said, a well-educated man.

In 1883 he established a mercantile business in a small way at Alexander Valley, Ala. It looks incredible that in twenty-seven years, operating in country districts, Mr. Phillips should have obtained the results he has; but the results are there and show for themselves. He first embarked in the sawmilling business on January 1, 1887, at Duke, Ala., after trying his hand previously at merchandising. In his first lumber venture, Mr.

Phillips had as a partner John Pruitt. John Pruitt sold his interest in the business to J. J. L. Phillips, brother of P. D. Phillips, for five hundred dollars. In 1901, Mr. P. D. Phillips paid his brother for that interest $44,500. His lumber interests have constantly extended. He now owns two mills individually, has an interest in other mills and in the mercantile business. He is a stockholder in the Phillips Pine Company, of Tifton. Some estimate of the extent of his operations and of his business growth may be formed from a recital of the concerns with which he is connected. He is director of the Bank of Tifton, stockholder in the First National Bank of Tifton, stockholder in the Tredegar National Bank of Jacksonville, the Tifton Grocery Company, in the Phillips & Guest Naval Stores Company, Tifton; in the Smith Company, music dealers, Tifton. In most of these concerns he is a director. He is president and stockholder in the North American Mining Company, of Frisco, Col.; vice-president of the Mary Verna Mine, of Frisco, and one-fourth owner in the Juno Mine, of Frisco. He is a stockholder in the Southwestern Brokerage Company, of Memphis; president and director of the Colorado, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway, with its head office at Ardmore, Okla.; president of the Southern Asphalt Company, Woodford, Okla.; director in the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Rome, Ga.; stockholder in the Nest Egg Gold and Copper Mine, at Eli, Nev., and the Keystone Mining Company, of Goldfield, Nev.

On December 27, 1891, he married Miss Willie G. Phillips, a daughter of George W. Phillips, of Alabama. They have four children, Joe M., Clarence G., Charles P. L., and Mary Lou Phillips.

Mr. Phillips is a Methodist, a Democrat, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the lumber fraternity which goes under the name of Hoo Hoos.

He seems to have the faculty of directing his business enterprises so as to get in every case the best results. His investments have usually been fortunate, in some cases giving him

very large return, and he is now recognized as one of the business leaders of that flourishing section of Georgia in which he has made his home. He is not merely a moneymaker, for he is recognized as one of the thoroughly good citizens of his community.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Robert Vincent Bowen.

IN the flourishing city of Fitzgerald, the president of the Exchange National Bank is a plain and unassuming old man, whose seventy-three years of life have been spent in that section of Georgia, and which, notwithstanding this limited environment, presents a most remarkable record.

Robert Vincent Bowen was born at Bowen's Mills, Wilcox county, Georgia, on August 4, 1837. His father was William Bowen, a native of Rhode Island, descended from that branch of the Bowen family which was founded in Massachusetts by Griffith Bowen, who came from Glamorgan, Wales, and settled in Boston in 1639. Griffith Bowen was followed by Richard Bowen, a member of the same family, who settled at Rehoboth, Mass., in 1644. The fact that Griffith and Richard Bowen used during their lives the well-known coat of arms of the Bowens of Glamorgan, showed that they belonged to that ancient and honorable family. William Bowen, father of R. B. Bowen, moved first from Rhode Island to Connecticut, and finally settled in the wilderness of South Georgia in 1834. He married Frances Dixon, whose family were among the early settlers, followed the trade of a carpenter, and established a mill, then much needed in that thinly settled section.

Robert V. Bowen's boyhood days were spent on the farm and around his father's mill. Schools were rare and terms were short, and Mr. Bowen estimates his total schooling at six months.

In 1859 he married Miss Mary Louise Reid, of Wilcox county, a member of one of the most prominent families of that section, and to them were born six children: Nancy, Frances (who died when nine years old), Mary S. (now Mrs. J. D. Mashburn), William R. (a leading banker of Fitzgerald and a County Commissioner for Ben Hill county), Lula (married

Yours Truly
Robt. V. Bowers

J. O. Shepherd), Celia (a bright and promising young woman, passed away at the age of twenty-four, leaving behind her the memory of a beautiful life), Abba (the youngest) married Dr. D. B. Ware, now a leading physician of Fitzgerald.

Mr. Bowen started life on his own account a peg lower than the one-horse farmer, because he had to plow with an ox. The Civil War came on, and he became a soldier in Company E, Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment, enlisting on March 13, 1861. He was shortly elected Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served throughout the war, frequently commanding his company. He recalls as one instance of the desperation of that struggle, that at the battle of Cedar Mountain, on August 9, 1862, the company went into the fight twenty-two strong. He was in command that day. Out of that fierce battle nine came unhurt.

At the close of the war he resumed his farming; but Mr. Bowen, notwithstanding limited opportunities and slender education, was a man of farsighted business judgment. He saw the opportunities in the rich timber resources of South Georgia, and engaged in lumbering. He was successful, and then started a mercantile business at Bowen's Mill. The country was at that time so thinly settled that he had a trade radius of fifty miles.

In 1884 the necessity of educating his growing family caused him to move his family to Hawkinsville, where there were good educational facilities. This brought him in contact with a new field, and he bought a line of steamers—the "Mary Jeta," "Stewart," and "Abba"—which he operated on the Ocmulgee River, and at the same time made brick in Hawkinsville. His steamboat operations were very successful, and his capital steadily increased.

He had become the owner of a large body of timbered lands in Wilcox county, and saw the need of transportation facilities in order to exploit this timber. He set out to build the Abbeville and Waycross Railroad, which extends from Abbeville to Fitz-

gerald and Ocilla. About that time he was appointed one of the directors of the American Soldiers Colony Company, and it was through his strenuous effort and his ability that the town of Fitzgerald was located on its present site. The town of Fitzgerald, therefore, is a monument to his work and his ability, and a monument of which any man might be proud. After completing the railroad he engaged in the manufacture of naval stores in order to get full value out of his timber, and from that branched out into the banking business, being now president of the Exchange National Bank. In addition to this interest, he is a stockholder in the Consolidated Grocery Company and the American Mercantile Company, of Fitzgerald, and has other banking interests in Macon.

Always a Democrat, but never an office seeker, Mr. Bowen's ability so commended itself to the people of his county that they elected him to the lower house of the General Assembly, where he served during the term of 1898-1899. They again elected him in 1902, and he served that year, 1903 and 1904. In the General Assembly he served on committees on Corporations, Immigration, and Wild Lands, and was recognized as one of the useful, though not noisy, members of that body.

Since 1870 he and his wife have been devoted members of the Baptist Church, and they have reared their children in the faith. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Bowen's mother, Frances Dixon, was a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Robert H. Dixon, a wealthy land and slave owner. The Dixon family has an honorable record in Duplin county, where Robert Dixon was appointed a Major in the Revolutionary War; Henry Dixon was a Captain, and William Dixon a member of the Provincial Congress of 1774. Of Mr. Bowen's immediate family there were seven children, of which he is the sole survivor.

As stated in the beginning of this sketch, he has had a remarkable record. He has been farmer, lumberman, merchant, steamboat owner, real estate dealer, manufacturer of naval

stores, brick manufacturer, and banker. In every one of these he has been successful. He is now one of the wealthiest men of his section, with a beautiful home near Fitzgerald, and his investments, made with discriminating foresight, are rapidly adding to his wealth. Above all, he has done his duty faithfully in every relation of life, both in peace and war, and enjoys the unbounded confidence and esteem of the people among whom his long life has been spent.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Wade Hampton Davis.

THE joy of life is in doing. No one born in luxury and reared in environments of idleness, existing in ease, with no thought removed from the pleasurable passing of the waking hours, no sybarite can know this joy. It is reserved for those who face the world's problems, who move actively among men, extending the marts, felling the forests, building cities, making light where there was darkness, and multiplying the blessings of mankind. It is known in its fullest fruition to those whose efforts have enabled them to gain a competence and transcend the problem of daily existence, permitting a free hand, an unencumbered mind and heart, to actively engage in private business and public beneficial affairs. Such men are known as public-spirited citizens and sometimes in the adulation of their beneficence, the worship of their success and recognition of their ability, the lesson of their lives—that by industry and saving, a never-ceasing application of the steam of human energy, is the summit of success to be achieved—is lost. To such men, to be doing is as the breath of life and they thrive upon the crowded hours that would bring exhaustion to and sap the vitality of the uninured.

One of Georgia's busiest, most energetic and progressive, successful business men is Wade H. Davis, of Dawson, who, besides being the leading spirit in numerous financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises, does a man's work as president of the Dawson Board of Trade, and still finds time to take an active interest in religious and educational affairs, and serve his people in civic life.

The Davis family has helped make American history. It furnished soldiers in the Mexican War, and in the War between the States no less than six brothers in one branch of the family

Yours Sincerely,
W. H. Davis

enlisted at one time. From this family, which is especially prominent in Georgia, though extending into adjacent and even far distant States, have come preachers, lawyers, physicians and bankers. Every generation has furnished ministers of the gospel of the Baptist faith and in the "History of Georgia Baptists" and Cathcart's "Baptist Encyclopedia" the name is prominent among Baptist ministers and the denomination. Jonathan Davis, the founder of the family in the United States, was a native of England, settling in Virginia about 1742. He later moved to Georgia, and died in Wilkes county early in 1818. Jonathan Davis was only twelve years of age when he ran away from an unkind stepfather and came to America. He did not come to Georgia until his children were grown and had all married, in 1803, but at least five of them followed him to this State, and two of the sons became Baptist ministers. One of them was Rev. William Davis, father of Rev. James Davis, who was the grandfather of Wade H. Davis. Two of the latter's uncles, Wm. H. Davis and Jas. J. Davis, were trustees of Mercer University for many years.

Wade H. Davis is a native of Dawson, towards the building up and improving of which he has done so much. He was born August 17, 1865, in Heard county. His father was Dr. David Madison Davis, a successful physician, and his mother's maiden name Matilda Genevieve Hood. His education was received in the common schools of Heard county, in which he completed the course in 1883 and soon thereafter removed to Dawson, Ga., where he accepted a position as salesman in a retail dry goods establishment. After four years of service as salesman, in 1887 he entered business for himself in the same line and made of it the same success that he has known in every business undertaking. Mr. Davis married Miss Annie Louise Crouch, daughter of John Henry and Almyra Crouch. They have had three children, only one now living, Wilmer Crouch Davis.

Mr. Davis was a member of the City Council of Dawson and chairman of the finance committee of that body for six years,

from 1891 to 1897. He was a member of the Dawson Board of Education for eight years, from 1897 to 1906, and was vice-president of the City National Bank of Dawson from the time of its organization until January 1, 1907.

He is now and has been for many years president of the Dawson Board of Trade, in which position he has been enabled to do much towards advancing the material, industrial and commercial interests of his city. He has also rendered valuable services as chairman of the Dawson Water and Light Commission, which position he has held since it was first created. He is president of the Davis-Davidson Company, a big department store, which is one of the leading retail business houses of the city. He is and has been for many years a director in the Dawson National Bank and chairman of the loan committee, one of the most important places in the bank. He is vice-president of the Sale-Davis Company, extensive operators in lumber and naval stores in West Florida, with headquarters at Albany, Ga., with an extensive plant at Southport, Ga. He is a director in the Dawson Naval Stores and Lumber Company, which also operates in West Florida and has home offices in Dawson. He is also a director in the Southern Timber Company, a naval stores company which operates extensively in Washington county, Fla., with a home office in Dawson. In addition, Mr. Davis is a director in the Southern Grocery Company, which is one of Dawson's leading wholesale grocery houses, and a director in the Oglethorpe Brick Manufacturing Company, extensive manufacturers of brick, with a big plant at Oglethorpe and head offices at Dawson.

With all his multiplied business interests and responsibilities arising from the positions of trust which he holds, Mr. Davis is at the same time an enthusiastic, active working member of the (Missionary) Baptist Church. He is now superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church of Dawson, and has been for three years. He formerly held the same place during a period of two years. He was treasurer of the Dawson

Baptist Church for many years and has been a deacon in the same church for ten or twelve years. His church has on two occasions honored him by sending him as delegate to the Georgia Baptist Convention, at Columbus in 1904, and at Macon in 1905.

Although he is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, Mr. Davis has always been somewhat averse to entering actively into politics. He was one of Terrell county's delegates to the State Democratic Convention at Macon in 1906, when Hon. Hoke Smith was nominated for Governor, but has frequently turned down overtures to make the race for Mayor of Dawson, for State Senator, and for Representative from Terrell county. He is not attracted by politics, however, and doubtless feels that he can best serve his people by unremitting attention to his interests at Dawson.

G. T. Halley.

Daniel Henderson Davis.

LESS than a hundred years ago the red men roamed over parts of Georgia where now are to be found beautiful farms and populous towns and villages. In recent years that part of the State known as Wire Grass Georgia has been transformed from what was practically a wilderness and made to blossom like the rose. Here splendid forests of yellow pine have yielded vast fortunes in lumber and naval stores. It was once thought that this land would be practically valueless when stripped of its timber resources, but practical men acquainted with the soil and climate have demonstrated that instead of being valueless it forms the garden spot of the State.

One of the men who, by patient perseverance and constant application to the development of his own section, has proven a benefactor to his community, and has at the same time accumulated wealth and raised himself to a position of standing and importance in the commercial and industrial life of the State, is Daniel Henderson Davis, of Ashburn, which is in the very center of Wire Grass Georgia.

Born on September 4, 1861, just after the outbreak of the War between the States, he had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was only one year old, and his father when he was only six. Thus, left an orphan early in life and growing up at a time when the country had not yet recovered from the ravages of a cruel war, Mr. Davis was deprived of educational advantages except those furnished by the country schools of that day.

Mr. Davis' grandfather, Samuel S. Story, came to Georgia from North Carolina in 1831, and settled within six miles of where Ashburn now stands. On his father's side his family is one of the oldest in that section of Georgia, being pioneer settlers when the country was still in the hands of the red men. Mr. Davis's father was a farmer and a stock dealer, and young Davis

Yours Truly
W. H. Davis

gained on the farm and in the woods a practical working knowledge of those things which can not be had from books.

Thrown on his own resources early in life, Mr. Davis developed a remarkable aptitude for business and, as stated above, has been one of the most potent factors in the upbuilding of what is now Turner county. It was through his efforts that J. S. Betts & Company and the naval stores firm of Shingler & Baldwin located at Ashburn, and those familiar with this section know what it owes to these concerns. Where a few years ago was only a wilderness, there are now schools and churches, railroads, manufacturing plants, banks and stores.

With rare foresight, Mr. Davis invested largely in real estate, till now he is by far the largest landholder in his county, and as that section of Georgia is rapidly filling up, his holdings will, of course, steadily enhance in value. He is president of the Citizens Bank of Ashburn, and is also connected with the Ashburn Bank, as well as the Fourth National Bank of Macon. He is at the head of a large mercantile establishment at Ashburn under the firm name of D. H. Davis & Company; he is connected with the Hotel Clyde, and also with the ginnery and warehouse at Ashburn. In addition to the above, he has large interests in Florida, consisting in part of 5,000 acres of round timber, 2,000 head of sheep, 3,000 head of hogs, and 500 head of cattle. His Florida investments have been the result of ten years' growth, and he has found stock raising profitable.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Davis is a loyal Democrat, and takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of his county and State. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Ashburn.

On May 22, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Boman, daughter of Moses and Tincey Boman, of Dooly county, Ga. They have one daughter, Mary Ola, living. She is a graduate of the Ashburn schools, took a course of study in Monroe College, and continues to be an earnest student.

Mr. Davis has the distinction of having placed in cultivation more virgin land than any other man in South Georgia.

A. B. Caldwell.

John Edward Smith.

IT IS, perhaps, true that Georgia has not within her borders a more remarkable man than the Hon. Jno. E. Smith, of Thomson. Now in his eighty-third year, he is conducting large business operations with as much interest, activity and efficiency as a man thirty years younger could do. Mr. Smith's long life has been spent in McDuffie county. He was born in Columbia county on August 23, 1827, but that part of Columbia was later made into McDuffie county. His father, Jno. C. Smith, was a millwright by trade, who came to Columbia county from Virginia when he was a boy nine years old. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Harrison.

Mr. Smith's educational advantages were confined to six months in a country school in his boyhood. Growing up in that plain and rugged period, now seventy years past, he began his active life as a miller seven miles from the town of Thomson, on Greenbrier creek, in 1847. Attached to his milling was a farming interest, and these two went hand in hand and successfully until the Civil War, when the general upheaval disarranged his affairs, as it did those of all other men in the South. During Sherman's march through Georgia, he was for a short time in the military service in the effort to oppose the Federal Army. After the war he resumed his pursuits, and grew to be one of the largest farmers in his section, producing from six to eight hundred bales of cotton per year. In 1896, then nearly seventy years old, he became president of the Bank of Thomson, and has since administered the affairs of that institution with ability. In 1899 he became interested in cotton manufacturing, and since that time has been president of the Jno. E. Smith Cotton Manufacturing Company. He did not, however, let go of his farming interests, and now, notwithstanding his age, gives efficient supervision to the bank, to the factory, and to his farms. It would appear as if these were enough to give him sufficient

John E. Smith

occupation. Yet he has found time to serve his county as a member of the General Assembly in 1907-08. Though the oldest member of the House, Mr. Smith served most efficiently on important committees and was regularly in his seat on the floor. He is a lifetime Democrat.

Outside of the press, his preferred reading is the Bible. In years gone by he was an occasional contributor to the press.

In 1854 he married Miss Virginia Morris, a daughter of Dr. Jesse Morris. Eight children have been born of this marriage, of whom four are living: Lloyd C., Albertus W., Baxter, and Ralph Smith.

One of his daughters, Lura D., married R. G. Brinkley. Both she and her husband have passed away, leaving five children, all graduated and all teaching, except the eldest son, Sterling Brinkley, who took first honors at Emory College and later, deciding to enter the ministry, is now pursuing his theological studies at Vanderbilt University.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist Church, and was for twenty years a steward and Sunday school superintendent for that great religious body. He is a strong believer in compulsory education; and it is a noticeable fact that men who have themselves known the disadvantage of limited education, and who know how heavily handicapped in the struggle of life the uneducated man is, not only struggle to educate their own children, but also are strenuously in favor of a wider extension of educational advantages. This is inevitably true of the strong-minded men who have conquered circumstances, whereas, on the other hand, the feebler sort, who allow themselves to drift, contributing nothing to the betterment of the community, are found indifferent; and it is these indifferent ones whom the law must take, as it were, by the throat and force to do better. Mr. Smith has made a success of his own ventures, and, better than that, he has been a most valuable citizen for the community in which he has spent an unusually long and unusually active life.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Lewis Philips.

JOHN LEWIS PHILIPS, of Thomasville, one of the most prominent of the younger business men of South Georgia, was born in Columbus, Ga., on August 27, 1875, son of Charles and Caroline (Lewis) Philips. His father, yet living, is a retired business man.

The Philips family is of English descent, and came to America early in the eighteenth century. The family was early settled in North Carolina, and the records of that State show that in the Revolutionary struggle one Joseph Philips was appointed Captain of the Seventh Company in the Fourth Regiment ordered to be raised by the General Assembly for the Continental Army. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Etheldred Philips, who was born at Tarboro, Edgecombe county, North Carolina, graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1820. Later he attended and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia. He migrated with other North Carolinians to Marianna, Fla., in 1830, and there married, in 1840, Susan Gautier, a descendant of French Huguenots who settled in South Carolina when the Huguenots fled from France to escape religious persecution. Dr. Etheldred Philips had three sons, one of whom, Charles Philips, father of John L. Philips, settled with his younger brother, Etheldred Philips, Jr., in Columbus, Ga., after the war. The third brother, Captain Frank Philips, of the Confederate Army, remained in Marianna. Charles Philips married in 1872, in Columbus, Caroline Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, a native of Virginia who moved to Georgia in 1823 and married the daughter of James Carter Cook, in Columbus, Caroline Elizabeth Lewis, mother of our subject, being one of the four children of that marriage.

Faithfully Yours
John Lewis Phillips

These Virginia Lewises furnish one of the most remarkable family histories in our country. To begin with, they were all of Welsh stock; but they came from Wales at different periods, and appear to have established in Virginia three distinct families. The first over was Robert, who came in 1635, and was the progenitor of Fielding Lewis, brother-in-law of President Washington and a noted Patriot, and of Meriwether Lewis, the famous explorer who added the great Northwest to the Union. The second to come was John Lewis, born in Wales in 1650, came to Virginia as a young man, and died in 1726. He was the progenitor of a long line of Governors, Congressmen, Senators, and other notable men. The third in order was a second John Lewis, a native of Wales who married in Ireland and stopped there long enough for all of his children to be born. He came to Virginia in the first half of the eighteenth century, and was the father of the famous fighting Lewises, four of his sons having been prominent Revolutionary soldiers, the eldest of them, General Andrew Lewis, being Commander of the Virginia forces at Point Pleasant, where the first decisive victory was won over the Indians. All of these Lewises were of the Welsh family, were in some degree kin to each other, and each was the founder of a famous family. The fourth and last in line was Francis Lewis, who did not settle in Virginia. He came over in 1750. He was a merchant by occupation, made a fortune, settled on Long Island, retired from business in 1771 in order to give his entire time to public affairs, was a member of the Continental Congress which formulated the Declaration of Independence, and one of the signers of that historic document. The sturdy old Welshman, though the last to come, was evidently made out of the same material as the Virginia Lewises.

Another notable man in Mr. Philips' ancestral line was John Langdon, of New Hampshire, an uncle of his great-grandmother, who was also a member of the Continental Congress that made the Declaration of Independence, though for some

reason his name does not appear on the document. He was a very active soldier during the Revolution; and was probably away on duty when the document was signed. After the war he served in many positions—Congressman, U. S. Senator, and other places of importance. He declined a nomination to Vice-President of the United States, which was equivalent to an election. During his life he was known as "the handsome John Langdon."

According to the doctrine of heredity, Mr. Philips ought to be a great politician and a good fighting man. Politics, however, do not appear to have appealed to him; but he has shown the quality of his fighting blood by the results which he has won in the business field.

He was educated in the private, common and high schools of Columbus. Leaving school in 1891, at the age of sixteen, 1892 found him at work on his own account. The eighteen years since ensuing have been years of strenuous labor. He has developed remarkable organizing and executive capacity, and is now identified in an official capacity with a half dozen active and growing concerns. Among these may be enumerated J. L. Philips & Company, Thomasville; the Florida Central Railroad, of Georgia and Florida; the Natural Bridge Railway Company, of Florida; the Tallahassee Sawmill Company, of Florida; the Cherokee Sawmill Company, of Thomasville; the Bank of Thomasville, and the People's Savings Bank, of Thomasville. He is a director in these various enterprises, and president of a majority of them.

In a social way, he holds membership in the Thomasville Country Club, the Seminole Club, of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburg, Pa. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. His church relations are with the Presbyterians, and in that connection may be stated that his family have been identified with that church since their earliest advent into America, and possibly long before.

Mr. Philips is not quite thirty-five years old, but the position

which he has won in the business world is evidence that the qualities which made the Lewises, the Philipses and the Langdons remarkable men, yet abide in him.

On April 25, 1904, he married Miss Fannie Sangston, daughter of James A. and Margaret E. Sangston, of Chicago, Ill.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

St. Elmo Massengale.

THE story of the growth of the commercial and industrial greatness of any city is the story of the struggles and triumphs of the men who have made it great, for every city, every community, every State is what its people have made it, whether they have left a record of opportunities wasted, or of opportunities energetically improved to the limit of possibility. Individual success is largely a matter of standards, but in every age whatever the standards may have been, the creator, the builder or developer is accounted a success whether he has been a maker of money or not.

St. Elmo Massengale, the subject of this sketch, is a man still in the early thirties, who has built up from nothing a business of several hundred thousands of dollars per year; who has fought his way through discouragements to a position of business prominence and to a secure foundation for his enterprise, who has done his duty as a citizen and as a churchman, whose home is the center of the best social influences, and whose development as a man has kept pace with that of his city, the prosperity of which is due in no small measure to his efforts. He is a native Georgian, born in Norwood, Warren county, on February 16, 1876. His father was Andrew Murray Massengale, a prominent merchant of Norwood. His grandfather, Dr. T. E. Massengale, was a noted physician in his day. His mother was born in Macon, Ga., and her maiden name was Hattie E. Brinn. The Massengale family is one of the oldest in the State. They first came to Georgia in 1750 from Surry county, Virginia, and settled at the old Quaker settlement of Wrightsboro, then in Richmond county, afterward in Columbia, now in McDuffie. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather was Capt. Thomas White, who was a gallant soldier in the

Yours truly
H. Elmo Massengale

Revolutionary War and struggle for independence. Major H. T. Massengale, an uncle, was Paymaster-General of the Western Division of the Confederate Army during the War between the State. Mr. Massengale's great-grandmother was Angelina Petit, who came from Virginia to Georgia. The Petit family goes back to Colonial times. The family is of French descent. Pearson Petit, the progenitor in America, is said to have met with many strange vicissitudes during his life and that in one emergency he was ransomed by King Louis XIV, of France, who was a cousin. Bishop Meade, of Virginia, on page two hundred and forty of his work on the old churches and families of Virginia, mentions as among the most prominent members in Warwick county the Petit family, and records the sale of Gov. Spottswood's old home, "Temple Farm," to Mr. Petit. In Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent," it is shown where one of the early Petits married Ann Daingerfield, a great-granddaughter of Col. William Fauntleroy, of Richmond county, Va. Through this connection the Petits are descended from one of the oldest of Virginia families, and as late as 1857 Capt. Charles Fauntleroy, of Virginia, on a visit to England obtained in London a photographic copy of the confirmation of arms to the Fauntleroy family, which were granted in 1633, but had been in use prior to that time, as there was a Viscount Moore Fauntleroy in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The first Fauntleroy of Virginia was Major Moore Fauntleroy, who arrived some time prior to 1651.

Another distinguished member of the Massengale line was Dr. Henry Clay Massengale, Surgeon of the Forty-eighth Georgia Infantry, who fell in the battle of Chancellorsville, in 1863. Angelina Petit, the grandmother of St. Elmo Massengale, was reared by her uncle, Judge John L. Dooly, after whom Dooly county is named. The first Massengale in Virginia was said to have been Daniel, great-great-grandfather of our subject, who came from Wales to the new country in 1650. His maternal grandfather, Richard Brinn, of Macon, came from

North Carolina before the Civil War, and was the builder of many of the business blocks of Macon, some of which are still standing. He was murdered by some of the soldiers of Sherman's army in front of his own home on Sherman's march to the sea. The old home was bought by Congressman Blount afterwards and still stands on Tatnall Square.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Massengale comes of good stock, and the excellent record which he has made proves that he has lived up to the family traditions. His early education was obtained in the Norwood Academy, but not satisfied with what he had obtained there, he welcomed an opportunity to go to Atlanta, where he completed his school training in the high school, and graduated in 1890 from the old Goldsmith-Sullivan Business College, when he was less than fifteen years of age. He went to work for the Atlanta *Constitution,* which was in line with his inclinations, and rose steadily in his work. Being brought into close personal relations with Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris, Evan P. Howell, and other notable men, who at that time were leaders in Georgia, they became the friends of the bright and enterprising lad. From the *Constitution* he went to the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate,* where he took charge of their advertising department, and during the two years of his service on that paper it had a larger measure of prosperity than it had before known. Next he became special advertising manager for fourteen Southern Methodist weekly papers, traveling in the interest of these periodicals over a large part of the United States, with his headquarters in New York City. In this hard school he gained invaluable knowledge and experience. He saw the possibilities of the South, got a bird's-eye view of its resources, the forests and fields and mines, and realized the great possibilities in the advertising field. He determined to establish an advertising agency, institutions at that time unknown in the South, though they had met with a large measure of success in the North. The work of the advertising agent had not then reached the dignity of a

distinct profession which is now accorded to it. This was true even in the North, and in the South it was entirely an untried field. In his new venture Mr. Massengale did not receive at first any generous support, but convinced that he was right, he maintained his position doggedly and persistently. He believed he could get good results, both for his clients and finally for himself. The struggle was both long and hard, but finally success was in sight, and for several years past the growth of the business has been phenomenal, and it is now one of the recognized institutions of the world famous city of Atlanta. The business of advertising, it may be said, has now developed into a science. In it the brightest and best writers have found most remuneration, for the writing of advertising copy is to-day better paid than almost any other form of literary work. His business is now thoroughly organized and systematized in every department. Only the highest class publications are patronized. No questionable enterprise has place in its books and the entire business is conducted along the most advanced and broadest lines of commercial decency and integrity.

Mr. Massengale has developed several qualities, any one of which is sufficient to make the ordinary measure of success, but which combined in one man make him a leader. A strong believer in the doctrine of perseverance, and master of every detail of his business, adhering closely to his chosen line of effort, maintaining rigid integrity in every transaction, and showing a wise sagacity as to when and where to take hold, it is not surprising that he has achieved in these few years such remarkable results. Outside of his business, he is a stockholder and director in several institutions and commercial enterprises in various cities, and is a valued member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Aside from these associations, he is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Yaarab Temple, belongs to the Capital City Club, Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta Ath-

letic Club, Mechanical and Manufacturers Club and the Automobile Club, which are the most exclusive social organizations in Atlanta. In New York he is a member of the Sphinx Club, Aldine Club and of the Golfers' Association of Advertising Men. An active and official member of the Park Street M. E. Church, South, of Atlanta, he has been called upon to take a large part in the Wesley Memorial enterprises.

On June 26, 1901, he married Miss Elizabeth Chaires Smith, a daughter of Milton A. and Mrs. Alice Ida (Ormond) Smith, the latter a daughter of James E. Ormond, a pioneer citizen of Atlanta. Two little daughters and an infant son complete the family, and Mr. Massengale rejoices in the possession of a delightful home presided over by a lady whose graces of heart and mind make her gracious hospitality a thing long to be remembered by those who are the recipients of it.

(Mrs.) Sara D. Halley.

Yours Truly

H J Reaves

Herman Julian Reaves.

THE name of Reaves goes back to the Saxon period in England. The name was derived from the *reeve,* or sheriff, and this like many of our English surnames was derived from the office held by the individual at the time surnames were first taken on. There are several variations in the spelling. Thus the brilliant Virginia family spells its name *Rives,* and this family has made a great record in our history. Then we find other families adhere to the old spelling, *Reeves.*

The Hon. Herman J. Reaves, who is identified with the Bowdon community, in the western part of Carroll county, is a native of Randolph county, Alabama, born April 16, 1872, son of Elliott J. and Charlotte P. (Merrill) Reaves. Elliott J. Reaves was a farmer, son of Judge John Reaves, who, with his son, Augustus, were prominent judges in Alabama two generations ago. Mr. Reaves' mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Robert Merrill, a gallant Confederate officer from Alabama.

This Bowdon community, in which Mr. Reaves is a leader, though he does not live immediately in the village, deserves special mention. The village is twelve miles from the railroad, and is the center of an excellent farming district. Being thus isolated, the people have worked out their own salvation in two senses of the word. Having no railroad, they have improved the local country roads. A long way from good schools, they went to work and created schools; and so successful were they in that direction that Bowdon College, which they established many years ago, has been and continues to be one of the best training schools in the State, and has rendered invaluable work, not only to the students it has educated, but to the State by the many splendid men it has turned out. A special feature worthy of note with these Bowdon people is the pride they take in their community and its institutions, and the zealous work which every man seems to feel he is called upon to give to the

public welfare. They have thus built up a community as nearly ideal as can be found in the State.

As a youth, Herman J. Reaves attended the public schools of Tallapoosa, Ga., and in 1893 came to Bowdon as a student of the college, to complete his education. A good student, in due course he graduated with the degree of B.S. The place and the people so attracted him that he decided to make that section his home, and in 1897 began farming and stock raising three miles out from Bowdon, and the settlement was after him known as Reavesville. In 1898 he added a mercantile interest. It is worthy of mention that between 1893 and 1897 he had taught school in Carroll county. He has thus had a varied experience. He has prospered in his farming, stock raising and mercantile operations, until now, though yet a young man, he is recognized as one of the most substantial business men of his county, and operates a farm of 1,600 acres.

It must be understood that Bowdon is something more than a town or a school—it is a community—and though Mr. Reaves lives several miles away from the center, he is one of the most active and valuable citizens of the community. In the Methodist Church he is a trustee, steward and Sunday school superintendent. In the Sunday school work, he is one of the most progressive and successful in the State, often going over this county and adjacent counties and delivering educational and Sunday school addresses, taking great pleasure and pride in his work, giving it just as faithful attention as he does to his business; and to his liberal donations and hard work is chiefly due the new Methodist Church at Bowdon, which would be a credit to a much more populous community. He is a member of the board of trustees for Bowdon College, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and an active, influential and aggressive member of the Democratic party. In 1905-1906 he served as a member of the General Assembly from Carroll county, having been elected with the largest majority ever given any man in the county, and was a member of that famous committee which inspected and reported on the convict camps. Occasionally

he writes for the local press. In 1906 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Bowdon College.

Outside of current periodicals, he is a constant reader of biblical matter, and very partial to history. A believer in good schools and good roads, he preaches in behalf of these great interests on all possible occasions, and regards them as the mightiest factors in the promotion of the best interests of the State.

On December 3, 1892, he married Miss Nancy Smith, a daughter of William Smith, of Randolph county, Alabama, though she was reared by her grandfather, Col. W. D. Lovvorn, a prominent citizen of that section. Of this marriage seven children were born, all of whom are living, as follows: Willie, Nellie, Elliott, Lenton, Robert, Mina, and Herman J. Reaves, Jr.

Mr. Reaves is easily the most prominent man of his years in Carroll county, having probably the largest acquaintance, and a popularity which extends to every corner of the county. He has won success in all his business ventures, and by his public service has gained the esteem of the people of his county in as large a measure as any man within its borders.

During the current year (1910) the new church has been completed and paid for in full at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Mr. Reaves, as chairman of the building committee, deserves chief credit for this undertaking which means so much to the community. These people forget no interest and so we find Mr. Reaves one of the directors in a home company which is building a little railroad, twelve miles long, from Bowdon to a connection with the Central of Georgia Railroad at Mandeville station. The Bowdon Railroad is being built with home capital, and as might be expected H. J. Reaves is a leader in the movement. Some of our captains of finance could learn a much-needed lesson from this unassuming Georgian who consecrates his ability to communal service rather than to the mere accumulation of pelf.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Joseph Bogle.

JUDGE JOSEPH BOGLE, of Dalton, was born July 16, 1843, in Blount county, Tennessee. Soon after his birth, the father died, leaving to the mother the care of the two children, Joseph and his sister, Jane Elizabeth Bogle. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Bogle was Miss Nancy Henderson. She was a woman of strong mind and character, and unusually gifted with practical common sense. In 1844, she moved with the two children to Whitfield county, Georgia. After residing there a short time, she moved to Gordon county, where Joseph spent the greater part of his boyhood.

The family settled on a farm, and from early childhood the children were taught to work. Joseph was a strong and sturdy lad. He went to school when he could be spared, but the greater part of his time was spent at work on the farm. He deserves much credit for overcoming the numerous obstacles which appeared in the way of his obtaining an education. And too high praise cannot be given to the devoted mother for her noble and self-sacrificing care of her two children during those trying years.

At the age of sixteen, Joseph went to work for his uncle, Joseph Bogle, a tanner, of Bartow county. He was quick, intelligent, strong and active, and soon became thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business. He remained with his uncle until the outbreak of the Civil War. Early in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in Company I, Fortieth Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Abda Johnson. The first battle in which he participated was that at Tazewell, Tenn. Of that fight Judge Bogle says:

"There the Fortieth met the Sixteenth Ohio in 'battle array,' and not only held the field, but we got that (to the young

Very Truly Yours
Jos Bogle

BRICK AND
FOUNDATIONS

soldiers) glorious sight of the 'Yankee running.' After the fight we felt quite like heroes, but, if the truth must be told, I expect that some of us, as we were going in, felt like battle *scared* heroes."

During the war he served under Bragg, Kirby Smith, S. D. Lee, Pemberton, Joe Johnston, and other noted generals. He was at the siege of Cumberland Gap, and the fighting at Perryville. After serving under Bragg throughout his Tennessee and Kentucky campaign, he was sent to Vicksburg. He was in the fight at Baker's Creek, where his regiment sustained heavy losses in killed and wounded. During May and June, 1863, he was with the troops defending Vicksburg. Here his regiment was constantly under fire for about forty days and nights. After the capture of that city on July 4, 1863, he was paroled and sent home. A few months later he was exchanged. He rejoined his regiment in time to participate in the battle of Missionary Ridge. For a short time he was detailed to service in the postoffice department of the army. Afterwards he accompanied his regiment from the Tennessee line to Atlanta, and never missed a single fight in which it was engaged. He was captured in front of Atlanta in August, 1864, and sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Chase, Ohio. Later he was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland. While in prison, he was on many occasions offered his freedom if he would renounce his allegiance to the Confederacy, but he steadfastly declined to do so. He was finally released on June 6, 1865, nearly two months after Lee's surrender.

The only wound received by Judge Bogle during the entire war was at Vicksburg on the twenty-second day of the siege. A sharpshooter's bullet went through his left arm just above the elbow joint, and, had it not been for a pocket Testament in the side pocket of his coat, would have killed him instantly. As it was, his arm was disabled for several months.

In the fall of 1865 he moved to Dalton, the town in which his regiment spent the winter of 1863-4. There he engaged in the two occupations of farmer and tanner. In 1880 he was

elected Alderman of the city, and held the position for three terms. Afterwards he was made tax receiver of Whitfield county. During President Cleveland's first term he served as assistant postmaster of Dalton. In 1892, he was elected Ordinary of Whitfield county, which position he has held ever since. He is now serving his fifth term. He has proved himself to be a thoroughly efficient officer. He put the county on a cash basis, and kept it there. During his administration, the county finances have always continued in splendid condition. Judge Bogle has also had much to do with the improvement of the public roads of the county.

The ancestors of Judge Bogle were Scotch-Irish. Three brothers emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled, one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia, and one in North Carolina. The Judge is a descendant of Samuel Bogle, who settled in Virginia. Some of the family later moved down into Tennessee. Judge Bogle's father was Captain John W. Bogle, of the Tennessee State troops. He was a very intelligent man, and a a leader in all public enterprises. By occupation he was a farmer.

Judge Bogle is an active member of the Baptist Church. He says that his first strong impulse to strive for success in life was received when, as a boy, he won a prize offered by the Rev. Dr. Graves, a well-known publisher of Nashville, Tenn., to the young person memorizing the largest number of verses in the New Testament. He states that his knowledge of the Bible has been of immense value to him in his life work. As a boy, with the guidance and help of his mother, he committed to memory and recited the whole of the New Testament and a part of the Old.

Judge Bogle has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Louisa Longley, of near Dalton, Ga., whom he married December 9, 1868. She died in 1882. His second wife was Miss Nancy Christina Scott, of Dalton, Ga. To her he was married on September 25, 1884. Of the eight children born to him, six are still living: Bertha, the eldest daughter, is now

Mrs. W. J. Vandivere, of Waynesboro, Ga., Frank H. Bogle resides at Holly Hill, Fla., Joseph Edgar Bogle is agent for the Central Railroad of Georgia at Covington; the others are William C., Walter Scott and Misses Lena and Grace Bogle. Without an exception, their careers have been such as to reflect great credit upon the training and care bestowed upon them by their parents.

The advice that Judge Bogle would give to the young men of today is that they strive hard and earnestly, and, if success is not complete, try again. He urges upon all the necessity of truthfulness, sincerity, temperate habits, and hard work.

A. B. Caldwell.

Hiram Warner Hill.

HIRAM WARNER HILL, lawyer and Railroad Comsioner, is the son of Alexander Franklin Hill, a successful planter. The Hills are among the pioneers in the State. Mr. Hill's grandparents came from North Carolina about the time of the Revolution. Wiley Hill settled in Wilkes county, where his son Burwell was born in 1800. Burwell Hill married Miss Martha Pope Johnson, and their son Alexander Franklin Hill, the father of Hiram Warner Hill, was born in Wilkes county in 1831. He died in 1888. His wife was Miss Mary Warner, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah Warner, the former eminent not only among the citizens of his State but of his country as well. Hiram Warner became one of the most distinguished jurists of his time and held the high and responsible office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Judge Warner came to this State from Massachusetts in 1819 when a boy seventeen years old, and, with limited education, began teaching in Sparta. Through his strong native ability, and his steady and untiring efforts as a student, Judge Warner took high position among the most distinguished jurists of his day. His grandson and namesake, Hiram Warner Hill, inherited in a large measure the talent and character of his distinguished ancestor.

Hiram Warner Hill was born in Meriwether county, July 18, 1858. He married Miss Lena Harris, September 24, 1884. Miss Harris was the daughter of Hon. Henry R. Harris, who was a Member of Congress in 1872, and re-elected for six years consecutively. In 1884 he was elected for another term. Later he became Third Assistant Postmaster-General, under appointment by President Cleveland. Alexander Franklin Hill, the

Yours Very Truly

A. M. Gill.

father of the subject of this sketch, never held public office. He was devoted to his home, his family and his business.

The ancestors of Mr. Hill on his father's side came from County Down, Ireland, and the north of Scotland, and settled in Virginia in 1657, and later moved to North Carolina and Georgia. The Coffins and Warners, on his mother's side, came from England and settled at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard about 1660.

Hiram Warner Hill, as a boy, was fond of outdoor sports and especially fond of books. Being the son of a successful planter and living on the farm, he was given regular duties to perform each day, such as feeding stock, cutting wood and similar small jobs. When not in school he worked as a laborer on the farm. This service not only gave him a strong constitution, but he was taught system and order, and the value of a dollar. The training thus received tended to good morals and industrious habits.

He had good educational advantages and he quite improved the opportunities that came to him. He attended the Greenville Masonic Institute under the management of the late Hon. W. T. Revill. He also attended Emory College and Harvard Law School.

Mr. Hill was admitted to the bar at LaGrange in 1881 and immediately began the practice of law at Greenville. He is employed in many of the important cases in his circuit and has frequent practice in other circuits and before the Supreme Court.

He was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from 1886 to 1894; Mayor of Greenville from 1899 to 1902. He was president of the Georgia Bar Association in 1900, and is now a member of the Board of Education of Meriwether county.

During his service as a legislator, he was at the head of leading committees in the house, having been four years Chairman of the General Judiciary. He introduced and had passed by

unanimous vote in the House and the Senate a law against mob violence that has had much to do with elevating the sentiment of the people in this State upon the proper observance of law and order. When Mr. Hill introduced the bill, there was a strong sentiment favoring mob violence in cases of assault or attempted assault upon women, but Mr. Hill's high character, as well as his strong presentation of his case, won a victory for good citizenship upon the final vote, without a dissenting voice. The enactment was a high tribute to the author of the bill, as his own splendid citizenship, quite as much as his argument, compelled a change of view among those who believed differently at the time.

The whole course of public service by Mr. Hill has been for the betterment of the State in strong and worthy citizenship through the recovery of the unwary, the strengthening of the worthy and the protection of the liberties and rights of the people.

He advocated an asylum for inebriates; a juvenile reformatory; extending and improving the public schools; to prevent consolidation of competing corporations which had the effect of defeating and lessening competition in their respective businesses; to improve the jury system; reforms in the mode of procedure in our courts, and similar bills. He was ever on the alert to prevent hurtful legislation. His service in this way has been of as much benefit to the State as his advocacy of worthy and helpful measures.

Mr. Hill has vigorous and active intellect. He has a most pleasing address, and the power to present clearly his well defined opinions. His sincere convictions add greatly to the success of his argument. He never deceives the people. He advocates what he believes, even though he knows he must suffer personally for a time.

Mr. Hill was appointed Railroad Commissioner by Gov. Terrell in 1903 for a term of six years, elected for a second term in 1909, and since October 15, 1905, has been chairman

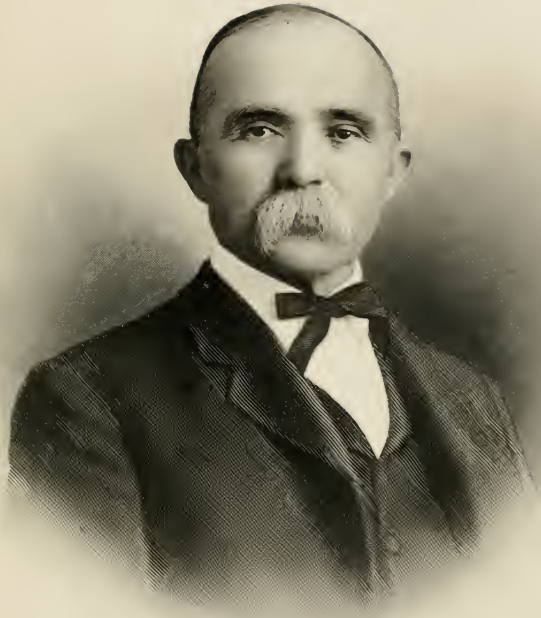
of the commission for the greater part of the time. He gives close and intelligent consideration to the difficult duties of the commission. In this relation, as in all others, he seeks to be absolutely just to all parties at interest, regardless of clamor from the one side and insistence from the other. He recognizes that his position is one of adjustment of differences on the basis of right and not one of uses on the basis of power to control. His decisions are based upon equity as well as upon law.

Mr. Hill is a prominent and active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Mason and a member of the order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Democrat. His profession was chosen when quite young. He always wanted to be a lawyer, and his career has been eminently successful.

W. J. Northen.

Hardy Hamilton Smith.

H. H. SMITH, of Dublin, president of the Laurens Banking Company, dealer in horses and mules, and the owner of large farming interests, is a native of Laurens county, born on February 28, 1854. His parents were Thomas Marcus and Martha (Mason) Smith. His father was a planter, farmer and soldier. He comes of a family which has been identified with Laurens county since its first settlement. Three brothers, Hardy, English and Stephen Smith, came from North Carolina to Georgia after the Revolutionary War in which Hardy Smith had been a soldier. English Smith settled on Buffalo creek, Washington county, and Hardy settled on Pews creek, Laurens county. Hardy Smith was the great-grandfather of our subject and his descendants have been notable men in that section since that day. Mr. Smith's maternal great-grandfather was Turner Mason, who moved from Halifax, N. C., to Buckeye, Laurens county, in 1793. Turner Mason was one of the very first settlers in Laurens county and built one of the first three frame houses in Laurens county. Turner Mason was descended from that famous Virginia family founded by George Mason the first, in 1655, and which in the person of George Mason the fourth, furnished our country with what many of our best historians consider the greatest statesman America has ever produced. George Mason the fourth built Gunston Hall on the Potomac, was the instructor in statecraft of Thomas Jefferson, was the sternest Republican of his age, the author of the Virginia bill of rights, which many people consider the greatest public document ever drawn in America, and in his later years parted company with George Washington on political questions because he believed that Washington had gone wrong in his interpretation of the respec-



Yours truly
H. H. Smith

tive powers of the Federal and State Governments. The Masons on the maternal side go back to Elinor Turner, who was born in 1699 and was of the famous Virginia family of that name.

H. H. Smith is in the tenth generation from the founder of the Virginia Masons. His grandfather, William Lowe Mason, was born in Halifax county, N. C., October 1, 1786, and died at Clay Hill, his home, near Buckeye Postoffice, Laurens county, Ga., on December 12, 1863. William Lowe Mason was twice married and was the father of eighteen children. Martha Mason, the mother of our subject, was one of twin children, born November 19, 1815. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Pullen. Martha Mason married Thomas Marcus Smith and lived to the age of seventy-three, dying on June 11, 1888. The Mason family has given to the Federal Congress fifteen members. In George Mason of the Revolutionary period and James M. Mason of the Confederate period it has furnished two of our most distinguished statesmen. The Turner family has given to the Federal Congress fourteen members, and among other notables the brilliant Confederate Cavalry General, Turner Ashby, who was descended from the Turners on the maternal side. In Georgia the lamented Henry G. Turner, who passed away only a few years since, was recognized as one of the strongest men of his day, with a national reputation, and his name has been preserved in a county.

Mr. Smith has every advantage that can accrue to a man from the possession of good blood, and the additional advantage in his case that the good blood has in every generation been patriotic to the core. H. H. Smith was educated in the Laurens county schools and he began his business career in 1874 as a traveling salesman. In 1886 he engaged in the mercantile business in Dublin and after five years' successful experience sold out that interest. In 1898 he assisted in the organization of the Laurens Banking Company, of which he is the president. About the time that the bank was established he

became interested in the live stock business as a dealer in horses and mules and now he has a large business in that line. In addition to his bank and live stock interests he is a large owner of farm lands. His business ventures have been uniformly crowned with success, because he has brought to them sound judgment, honorable conduct and unwearied industry. A Democrat in his political beliefs his political activities have been of a local character, and he has never been an officeholder. He has, however, served several terms as a member of the Dublin City Council, which is not in any sense a political position.

His reading has been mostly along the lines of current periodicals. On June 12, 1889, he married Miss Annie Augusta Cook, a daughter of J. S. and Celeta (Sauls) Cook. Five children have been born to them, of whom four are living: Campbell Wallace, Thomas Cook, Edmund Carlysle, and Martha Augusta Smith. In religious matters Mr. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church. He believes that the greatest need of our State is an equalization of taxes; that our present system works injustice to those counties where the taxes are fairly assessed, and in favor of other counties where each man is practically his own assessor. He makes a strong point here because many of the best minds in Georgia have long felt that this is a much needed reform in the body politic. It is worthy of mention that the Mason family from which Mr. Smith is descended have always been stern Republicans. Col. George Mason, the first Virginia settler, was a member of the long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, while George Mason the fourth was so rigid in his Republicanism that he changed his family motto from "Pro patria semper" to "Pro republica semper."

A record of Mr. Smith's immediate family is worthy of special mention. His father, a man of delicate constitution and about thirty-six years old at the outbreak of the War between the States, was just beginning to achieve some measure of prosperity in his farming operations when his patriotic sense of duty carried him into the Confederate Army as a member of

the Troup Volunteers, a company commanded by his cousin, Captain James M. Smith. The exposures of camp life brought on typhoid pneumonia. He was discharged from the service and started home in an enfeebled condition; was overcome by his illness on the road, and died at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. William L. Mason, leaving his widow with five small boys, the oldest thirteen years old. In the struggle of life, each one of these boys has worked out a substantial measure of success. The oldest, commonly known as "Billy" Smith, a cotton warehouseman, is one of the most popular men in Laurens county. The second, Rev. James T. Smith, graduate of Mercer University, is a prominent Baptist minister, and has served his county for years as superintendent of schools. The third, Rev. Henry T. Smith, also a Baptist minister, is a scholarly man of much ability and has served some of the best churches in his section. Hardy H. Smith, subject of this sketch, is the fourth son. The youngest, Joseph B. Smith, has made a brilliant success of his business operations as a farmer and dealer in real estate and in mules and horses. This is a strong record for one family.

Hardy Smith is a strong exemplification of the fifth commandment, for all the days of his life he has honored his father and his mother; and he has fulfilled another scriptural injunction in that he has been diligent in business. He has a large measure of personal popularity, which he has won not only by his pleasant personality, but also by the fact that in all of his transactions he is governed by the most rigid principles of honor and integrity, and his word is literally as good as his bond.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

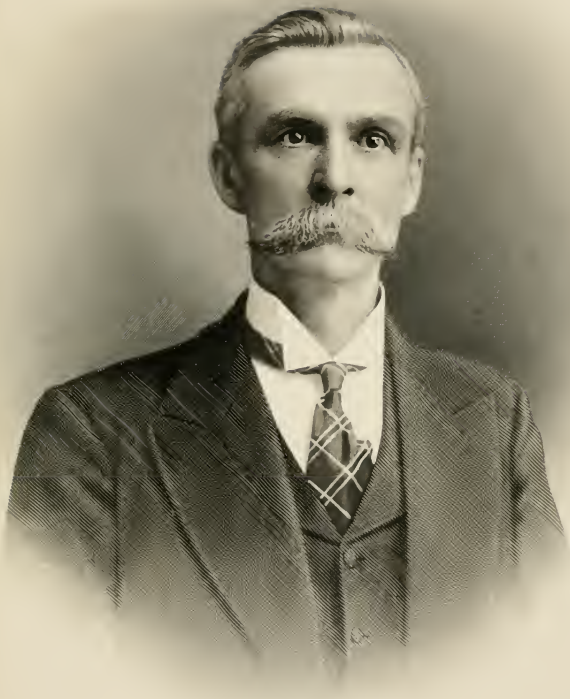
A. LaFayette Bartlett.

IT IS difficult to write of the career of Judge A. LaFayette Bartlett without losing that equal poise which should characterize the attitude of the historian, and allowing one's enthusiasm to cause him to say that which some might consider flattery. Thrown homeless upon the world at the tender age of twelve, with but little education to start with, in the midst of a great Civil War in which the contending forces were struggling over the very land on which he was accustomed daily to walk, he has, by the inherent possession and constant exercise of the highest qualities of true manhood, carved out for himself a career which should be an inspiration to the youth of the State.

The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm near Lost Mountain, in Cobb county, on February 15, 1853. The nearest postoffice was probably the small town of Marietta. His paternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. Later his grandfather moved down into Maryland, and thence into North Carolina. His father, Nathan Bartlett, came from North Carolina about 1825 and settled on a farm in Jones county, Georgia. About 1840 he moved over into Cobb county. In 1852 the changing of the county line left his home within the limits of Paulding county.

There have been many eminent jurists and statesmen, descendants of the original Bartlett family; among them are Judge C. L. Bartlett, of the Superior Court, Macon Circuit, the present Representative in the United States Congress from the Sixth District, and Judge George T. Bartlett, of the Superior Court, Ocmulgee Circuit.

On his mother's side, Judge Bartlett came of equally distinguished ancestry. His mother was Anna O. Haygood, a daughter of John Haygood, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She had three brothers, all ministers of the gospel and of different denominations. She was also a second cousin of the late



Yours Very Truly,
A. L. Bartlett,

Bishop A. G. Haygood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Judge A. LaFayette Bartlett, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of a family of nine children, two boys and seven girls. He studied for a while at the common schools of Cobb county, but most of his education he has acquired by private study. His mother died in 1863. After the battle of New Hope Church, the family found themselves penniless within the lines of General Sherman's army. LaFayette was a bright lad, and the scouts from General Joseph E. Johnston's army employed him to enter the Federal lines and find out, as well as he could, what the enemy was doing. This he continued to do until after the fall of Atlanta. In 1864 his father's home and all of his personal property were destroyed by the Federal troops on their famous march toward Atlanta. LaFayette was thus, at the early age of twelve, compelled to look out for himself. He still continued his work for the Confederate cause. Though his home was then twelve miles west of Marietta, in Paulding county, he was present when Sherman's men set fire to Marietta and burned it to the ground. He was put under guard on that occasion and held until about nightfall, when he succeeded in making his escape.

After the war he supported himself by any kind of work that came to hand. For a while he plowed at a salary of twenty-five cents a day, most of which he saved. By December, 1868, he had accumulated a capital of $137.85, and decided to go into business for himself. He was then not quite sixteen years old. He located at Brownsville, Georgia, and opened a small store. His business was a success. He continued to study during leisure moments. In 1870 he was appointed postmaster at Brownsville, and held the office until 1892. In 1875-76 he served as Deputy Sheriff of the county.

About this time he decided to become a lawyer, and began to concentrate his studies toward that end. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar. About the same time another important event took place in the life of this wonderful man. I refer to

his marriage to Miss Permelia I. Watson, a daughter of Mr. James M. Watson, of Brownsville.

He established a law office, and employed competent assistants to look after his mercantile business. He also continued to take part in political affairs. Paulding county in 1892 was a stronghold of the Populist party. Judge Bartlett was a Democrat, and his friends urged him to make the race for the State Legislature. He did so, and after a very fierce campaign was defeated by the small majority of seven votes. In 1896 he was again nominated by the Democrats and at the election was victorious by a good majority. It was largely through his efforts that Paulding was permanently changed from a Populist to a Democratic county.

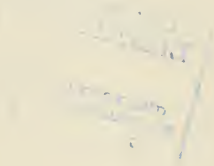
In 1902 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, Tallapoosa Circuit, carrying every county except that of his opponent and receiving a greater majority than that of any other candidate for the position of Superior Court Judge in the State. His term expired 1907.

Judge Bartlett is an active Mason, and a member of Yaarab Mystic Shrine. At the Grand Lodge of Georgia, in October, 1902, he was selected as one of the trustees chosen to build the Masonic Home at Macon. He is not a member of any church, but has a preference for the doctrines of the Baptists. He has achieved some reputation as a mechanic by inventing and patenting the self-acting or automatic Bartlett wagon brake.

In 1906 Judge Bartlett served as one of the trustees for the Seventh District Agricultural school, and aided materially in the location and construction of the school buildings, which are among the best appointed in the State.

At the present time Judge Bartlett's residence is at Dallas. He occupies no official position, but labors, as he says, "in the ranks, hoping that when my work is finished mankind and the world will be *some* better off by my having lived."

A. B. Caldwell.



Crawford Wheeler

William Harris Crawford Wheatley.

AMONG Georgians of the present generation with a statewide reputation, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford Wheatley, of Americus, deserves an honorable place. Mr. Wheatley was born in Americus on December 6, 1866. His father, John Wright Wheatley, yet living, is a retired banker and successful business man. His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Dudley. Both the Wheatleys and Dudleys are of English descent. The Dudley family has been famous in England for many centuries, and the name is preserved in the British peerage at present by the Earl of Dudley and Baron De L'Isle and Dudley. John Wheatley, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a Quaker of Nottingham, England; emigrated to Northumberland, in 1788, where the family resided until 1850, when young John W. Wheatley removed to Americus, Ga. The Dudley family from which Mr. Wheatley's mother came, settled in Virginia early in the seventeenth century, and her branch of the family moved to Americus, Georgia, in 1839. The grandfather of Mr. Wheatley's mother was the celebrated William H. Crawford of Scotch descent, for whom he is named. William H. Crawford is accounted by many the greatest man that Georgia has ever produced; and it is certain that all historians rank him among the greatest statesmen of our nation. On both sides of his family, therefore, Mr. Wheatley comes of the best Scotch and English stock.

He was educated in the public schools of Americus, and graduated therefrom in 1882. He then went to Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, and took a technical course later in Stephens Institute, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of M.E. In that year he began his business career as City Engineer of Americus, and in 1888 was

elected superintendent of the Americus Oil Company. Later he became a partner in C. M. Wheatley & Company, architects and contractors. In 1891 he was elected vice-president of the Americus Construction Company, which position he occupied until March, 1893. In 1891-1893 he was also president of the Americus Refrigerating Company. From 1893 to 1896 he was an engineer and contractor, and was also a member of the firm of architects of T. A. Klutz & Company. From 1898 to 1900 he traveled extensively both in Europe and the West Indies, and upon his return was elected secretary and treasurer of the Sheffield-Huntington Company, which position he resigned in 1905 to become vice-president of the Americus National Bank. He is now vice-president and principal owner of the Commercial City Bank; also president of the Americus Manufacturing and Improvement Company, president of the Carnegie Library Association, treasurer and fiscal agent of the Third District Agricultural and Mechanical School, and largely interested in farming and real estate. It will thus be seen that Mr. Wheatley's activities have taken a wide range in a business way.

He has been equally active in other directions. During the administration of Governor Terrell, he served on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. A strong Democrat and always keenly interested in public questions, in 1905 and 1906 he represented his district in the Georgia State Senate with distinguished ability and won a statewide reputation as chairman of the Joint Committee on New Counties, and as the author of the Lieutenant-Governor bill. In 1906 he was a candidate for Congress in a three-conored contest with the Hons. Dudley Hughes and Elijah Lewis, but withdrew from this contest on account of what he regarded as unfair treatment of the Executive Committee. In 1908 Mr. Wheatley was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and exerted himself to keep Mr. Bryan out of the Presidential contest. The result justified his judgment.

In 1897 Mr. Wheatley married Miss Helen Huntington, a daughter of Charles A. and Virginia (Wyatt) Huntington, of Americus. They have one son, Charles Huntington Wheatley.

A man of strong social temperament, he is affiliated with many social and fraternal organizations, such as the New York Athletic Club, the Capital City Club and Piedmont Driving Club, of Atlanta; the various Masonic bodies, and orders of Red Men, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

He has been an extensive reader all of his life along many lines, and is the owner of one of the best private libraries in his city. His special preferences are for history, good humor, and the excellent magazines which now furnish such a vast stock of information to those who read them carefully. Possessed of an acute mind, well stocked with all sorts of information, he believes that our people should have a more liberal education along the lines of political economy and sound governmental principles. Especially should this education, in his judgment, be made clear along the lines of taxation; as under the present tariff system the necessaries of life are so heavily taxed that the burdens of the poor are almost unendurable. This condition, as a patriotic man, Mr. Wheatley would like to see relieved; and he believes it can only be done by a better education of the people.

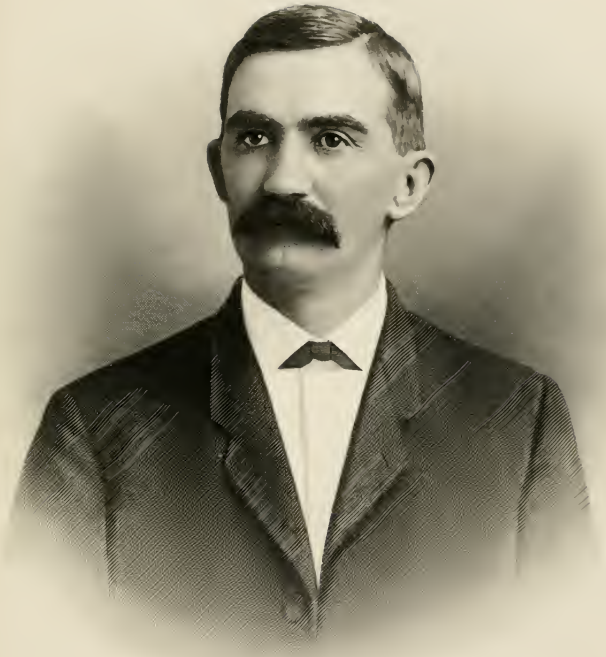
Yet a young man in the prime of his physical and mental strength, he has made a success in his business ventures, has been useful to his State, and gives promise of a much larger usefulness in the years to come.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

James Stanley Crews.

AMONG the railroad men in Georgia who occupy an honorable position which has been won, not by trading in stocks and bonds, but by operating a railroad, is James S. Crews, of the Albany and Northern Railway. Mr. Crews was born in Greenwood, S. C., on March 3, 1866. He comes from an old English family known for centuries in that country under the various names of *Crew, Crewe* and *Crews.* There are English titles in the family more than three hundred years old, and coat armor which dates back six or seven centuries. In America, this branch of the family first settled in Virginia, and thence drifted south. There were quite a number of families of the name in America in 1790, the entire membership, with two or three exceptions, being in the Southern States. The family has therefore in this country been distinctively Southern. Among Mr. Crews' Virginia ancestry may be reckoned the Waller family, long notable in the annals of that State, one member of which, Rev. John Waller, had the distinction of having been put in jail in Culpeper county for preaching the gospel. To the credit of the old pioneer preacher be it said, just as soon as he got out of jail he went to preaching again. Mr. Crews' father was a farmer and accountant, and served for a number of years as railroad agent at Greenwood. His mother, Martha (Wilson) Crews, was a native of Augusta, Ga.; and among his relatives the late John P. Shannon, a prominent citizen of Elberton, Ga., was a cousin on the maternal side.

After obtaining such education as was possible in the local schools, young Crews at the age of twenty entered the service of the Richmond and Danville Railway as railroad agent and operator. He had had a little prior experience in a business



Yours Truly
J. S. Crews

way, first on his father's farm, and later as bookkeeper for a mercantile establishment at Ninety-Six, S. C. He developed such aptitude for railroad work that his life, from the time he first entered the railroad service up to the present, has been given to that field of effort. In 1893 he became chief clerk to Mr. R. K. Reaves, who was appointed State Agent of the Northeast Railroad under the administration of Governor Northen. When the Albany and Northern Railroad was organized in 1895, his reputation was such that he was made general manager and treasurer of the company, and later became its vice-president; and under his management it has become one of the most popular short lines in Georgia. Only thirty-five miles long, it is a most important link connecting Albany with the main lines of the Seaboard and the Georgia Southern and Florida at Cordele. The volume of business passing over it is very large, owing to its strategic position; and none of the railroads entering Albany have been more closely identified with the growth and development of that section than the Albany and Northern. Its general offices and shops being located in Albany make it a valuable feeder to the trade of the community. His work for the railroad is also Mr. Crews' recreation. He has given his time early and late with absolute fidelity to his company since his first connection with it fifteen years ago. The result is a successful institution, in which he has been the chief factor, the esteem of his fellows, and the unbounded respect of the community.

Even his reading largely pertains to his business, and he keeps himself thoroughly informed in everything bearing upon railway work or improvement, through the current and special literature of the day. He does not, however, object to occasionally refreshing his mind with a bit of good fiction. He takes an active part in anything that looks to the building up of Albany, or the section in which his road operates. He is a deacon in and treasurer of the Albany Baptist Church, and throws his most hearty support to everything that will contribute to the

moral welfare of the city. Politically he is a lifetime Democrat, but has not had much leisure to give to political affairs beyond voting.

On December 25, 1884, Mr. Crews married Miss Mary S. Nance, a daughter of W. D. and Emma Nance, of Greenwood, S. C. They have four children: Mrs. Sudie A. Dees, Mrs. Helen E. Reynolds, William W. Crews and Miss Mary S. Crews.

Bernard Suttler.

D. James

Thomas Jefferson James.

THE career of Thomas Jefferson James, of Adrian, is a striking example of what a man of pluck and energy may accomplish in the face of adverse conditions. Losing his father at the early age of fourteen and deprived by the war of educational advantages, he has, nevertheless, become a man of influence and of large means. This has not been accomplished by mere accumulation, nor yet by speculation, but by creation and by the development of the resources about him.

Mr. James was born in Jones county, Georgia, June 20, 1846. His father, Benjamin James, was a farmer whose firmness of character the son remembers. His mother, who died when he was only three years old, was Drusilla (Lyles) James. The Lyles were originally from Scotland. Benjamin was twice married and was the father of twelve children. While visiting his sons in the army in Virginia, he contracted pneumonia and died September 11, 1861.

Young James was a strong, healthy lad, fond of outdoor life, especially horses. He was taught to do all sorts of farm work from which he gained courage and self-reliance. On the outbreak of the War between the States, the older brothers joined the army. The boy, stirred by the news from the front, could not long restrain his enthusiasm and so before he was sixteen, enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Georgia Regiment, and along with this command became a part of Rhodes' Division, Jackson's Corps, of the Army of Northern Virginia. Gettysburg was his first battle. Then followed active service in the Virginia campaigns till May 10, 1864, when he was captured at Spottsylvania Court House and imprisoned at Point Lookout. At the end of three months, he was transferred to Elmira, N. Y., where he was held for eleven months. He tells of some interesting experiences while at Elmira. Emaciated

by a severe attack of measles, together with insufficient food and the rigorous climate, he found life hard till he and his elder brother learned to manufacture gutta percha rings with tools of their own make. These, when set with thirteen stars of silver or pearl, representing the Confederate States, found ready sale among the Yankees at a dollar and a half to three dollars each. The two brothers and a comrade planned their escape and with no tools but a spoon and a caseknife dug a tunnel under the house sixteen feet to the outer wall, when they were discovered, perhaps through the betrayal of their comrade and a guard stationed at that point. One brother died while in prison, the other five reached home without a wound.

After the surrender, Mr. James was paroled and released from prison. He reached home in June, 1865, just before he was nineteen, and immediately set to work grading sawmill ground. He also worked on the farm and attended some short term country schools—never more than three months consecutively. In 1868, he went to work as a laborer on the Macon and Augusta Railway. Living in camp, he saved his money spending not more than $5.00 quarterly. When the panic of '73 brought railway construction to a standstill, he made brick for J. T. and W. D. Grant on the Chattahoochee River. With the money saved, he bought an interest in the firm of J. T. & W. D. Grant, contractors. They purchased the Old Town plantation, 4,060 acres, in Jefferson county, and as they cleared twenty-five per cent farming, paid for it in four years—a suggestion of what can be done on a Georgia farm.

With the return of prosperity, they took new railroad contracts, leased State convicts and did a profitable business for several years. He bought out his partners and continued railroading. In fourteen months he built 225 miles of road, at times working as many as three thousand men. Altogether he built in Georgia between six and eight hundred miles of railroad.

In 1888, he began sawmilling on a large scale and in 1890 was a member of the Southern Lumber Company, which

passed into the hands of a receiver for a year. Assuming the one hundred thousand dollar indebtedness of the concern, he operated the plant independently with success.

He believes in the possibilities of Georgia soil, and as the timber has been cut away he has enlarged his farming operations till he is now the most extensive planter in his part of the State. He owns 38,000 acres of wire grass land and runs 115 plows. He runs his own gins, gristmill and syrup plant. On the latter he makes 500 gallons of syrup per day. He has again demonstrated that up-to-date business methods applied to diversified farming in Georgia yield large profits and that no Georgia boy of pluck and energy, however poor, need leave Georgia to succeed.

He lives at Adrian, furnishes the town with water and electric lights, and is president of the James Mercantile Company, the Farmers' Bank and the Wadley and Mt. Vernon Railway Company.

On June 30, 1881, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss Alice Cheatham, of Jefferson county. They have had six children, five of whom are living.

In politics, Mr. James is a lifelong Democrat. He says, "I believe in boys being taught farm work and I hope my experience will encourage some other poor boy to honest, steadfast purpose in life, believing that this with love for his fellowman, and with temperate living must and will bring success." He finds relaxation in horseback riding and enjoys nothing more than "a musical evening spent at home." He reckons as the greatest aids to his success, habits of industry and frugality taught by his father and a good stepmother, private study and contact with business men. His most helpful reading has been along the lines of agriculture and civil engineering. To the young he commends truthfulness, honesty, careful calculations and thoughtful execution, regular and temperate habits.

A. B. Caldwell.

Samuel Boykin.

SAMUEL BOYKIN, a leading business man of the little town of Brooks, comes of what is in our country an ancient stock. The Boykins were first settled in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, at an early date, and the name is preserved in the little town of Boykin to this day.

In 1741 a Cooper family came from Holland to Virginia. Thomas Cooper, Sr., a child of this family, was a great-great-grandfather of Samuel Boykin. He was a substantial man, a cabinet maker by trade, and a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. His son, Thomas Cooper, born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1767, came to Putnam county, Ga., and died in Eatonton, Ga., in 1842. He was the first man to raise cotton for market in Hancock county. The cotton gin had not then been invented, and he invented a roller gin for his own use. Cotton was then worth from fifty to seventy-five cents a pound. Thomas Cooper was one of the original subscribers to the Georgia Railroad. He aided in the founding of Mercer University, was among the first subscribers and supporters of the *Columbian Star,* afterwards *The Christian Index,* published first in Washington, D. C., then in Philadelphia, and now in Atlanta.

He joined the Baptist Church in 1813, was prominent in the church councils, and was a deacon. Among his intimate friends were Jesse Mercer, Adiel Sherwood and Jesse H. Campbell. James C. Clark, of Atlanta, speaking of him to his grandson, the Rev. T. C. Boykin said, "A more devoted, useful, and spiritually minded man than Mr. Cooper I never knew."

Mr. Boykin's paternal grandfather was Dr. Samuel Boykin, who was born in 1790, in South Carolina, to which State his family had come from Virginia in 1775. In 1800 the fam-

Yours truly
Samuel Dyer

ily moved to Georgia. Dr. Boykin was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1807. He then attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced for more than twenty-five years in Milledgeville, accumulating a large property. In 1836 he moved his family to Columbus, Ga., and transferred his planting interests to Alabama.

Dr. Boykin had scientific tastes, and considerable reputation in that direction, as he was the discoverer of several species of flowers and shells which bear his name. The celebrated English botanist, Lyell, visited him in Columbus, and was much indebted to Dr. Boykin for many varieties of shells and flowers, and makes mention of him in his books.

Dr. Boykin died in 1848, leaving a wife and eight children. Three of his sons were men of considerable prominence in religious circles. Samuel Boykin, D.D., was elected by the Baptist Convention editor of the *Christian Index*. He also published the *"Child's Delight,"* and in 1871 that paper was merged with *"Kind Words."* From that day until his death he edited *"Kind Words,"* the Baptist Sunday school paper. Then there was Rev. Thomas Cooper Boykin, graduated at South Carolina College, who was a planter in Alabama until called to the ministry in 1855. He was president of the Sunday School Board, and a Sunday school evangelist in Alabama for three years. He was then called by the Georgia Baptist Convention to do the same work in Georgia. Being peculiarly fitted for this work, he was then sent to Texas in the same line, and finally returned to Georgia, becoming incapacitated for public work by deafness. Another son of Dr. Samuel Boykin was the Rev. Leroy Holt Boykin, who was the father of our subject. He was born in Columbus, Ga., attended Mercer College, in Penfield, Ga., married Laura Hunter, and for many years was a planter in Alabama. After the Civil War he moved to Atlanta, and then to Brooks. He felt called to the ministry, and labored faithfully in that field until disabled by ill health.

The present Samuel Boykin, third of the name, and our subject, was born at Brooks, on January 25, 1876. After the ordinary school attendance, his education was completed in the boys' high school of Atlanta. He became an employee in a mercantile establishment in 1890, and in 1894, then only a youth of eighteen, in connection with his brother, Lee Holt Boykin, organized the mercantile firm of Boykin Bros., at Brooks, which continues in successful operation.

Mr. Boykin is a very active business man. He is president of the Brooks Bank, president of the Brooks Gin Company, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Brooks School, treasurer of the Sixth District Agricultural College at Barnesville for the term expiring in 1913.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Yaarab Temple, of the Mystic Shrine in Atlanta. He is a member of the Commercial Club in Griffin, and a communicant of the Baptist Church, identified with the Democratic party, and a regular correspondent of the Atlanta daily papers.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Boykin is making a full hand in the day's work, and is reflecting credit upon himself, and adding to the long record of good works done by the members of his family.

On November 14, 1905, he married Miss Eunice Hand, a daughter of Starkey and Fannie (Lindsey) Hand. They have two little sons, Samuel, Jr., and Leroy Holt Boykin.

A. B. Caldwell.

yours truly
W. J. Ervin

William Stanhope Erwin.

FROM office boy to general manager of a railroad is a long step, but one made possible by brains, industry and fidelity. It is, however, not gained in a day, but only by years of industry and application, by daily and unceasing devotion to duty in all its tedious details is the goal attained. Most frequently the higher honors come in the evening of life and they are rarely awarded to one who, in years, has not reached the prime of life. When they are, however, the event is conspicuous and stands as an additional beacon light serving to encourage the younger men engaged in fighting the world's battles. For what man has done man may do, and courage, intelligent application and conscientious effort will always command a premium and the ultimate reward is success. An example of this fact is furnished in the life of William Stanhope Erwin, the genial general manager of the Tallulah Falls Railway, than whom no man has done more for the advancement of Northeast Georgia.

Mr. Erwin was born in Clarksville, March 12, 1873, being the son of William Stanhope Erwin, the well-known lawyer, former State Senator and Solicitor-General, and Ruth S. (Clark) Erwin. Of Welsh ancestry, the family is noted for steadfastness of purpose, integrity and loyalty to friends. Mr. Erwin was a sturdy youth with a great love of nature and outdoor life, which his residence in the hills of Habersham permitted him to indulge. His education was acquired under the auspices of the Young Harris School, but he began his life work early, taking the place of office boy under the station agent at Clarksville in the employment of the Blue Ridge and Atlanta Railroad. His loyalty, diligence, promptness and capability gained recognition, while still a youth, in his appointment as

agent at an adjacent station, later succeeding to the agency at Clarksville.

Determined to learn the railroad business thoroughly, he then went on the train and from time to time held every position from brakeman to conductor. In 1899 he was appointed auditor of the road and from general passenger and freight agent succeeded to the place of general manager in 1902.

Mr. Erwin has mastered the business of practical railroading and knows his own line more thoroughly than any trackwalker on it. He has practically rebuilt the system, and under his régime the mileage has been doubled, the earnings increased fourfold, and equipment added so as to permit of a high standard of service. The improvements are recognized and regarded as a public service, and the people of Habersham and Rabun counties love, honor and esteem the man who has made them. They recognize, too, that Mr. Erwin's residence among them is temporary, that it is only a question of time before he will be called to higher honors in the railroad world.

Mr. Erwin was married January 16, 1900, to Cleo B. Bums and they have two children. He is a Democrat in politics and in the religious world for seven years has been a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He takes a lively active interest in public affairs, being chairman of the Board of Education of Cornelia, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Cornelia, and a member of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of the Ninth District. He is also interested in various enterprises, being secretary of the Tallulah Land Company, of the Hollywood Canning Company, and of the Tallulah Reservation Company Hotel. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Odd Fellows. As evidenced in his thoroughness in learning the railroad business, Mr. Erwin has always been influenced by a determination to master whatever he undertook and to this may be attributed his success, along with his principle of giving a square deal to every man and being willing to work.

A. B. Caldwell.

Truly yours
J. C. Carter

John Carter.

JOHN CARTER, of Gainesville, banker, capitalist, and manufacturer, was born at Hiawassee, in what was then Union and is now Towns county, Georgia, in 1847. His people belonged to the famous Carter family of Virginia, a branch of which moved to Buncombe county, North Carolina, and settled on Big Ivy, near Asheville. Here Major Josiah Carter, father of J. Carter, was born. In 1815, when Major Josiah Carter was a very small boy, the family moved to Georgia and settled in the Tennessee valley. When the Carters moved to the Tennessee valley, it was a portion of the territory of the Cherokee Indian nation. However, in a very few years thereafter (1819), Rabun county was organized, embracing this valley. Here Josiah Carter married Miss Nancy Beck, a member of another good family of that section. He prospered and became prominent as a merchant and an extensive planter.

This Carter family in Virginia has a long and distinguished record. The first of the name was John Carter, who is said to have been from Buckingham, England, and is believed to have fled to the Old Dominion about 1650, after the royal cause was lost in England. He settled in Nansemond county, and for bringing eighty persons into the Colony was granted four thousand acres of land in 1665, under the title of Colonel John Carter, Counsellor of State. Colonel John Carter was a great marrying man, having a record of five wives. He died in 1669, leaving two sons, John and Robert. John died unmarried, and Robert inherited the estate of eighteen thousand five hundred acres. He is the man known in the history of the Old Dominion as "King Carter," and one of the most picturesque and commanding figures in our early history. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses, Treasurer, President of the Council, and Acting Governor of the Colony. At his

own expense he built Christ Church in Lancaster county, and reserved one pew for the Carters for all time to come. His descendants, not only in Virginia, but elsewhere, have made a great record in the two hundred and fifty years since that day.

J. Carter in the early years of his boyhood attended the common schools of the county, and after the close of the Civil War completed his education at Hayesville high school, Hayesville, N. C. Like most Southern boys, he was anxious to join the Army and at the early age of sixteen entered the service and served with fidelity under the famous cavalry officer, General Joe Wheeler. It is said of him in this connection, that he bore himself as well as the best of the veterans.

His first business venture on his own account, upon attaining his majority, was in mercantile pursuits at Clayton, Ga., in 1869. He soon found that a larger field of operation was more suitable to his tastes and attainments, and after fifteen months he moved from Clayton to Gainesville, where he again engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he remained until 1876. He then became a traveling man, but kept business interests at Walhalla, S. C., for more than ten years, and at Westminster, S. C., for more than twenty years, and notwithstanding his duties upon the road kept a watchful eye upon these and saw that they prospered. Later on he entered the banking business, but spent upon the road altogether more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Carter is a notable illustration of the possibilities of a Georgia mountain boy of strong native sense, who has had instilled into him the habits of industry coupled with strict integrity and close application to business. From the very outset he proved himself most successful in business, giving close attention to every detail. His career has been prosperous and successful. From the small beginnings above mentioned, he has by degrees added to his business, until today he is president of the Liberty Bank, at Liberty, S. C.; president of the Planters' Oil Mill, Gainesville, Ga.; director of the First Na-

tional Bank, Gainesville, Ga.; director of the Westminster Bank, Westminster, S. C.; and in all of these prosperous concerns he has large financial holdings.

On December 8, 1869, he was married to Miss Morning J. Rogers, daughter of Lottie and Henry Garrett Rogers. This union has been blessed with ten children, all of whom are living. The sons are Jesse S., William J., Frank H., Ralph C., and John C. The daughters are Morning Irene, Lelah Mae, Florrie M., Robbie B., and Winnie Carter. Of the daughters, Irene married Rev. S. E. Stephens, and Lelah Mae married Rev. Edgar L. Morgan. Both of them have gone to China with their husbands, under appointment of the Southern Baptist Convention as missionaries.

In 1907 Mr. Carter and his wife traveled extensively in the Orient, visiting the two daughters in China, afterwards going to Japan and adjacent countries. Mr. and Mrs. Carter give many interesting and pleasant incidents of their voyage and of their visit to the Celestial empire. That he was not discouraged with the missionary work by actual sight, is proven by the fact that in connection with two of his sons Mr. Carter has built a school for girls at Hwanghein, China, costing thirty-six hundred dollars. He says emphatically that they consider it one of the best investments they ever made.

In politics, while never active, Mr. Carter has always been a Democrat. With club life, sports and amusements, he has never been actively connected, always taking the more sober view of life; and even if he had had the desire, the pressure of his manifold business duties would have prevented. He occupies a large place in the business and religious life of his city. His favorite lines of reading are found in the Bible and historical works. He is a strong friend of Brenau College, and one of its most active trustees. Profoundly interested in religious work, he has for years been a deacon in the Baptist Church of Gainesville, and has been faithful to every trust put into his hands in a religious way.

R. J. Massey.

Frank Lanier.

THE French blood is less numerously represented in the United States than any other of the leading races of Europe. While this is true, it is also true that the descendants of the Frenchmen who came to our country occupy a position of influence out of all proportion to their numbers.

Between 1685 and 1740 there settled in Virginia and South Carolina, a considerable number of the Huguenots, the cream of the French people, and no strain of blood from any nation has more enriched the life of our country than these Huguenots have enriched Virginia and South Carolina. It is said that in the Revolutionary struggle there was not a Tory among them. They were Patriots to the man. Of this blood is Frank Lanier, of Americus, one of the leading business men of his section, who is at the head of the Americus Grocery Company, a strong and rich institution, doing an immense business.

The Lanier family first settled in Virginia, during the Colonial period, and from there spread into North Carolina, where they became more numerous. In 1782 there were three or four families in Virginia. In 1790 there were fifteen families in North Carolina. From these Virginia Laniers, Frank Lanier is descended. His people came to Georgia in the early part of the nineteenth century, and he was born at West Point, on April 9, 1863, son of William Henry and Susan (Lawson) Lanier.

The Lanier Cotton Mills below West Point attest the business ability of other members of the family, while Sidney Lanier, the greatest of Southern poets, reflects another and very beautiful side of their makeup.

William Henry Lanier, father of Frank Lanier, was a good citizen, an honorable gentleman, and a gallant soldier. He en-

Jane Lauer

listed in the Confederate Army, and did his duty faithfully during the long and bloody campaigns, up to 1864, when he fell mortally wounded during a battle with Stoneman's (Federal) Command, near Macon, in 1864. The death of his father, and the disastrous result of the war to the Southern people, left his widowed mother in needy circumstances, and the little boy when only 11 years old had to forego school attendance to assist in the support of his family. The hard experience of his early years served him in good stead, and his natural aptitude for business enabled him to forge rapidly to the front.

Now, at the age of forty-seven, he finds himself president of the Americus Grocery Company, which has a branch in Albany, Ga., and which is the largest establishment of its kind in that section of the State.

A strong and self-reliant man, of first rate business ability, quick to see an opportunity, possessed of a fine integrity, he has overcome the defects of a limited education, and now ranks not only as a business leader, but as one of the well-informed men of his community.

An active member of the Christian Church, he takes a profound interest in its work and contributes liberally to its financial need, as well as giving of his time and thought. A strong Democrat in a political sense, he adheres to the organization, and to the principles, as declared by the State and national platforms of his party. As a citizen he is public spirited, and the people of Americus have learned that he is to be depended upon in every emergency involving the welfare of their city.

Mr. Lanier was married on November 5, 1890, to Miss Hattie Hollis, a daughter of Benjamin and Florence (Davenport) Hollis. Of the six children born to them, three are now living, as follows: Henry, born March 31, 1892, Hollis, born November 8, 1893, and Charles Lanier, born July 16, 1901.

Bernard Suttler.

Albert Hill Cox.

HON. ALBERT HILL COX is one of the successful lawyers of Georgia, who has made more than a local reputation for himself, at the bar, in agriculture, and in politics. He was born on December 25, 1848, in Troup county, Georgia, of a marriage between Juliet Cook Alford and Albert E. Cox, a prominent planter and merchant. On his paternal side his great-grandfather was William Cox (of Colonel Shelby's Regiment), who was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain, and was made a Captain for gallantry, and who was a member of the Convention of the State of Franklin, in 1784. This William Cox, and his father, Abraham Cox, were signers of the petition to the Legislature of North Carolina to annex their section "to enable us to share in the glorious cause of liberty." (See Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, pages 67, 135, 136, 286, 323 and 324, and King's Mountain Men, pages 304, 578.) The first American ancestor was Abraham Cox, who settled in Fauquier county, Virginia.

On his mother's side, he is grandson of Hon. Julius C. Alford, of whom a sketch appears in volume II of this work. Lodwick Alford, Jr., the father of Julius C. Alford, served in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Lodwick Alford, Sr., was in the War of the Revolution, and member of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1778.

The boyhood of Mr. Cox was spent at LaGrange, Ga. The basis of his education was laid in the primary department of the Methodist College (which was built on the site of his grandfather's home) and in the Old Field schools taught by Henry Hodges and A. P. Moody.

In April, 1865, he was mustered into the Confederate service, in Col. James H. Fannin's Command, and was in the desperate battle fought at West Point, where not more than 150 men

Yours very truly
A. H. Cox

resisted several charges of over 1,500 veterans, and the fort, held by these few (composed of young lads, old men, and a few veterans), was only surrendered after two commanding officers had been killed, and there was not a cartridge nor hand grenade left in the fort.

From January, 1867, to August, 1868, he attended the State University at Athens, and there, in 1867, made a signal address upon the vital principles of nations, defining it to be enlightened law, falling equally upon all alike without sectional passions; and closed with an appeal to the Southern people to rally their courage and hope by the memory of their great past. This address received national attention.

Graduating in 1868, he was, in 1871, appointed Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit, and has since given his best energies to the law, to agriculture, and to purification of politics. From 1876 to 1881 he represented Troup county in the Georgia Legislature, in which Legislature he was a leading figure. He was chairman of the committee on the part of the House that exonerated the Governor of Georgia. He was author of the bill passed at that session to protect the Treasury of the State, and was elected leading manager by the House of Representatives in a celebrated impeachment trial before the Senate of Georgia of the then Treasurer of Georgia. The first public school commissioner of Georgia secured his aid in the establishment of the common schools in Georgia, when it was a difficult task, and to that end Mr. Cox made a most approved campaigning tour through West Georgia. At the laying of the cornerstone for the Young Men's Library in Atlanta, Mr. Cox made the principal address. He was a Delegate from the State-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and also of 1908. In the Convention of 1888, he resisted the nomination of Thurman as being of principles misfitting the head of the ticket, Grover Cleveland, and there foretold the evils of unsound money doctrines upon the Democratic party.

He has been and is a zealous supporter of sound money principles, believing Southern interests to be advanced by the Jef-

fersonian principle of "a standard of money in accord with that of nations with which we principally deal," and by the highest money morals and consequent best credit and lowest interest.

Mr. Cox urges that two political parties in the South would be beneficial to the South, and to each State in it, and that the revival of the Whig party to which his ancestors belonged, its conservatism and philosophy of the real unity of all interests, will be the best means of promoting the good of Georgia, of the South, and of the nation; but he claims as a matter of proper pride that although his folks before the war fought the Democratic party, and were opposed to secession, and were right, that although that party has not advocated the economics thought best by him, yet, so long as one white man's party was needed in the South, he has refrained from offering for offices, as, to use his own words when declining to press for a nomination for Congress (when within two votes of two-thirds of that high honor), "I will not be a wedge between the brethren."

In religion, Mr. Cox is a Methodist, because, as he says, "It spreads the Lord's table for all."

In the beginning of his public popularity, just before sent to the Legislature, he married Sallie Talulah Harman, of Forsyth, Monroe county. She was the brilliant young daughter of Hon. Zack Harman and of Apsilla Callaway, daughter of the famous Baptist divine, Joshua Callaway.

Six children have been born of this union. The eldest, a son, died in infancy. The others are, Harman Orme, Albert Troup, Juliet (who married Rev. C. C. Coleman), Charlie Harman, and Katherine. In his home life Mr. Cox has been an ideal husband and father. He has a splendid library, and is especially fond of the writings of the fathers of the Republic, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Henry Clay. He looks upon Henry Clay as the greatest administrative statesman ever produced in the United States.

Mr. Cox draws much of his individuality and directness of purpose and constancy with which he has stood to his convictions from that long line of ancestry, whom he declares had

sense enough to favor encouragement of manufacturers, so that if the South had to fight, she could clothe, arm, and equip her soldiers; who had sense enough to oppose secession, yet patriotism enough to resist coercion, and while he has acted all his life with the Democratic party, it has been as a Whig acting with the Democrats, and with the hope either to see Whig economics adopted by the Democratic party, or a revival of the Whig party, its conservatism, its fraternity, and its economics, upon which he thinks the grandeur of our country has been built.

He also urges that the greater our country becomes, under our complicated dual system of government, the more our electorates should be elevated, and hence has ever resisted the Republican party, because of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the repeal of which he favors.

There is no more nonsectional patriot than Mr. Cox, and as far back as October 12, 1887, he made an address before a reunion of the Blues and Grays, on Kennesaw, reconciling the honors of each section to its own heroes, in this conclusion: "No American should wish any American to be less a man than all his memories make him; and so let all our great and wise still serve us on forever by teaching us forever, and let our great and brave still serve us all forever by inspiring all hearts forever."

Mr. Cox is still young and young-hearted, living not in the past, but for the future, and with unimpaired and unbounded energies may yet widen his career, claiming that events have vindicated all his lines of thought.

(Mrs.) Lollie Belle Wylie.

Thomas Walker Lipscomb.

THOMAS W. LIPSCOMB, Mayor of Rome, is the youngest man who has ever held that office in his city. He is a native of Virginia, born near Richmond on January 19, 1876, son of P. E. and Imogen (Hawes) Lipscomb. His father, a farmer by occupation, who now resides on his farm below Richmond, was a gallant Confederate soldier, who left his right leg on the battlefield of second Manassas. Mr. Lipscomb comes of a family which has been settled in Virginia since the early Colonial days, and as early as 1785 there were eight or ten families of that name in the Old Dominion. Prior to the Revolution, one of the descendants of the old Colonial Lipscombs moved from Virginia to South Carolina and settled on Pacolet River, in Spartanburg county. This family intermarried with the Woods, Drapers, Smiths, and Littlejohns of that section, and is said to be the parent stock of a majority of the Southern branches of the Lipscomb family. Several members of that family rendered patriotic service in the Revolution. One of the Virginia Lipscombs, Benoni Lipscomb, was known to have served in the Revolution, and there were, perhaps, others, as the family was then comparatively numerous.

T. W. Lipscomb obtained his early school training in the public schools near Richmond, and then entered Richmond College, from which institution he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of A.B. He then took the law course at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and in 1899 came to Rome and entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon formed a partnership with Col. Wright Willingham, a leading lawyer of that section, and the present law firm of Lipscomb, Willingham & Wright has a large practice. Mr. Lipscomb proved himself an adept in business, as well as in law, and has been called to the presidency of the Rome Realty Company, and vice-presidency of the City Land Company.

In 1900 he married Miss Frances Willingham, a daughter of T. H. and Fannie (Wright) Willingham. They have two

D. W. Goodwin

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children, Thomas Walker, Jr., now seven years old, and Raymond, aged five. Through his wife Mr. Lipscomb is connected with the Willinghams, noted for generations in South Carolina and Georgia, and one of the oldest pure Saxon families in our country, dating back to the Saxon period in England, a thousand years ago.

The city of Rome dates from 1834 as an incorporated town. When the Civil War broke out it was a flourishing little town. At the close of that destructive struggle the people had to start anew. In these forty-five years it has grown into a flourishing city of twenty thousand people, and one of the large manufacturing centers of the South. In 1908, so many pressing and important problems confronted the people looking to the betterment and upbuilding of the city that they cast around for a mayor who would suit present conditions, and the lot fell upon Mr. Lipscomb. Notwithstanding his youth, the record which he had made in ten years of residence had impressed the people with his ability as a man and his fidelity to the city of his adoption. He was elected, and is now serving his term and fulfilling in full measure the expectation of his friends. A strong Democrat in his political beliefs, he has never been a seeker after public place, and his present official position is more in line with civic duty than in that of political preferment. Starting with a good education, and a student of the law now for eleven years past, he has added to this a course of general reading which has made him a man of liberal education.

He is a Deacon of the Baptist Church, affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, from the Blue Lodge to the Knights Templar and Shrine, and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity. A strong believer in the benefits of education, he would have compulsory education made the law of our country, and believes that with this done and a system of good roads established our people would be on the high way to a larger prosperity in every sense than the country has ever before experienced.

A. B. Caldwell.

Joseph Tyrone Derry.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH TYRONE DERRY is one of those men whose lives are marked by the many valuable services which they have given for the benefit of mankind. He is a Georgian, born in Milledgeville, Baldwin county, December 13, 1841, in which county and Putnam he resided until nine years of age, when the family removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and then after two years to Augusta, Georgia. Educated in the best schools whose advantages he seized with ardent appreciation, chiefly in the private schools of Augusta and the venerable Academy of Richmond county, he then passed through Emory College, Oxford, graduating in 1860.

His father, William Cowan Derry, possessed the qualities of gentleness, kindness, intelligence, and courtesy which endeared him to all his people. For years a merchant in Augusta, and then as the superintendent of the Augusta Orphan Asylum, he manifested his characteristic benevolent spirit. His mother, Mary Alma Bunell, was his father's true mate in all the qualities for which he was distinguished. In his father's line Prof. Derry is descended from an immigrant who came from the north of Ireland and settled in New York about 1810; on the mother's line his ancestors came from England into Massachusetts and New York. These maternal ancestors rendered patriotic service in the American Armies of the Revolution and in the War of 1812.

With all the above mentioned advantages, Mr. Derry grew up in good health with fondness for the best outdoor sports and with a particular liking for literature, especially history and poetry. He had great admiration for the Greek and Latin classics, while among English poets his preference was for Milton and Scott. His tastes and training moved him into a successful professional life as teacher, educator and author. His patriotic

Joseph T. Derry.

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devotion to his native State and his firm conviction of duty to the Confederate cause led him to enlist as a private of the Confederate Army in April, 1861.

He left Augusta with the Oglethorpe Infantry, which became Company D of the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers (Col. James N. Ramsey), serving six weeks at Pensacola, Florida, then in West Virginia under Robert S. Garnett at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford (at which last named combat Garnett was killed), and was with the main column of the retreating army in the march to Monterey, Virginia. From this point was in the advance under Henry R. Jackson to Greenbrier River, and up Cheat Mountain during Lee's movement against the Federal stronghold upon its summit in September, 1861. In this rugged region he was engaged with his command in the battle of Greenbrier River, and in scouting and skirmishing on Cheat Mountain and in the little valley between the Greenbrier and Cheat rivers. Being sent under Loring to Winchester in December, 1861, he participated with his command in Jackson's winter campaign to the upper Potomac in 1862. The First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers being disbanded at the expiration of its term of service, Mr. Derry re-enlisted with his company and three other companies of the First Georgia in the Twelfth Georgia Battalion of Artillery. After serving in East Tennessee under Kirby Smith during the summer and early fall of 1862, the Oglethorpes were sent to General Beauregard and, being made Company A of the Sixty-third Georgia Regiment, was sent to the Army of Tennessee, in all of which campaigns it participated until the surrender in North Carolina. Mr. Derry's service in the field was ended by his capture on the skirmish line at Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Being taken to Camp Douglas, near Chicago, he remained a prisoner until June 11, 1865. Being then paroled, he reached his home at Augusta, Georgia, July 5, 1865.

In the midst of war he was married to Miss Elizabeth D. Osborne, of Augusta, Georgia, in that city, August 5, 1862. Of their seven children these are living: Dr. Henry P. Derry,

of Macon, Georgia; Mrs. T. C. Parker, residing near Macon; Susie, and George S. Derry, who is in the employ of the Southern Railway.

The four years of war was a period of suspension in the civic life upon which he had hoped to enter, and occupied, during its continuance, his most patriotic attention. With a consciousness of having discharged a great duty, proud of the memories of the patriotic campaigns with other young men of his time, and without regrets except for the defeat his side had suffered, he took up the line of life for which he was well qualified. As a teacher, educator, author, historian, and poet, he has made a reputation from November, 1865, to the date of this writing, which cannot be taken from him.

He was principal of Houghton Institute, Augusta, Ga., 1866 to 1868; principal of a select classical school, 1868 to 1870, and in this year the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Emory College; from 1870 to 1879 he was associate principal of Richmond Academy, and from 1879 to 1896 he was professor of languages in Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia. From this time he was engaged in Atlanta in conducting a select school until the year 1900. Thus for thirty-five years he was continuously employed in some of the best educational institutions of Georgia.

His prominent literary activities began amidst his professional duties soon after the Civil War closed. First from his pen came, in 1876, Derry's History of the United States (Catechetical), adapted to young students, but in fairness, clearness, and completeness gave great satisfaction to all readers. He was called on to write "A Guide to Georgia" in 1878, which proved to be highly valuable to all who desired at that date to know all about his State. This was followed, in 1880, by a larger, improved history of the United States in narrative form which was then and still is authority in the history of our country. These works were all published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. His best historical work appeared from the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va., as the story of the Confeder-

ate States. This superb portrayal of Confederate times obtained a large circulation and fully established the reputation of the author as a writer. Meantime, Prof. Derry wrote special articles for the Century Magazine, the Encyclopedia Americana, and the Confederate History of Georgia as one of the twelve volumes of the extensive work entitled Confederate Military History, 1898, of which General Clement A. Evans was author and editor. In 1900, Mr. Derry, in connection with Hon. R. F. Wright, prepared for Hon. O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia, a large work entitled "Georgia Historical and Industrial," and in 1904 another and smaller work, "Georgia's Resources and Advantages."

Mr. Derry's latest work is an historic poem, "The Strife of Brothers," celebrating the heroism of the Southern soldiers and people during the stormy war period and the days of reconstruction. "The story which the author tells in admirable fraternal spirit has the martial measure, rhythm and swing of moving armies where battles follow battles and incident succeeds incident in quick succession, each illustrating the courage of the world's best soldiers while the whole elevated epic celebrates the spirit and the lofty principles of the Confederate armies and Southern people." This work was first published by the Franklin Publishing Company, of Atlanta, and later by the Neale Publishing Company, of New York and Washington, and will be appreciated as a poem of high rank and as a timely message of good will to all the people of our country. Mr. Derry is yet young enough for further valuable services in work for which he is well qualified.

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

William Breckenridge Conoley.

THE possibilities of South Georgia and Florida are well exemplified in William B. Conoley, of Valdosta. Though not yet forty-five, Mr. Conoley is prominently identified with more than a dozen corporations in three States, and holds a large place in the commercial and financial life of Valdosta and Jacksonville.

He comes from North Carolina, a State which has contributed a very large number of useful men to the progress and development of Georgia, and was born at Lumber Bridge, in that State, on February 17, 1866, son of John Alexander Patterson and Sarah (Currie) Conoley. His father, John A. P. Conoley, was born on January 26, 1834, and died October 25, 1904. He was a farmer by occupation, entered the Confederate Army as a private, and at the close of the war had risen to be a Major in the Second North Carolina Cavalry, attached to Stuart's Division. His mother, born July 22, 1836, yet survives. On both sides of the family Mr. Conoley is of Scotch-Irish stock, and his immediate family was founded in North Carolina by his great-grandparents, who came to this country about ninety years ago. In his ancestral line one of his notable relatives was the Hon. Angus Patterson, of South Carolina, who was a brother of his paternal grandmother.

W. B. Conoley's educational advantages were confined to the backwoods country schools. He was well trained in labor, and the fact that he was taught not to fear work has had much to do with his later development. He first came to Georgia in 1890, a young man of twenty-four, and his first independent venture dates of October 16, 1894, when he engaged in the naval stores business near Moultrie, in Colquitt county, under the firm of Davis, Conoley & Company. After two years the firm of W. B. Conoley & Company bought out the interests of Mr. Davis, and

Yours Truly
C. H. B. Crowley

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continued under that style for seven years. Mr. Conoley developed superior business acumen, and his success was not only uniform, but on a large scale. In the sixteen years which have elapsed, he has developed into one of the leading financiers of his section, and his interests now range from Georgia to Oklahoma, being prominently and actively connected with the following corporations: Consolidated Naval Stores Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Covington Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Jacksonville Development Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Southern Drug Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Florida Pecan and Pony Farm Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.; Valdosta Bank and Trust Company, Valdosta, Ga.; Citizens Bank, Moultrie, Ga.; Fourth National Bank, Macon, Ga.; stockholder and vice-president of Valdosta, Moultrie and Western Railroad, Tulsa Heights Company, Tulsa, Okla.; director in Consolidated Ice and Power Company of Valdosta. The capitalization of the corporations enumerated amounts to over six million dollars, and the fact that he is a prominent figure in these huge institutions indicates both the rapidity of his growth in business and the character of his ability.

Identified with the Democratic party, he does not take an active part in the political life of the country, and believes that the business interests of the country would be profited by less agitation on the part of the politicians, and by bringing all the people to work together in harmony for the advancement of our business interests. A great many people at the present moment are beginning to believe that there has been too close a relation of late years between politics and big business, and that both would be benefited by a divorce.

Mr. Conoley is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Order of Elks, and of the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shriners. He finds his chief recreation in horses. He has as ardent love of a good horse as any Kentuckian that ever kept a racer; but this has not led him into anything more than keeping a good horse or two for his own

recreation. A large landowner in both Georgia and Florida, he is engaged in farming also, and, like many other able financiers, rather prides himself on the fact that he is a farmer.

Mr. Conoley is a great reader of the newspapers. He is a subscriber to five dailies, five weeklies and four monthlies. From these he takes the cream, and thereby keeps himself thoroughly well informed as to what is going on, both in a public and a business way, all over the world.

He is a strong believer in the future of the South, and that the future is an especially brilliant one provided our people co-operate along the lines dictated by sound judgment.

On December 23, 1893, he married Miss Clara Aileen Spivey, daughter of James Benton and Adella Spivey, of Lowndes county, Ga. Of the three children born to them two are now living—William Breckenridge, Jr., and Clyde Elizabeth. A little daughter, Clara Aileen, born January 26, 1895, passed away on July 29, 1899.

Strictly speaking, the Conoley's are of Irish stock, and the Curries (Mr. Conoley's maternal line) are of Scotch origin, which makes him of Scotch-Irish descent; and this blood has, perhaps, done more for our Southern States than any other—certainly more than any other, numbers considered. The Conoley coat of arms as given by Burke, the great English authority, is: "Argent, on a saltire engrailed, sable, five escallops of the field."

A. B. Caldwell.

NEW YORK
STUART

Yours truly
D. B. Hamilton

David Blount Hamilton.

DAVID B. HAMILTON, of Rome, was born at Hamilton, Harris county, Georgia, on July 30, 1834. He is of the third generation of his family in Georgia. His father, Joseph J. Hamilton, born in Wilkes county, married Sarah Twiggs Blount, daughter of the distinguished Thomas Blount, of Jones county, originally of Virginia. She was a daughter of Mary Emanuel, who was a daughter of David Emanuel, a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary War, and one of the early Governors of Georgia. While David B. Hamilton was yet an infant, his father moved to Cass (now Bartow) county, and was the owner of the lot of land where the city of Cartersville now stands, and also operated a plantation on the Etowah River. The first member of this family in Georgia was George Hamilton, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Miss Agnes Cooper in Virginia, and through that marriage the Hon. Mark A. Cooper, the Hon. Pleasant Stovall, of Savannah, and Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet, of the Supreme Court, were first cousins of Joseph J. Hamilton.

The Hamilton family has for many centuries divided first place in Scotland with the Campbells, the Murrays and the Douglases. The present head of the family is Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, thirteenth Duke of Hamilton, and premier peer of Scotland. In addition to being head of the Hamilton family, he is also the present head of the Douglas family. It would take a large volume to recount the history of this distinguished family. The branch of the family to which D. B. Hamilton belongs was founded in America in Washington county, Maryland, and thence spread southward.

Colonel Hamilton had the best educational advantages in his youth, entered the State University, and was graduated in the class of 1854. He was admitted to the bar at Rome, Ga., and

entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, which has since been his home.

In 1856 he married Miss Martha Harper, the niece and adopted daughter of Col. Alfred Shorter. They have long resided in the old Shorter home in the suburbs of Rome, the generous hospitality and quiet dignity of which recall the golden days of the Old South. Six children have been born to them. The eldest, Alfred Shorter Hamilton, a sketch of whom appears in Volume IV of this work. The second son, David B. Hamilton, Jr., married Miss Annie Sparks, and has been president and treasurer of the Aetna Manufacturing Company since its organization. The third son, Harper Hamilton, married Miss Lena Hiles. He attended the State University and graduated in the Law School of Georgetown University, District of Columbia, with distinction, entered upon the practice of his profession in Rome, and is now Judge of the City Court. Alexander T. Hamilton, the fourth son, was educated in Erskine College, Due West, S. C., and was for a time general manager of the Aetna Manufacturing Company. The fifth son, Joseph J., attended the Bingham Military School, in North Carolina, then graduated at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., and later from the Columbia School of Mines, at the University of New York. He married Miss Leila Gerry, of Macon, Ga. He is a chemist of recognized ability, and has charge of the Aetna Furnace Company. The youngest son, George, died in infancy.

In his early life Colonel Hamilton was a member of the old Whig party, and along with Stephens, Ben Hill and other strong men, strenuously opposed the secession of Georgia from the Union. Always a patriot, when the State passed the ordinance of secession, his opposition ceased, and he cast in his fortunes with his native State. Although exempt from military service, he entered the army as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company in Yeiser's Legion. The exposure of the service brought on severe tonsilitis, which disabled him, and he was discharged. He resumed his practice at Rome after the war, and contributed his part to the rebuilding of his devastated coun-

try. In 1875-1876 he represented Floyd county in the General Assembly. In 1877 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which formulated the present organic law of the State. He took an active part in the deliberations of that historic body. Not given to much speaking, he is so clear, forcible and logical, that his utterances always command attention.

Perhaps his chief interest in life, outside of his work, has centered around the educational interests of the State. He has given nearly twenty-five years of active and useful service to the State University as a member of its board of trustees. For twenty-five years he served as president of the board of trustees of the Shorter College, of Rome. The success of that now well-known institution is the best commentary that can be made upon his official connection with it. As a member of the board of trustees of the State University he succeeded the lamented Bishop George F. Pierce upon his death, in 1885.

Apart from his professional work, Colonel Hamilton is a very successful man of affairs. He has been connected with many successful business enterprises; was a director of the Rome Railroad for a number of years, president of the Aetna Furnace Company for a long time, and its attorney; and when the Rome Land Company sold out its interests, he was chosen to wind up its business.

He is a prominent affiliated Mason, and is often called upon to deliver Masonic addresses. For a generation he has been a prominent and commanding figure in the Baptist Church.

Colonel Hamilton's personal appearance would attract attention in any assembly. He is tall, graceful in movement, of fine address, polished manners, and is a worthy example of that distinguished class in our country that we refer to as "gentlemen of the old school."

The crest of the Hamilton family is a tree with a saw upon it and the word "Through" for a motto, rising from a golden crown.

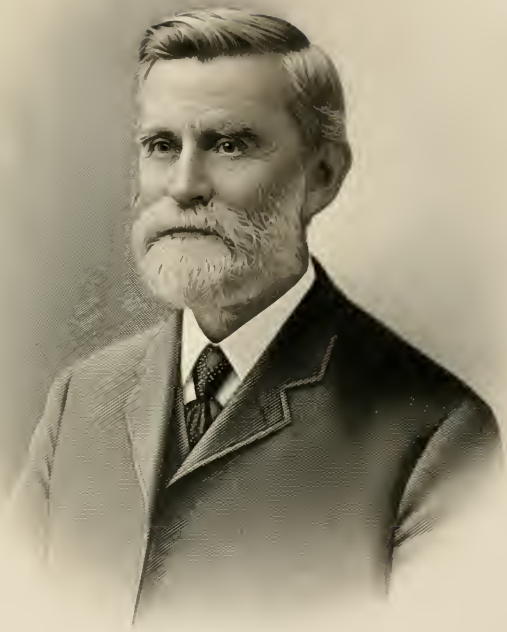
BERNARD SUTTLER.

Henry Harding Tift.

HENRY HARDING TIFT, of Tifton, was born in Mystic, New London county, Conn., on March 16, 1841, son of Amos Chapman and Phœbe (Harding) Tift. Amos Tift was a merchant by occupation, a man of great business capacity, and successful to the extent that his environment permitted. Mr. Tift's mother was a noble Christian woman of excellent mind. Her life was a useful and beautiful one, and she gave great attention to directing the mental, moral and religious training of the son.

Young Tift was educated in the local schools, and completed his school training at Greenwich Academy in 1859. He then entered a machine shop as apprentice at eighteen years of age, and spent the next three years in learning the trade. Having mastered his trade, Mr. Tift went to sea as a steamship engineer, and spent the next five years as a steamship engineer on lines operating between New York, Apalachicola and Key West, and on the C. H. Mallory Steamship Line, running between New York and Texas.

In the meantime, his uncle, Nelson Tift, born in 1810, had settled in South Georgia in 1835, became the founder of the city of Albany, and the most useful man that section had ever known. The work of his uncle in Georgia attracted Mr. H. H. Tift to the State, and in 1870 he finally settled at Albany, becoming general manager of the N. & A. F. Tift Manufacturing Company. He was a vigorous young man, not then thirty, thoroughly well equipped in industrial training, and possessed of all the business qualifications which have made the Tift family notable. In 1872 he moved to Tifton, then a small railway station, and with a small capital established a sawmill. He came into the business in what may be termed the pioneer period of the lumber industry in South Georgia, and his sound judgment



James Truly
H. M. Tift

and industry resulted in phenomenal success. In a few years he had acquired a landed estate of sixty-five thousand acres, mostly pine timber. The output of his mills amounted to many million feet annually, and his trade extended as far as New England.

He then turned his attention to bringing a desirable class of settlers into that section, and, realizing the necessity of better transportation facilities, engaged in organizing and building some of the short lines of railroad which have contributed so much to the upbuilding of South Georgia. Mr. Tift's clear judgment grasped the fact that as the timber was taken from the land, these lands being brought under cultivation would be even more valuable in a wealth-producing way than in the original timbered state. His training had not been along the lines of agriculture; so he went about the matter in his usual intelligent fashion, and determined to establish an experiment station. With this idea in view he sought the co-operation of the officials of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, and under stipulated agreement turned over to the railroad one thousand acres of land for the use of the road as an experiment station, with the further agreement to cede the entire body of land to the road at the expiration of five years, if it could be demonstrated that the lands could grow a variety of crops at a profit and suited to the general conditions in that section of the State. The experiment proved entirely satisfactory, and demonstrated that many kinds of fruits and truck could be grown, and that dairying and stock raising could be made profitable. Before the expiration of the five years Mr. Tift had begun the planting of orchards and vineyards on his own lands, and the people of that section had taken advantage of the profitable results shown at the experiment station under the direction of the railway company. The results of Mr. Tift's farsighted judgment can be seen in Tift county (named in honor of his uncle, Nelson Tift), and in the flourishing city of Tifton, which is now one of the great railroad centers of South Georgia, and one of the most beautiful little cities of the State. Mr. Tift's successful experi-

ment had much to do in influencing the location at Fitzgerald of one of the largest colonies ever settled in the South; and the city of Fitzgerald is now a standing monument to the capabilities of South Georgia.

In 1896 he completed the Tifton and Northeastern Railroad, and was its president until the line was sold to another company. He established the Bank of Tifton, and became its president. He was made president of the Tifton Cotton Mills. He organized a large grocery business and became president of that. He organized the Georgia-Florida Mill Company, at Alton, Fla., and became president of that company. He has been president of the Georgia Interstate Sawmill Association, now the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association, since its organization. His interests have ramified in every direction. He is interested in nursery and fruit farms of many hundreds of acres; has naval stores interests, and, in fact, in everything of a constructive character pertaining to the upbuilding of his section he has given time, money and labor. He has made much money for himself, and in so doing has added many millions to the wealth of the section which he has made his home.

On June 25, 1885, he married Miss Bessie Willingham, daughter of Thomas Willingham, of Albany, Ga. They have three sons: Henry Harding, Thomas Willingham, and Amos Chapman Tift.

To the young man entering upon life, Mr. Tift offers this advice: "Be strictly honest and fair in all business transactions. Give careful and painstaking investigation to every contemplated enterprise before investing time and money. Always work with steady, intelligent and painstaking effort, having a distinct and definite purpose to be accomplished."

In his forty years of residence in South Georgia, Mr. Tift has seen a marvelous transformation from a pine-covered wilderness to one of the most flourishing sections of the union, and in that transformation he and his relatives have been most important factors. He has the New England thrift that strives to make money, and then has the New England judgment which tells

him when and where to place his benefactions so that they will be of most advantage to the community; and no worthy cause has ever appealed to him in vain.

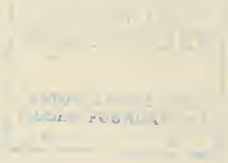
The Tift family in America goes back to John Tefft, of Portsmouth, R. I., who died in 1676, and John Tifft, of Nassau, N. Y. These two appear to have been the progenitors of all the Tift families in the country. It has never been numerous outside of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, and was entirely unknown in the South until Nelson Tift brought his masterful personality and his valuable services to Georgia in 1835. The family has left its enduring mark upon Georgia, and a perpetual monument in Tift county and the city of Tifton.

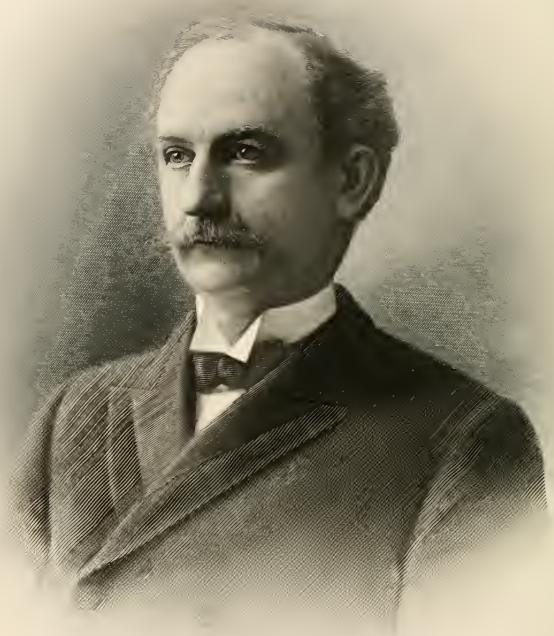
It would not be just to Mr. Tift to close this sketch without reference to his philanthropic activities. Great as has been his business success, it is true that the chief pleasure which has come to him in life has been the fact that this business success has enabled him to carry into effect large plans for the advancement of education and religion in Georgia. It is a well-known fact in his section of the State that any worthy movement looking to the building up of the cause of education or religion can always depend upon substantial help from him, and the money which has come to him as a result of his business ability has found an investment in the schools and churches of his section which will be paying great dividends in better citizenship long after he has passed away. One or two cases are especially worthy of mention. The Monroe Female College at Forsyth—a splendid institution—was handicapped for want of means to enable it to work out a larger measure of usefulness. Mr. Tift went to its help so generously that the trustees felt that they could do no less than change the name of the institution; and now Bessie Tift College, renamed in honor of Mr. Tift's noble helpmate, is year by year giving the best of education to an increasing number of our girls, and is one of the well-equipped schools of our section.

Again, when the State Agricultural colleges were inaugurated, one for each district, the people of Tifton felt that they wanted the college for that district located at Tifton. It was a large undertaking for a small town; but Mr. Tift did not fail them, and as a result most largely of his efforts and his money, that district now has one of the best district agricultural colleges in the State.

These are but larger examples, and space will not permit to take up the innumerable smaller benefactions which have flowed from his hand. He has never felt the pride of possession. A democratic man, plain of manner, simple in his methods of living, kindly of heart, he feels a keen sense of his stewardship of the wealth which has flowed in upon him, and derives much greater pleasure from the dispensing of that wealth in the channels where it will do his fellowman good, than he has ever had in the accumulation of it. Georgia has been greatly benefited by having within its borders such a citizen, and it is to be hoped that his years will be long, and that his tribe will increase.

W. J. Northen.





Yours sincerely,

J. N. Lamplugh.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

SINCE 1784 the Lumpkins have made a great record in the State of Georgia. The first American ancestor was Dr. Thomas Lumpkin, who came from England and was one of the early settlers in King and Queen county, Virginia. George Lumpkin, a grandson of Dr. Thomas, came from Virginia to what is now Oglethorpe county, in 1784, with his son John, who was then a married man with children. John Lumpkin was a man of fine appearance, over six feet in stature, very erect, fluent in speech, affable, courteous, and of great intelligence. He was said to have been of a rather excitable temperament, but had his feelings well under control. He served in many public capacities. He was for many years a justice of the peace in Wilkes county. After the creation of Oglethorpe county he served for a long time as Judge of the Inferior Court, was a member of the Legislature which passed the rescinding act of the Yazoo Fraud, a member of the convention which formed the second Constitution of the State of Georgia, was a Jeffersonian Elector, and was for many years Clerk of the Superior Court of Oglethorpe county, besides serving in other minor capacities.

He had ten sons and one daughter. Eight of the sons and the daughter lived to rear families. His children had, by reason of his position, unusual advantages. The eight sons who became heads of families were all capable men, two of them reaching unusual distinction. Wilson Lumpkin filled, between 1804 and 1841, every position within the gift of the people of Georgia, Legislator, Congressman, Governor, United States Senator, besides many other public places that were not elective. Another son, Joseph Henry, became the first Chief Justice of the State and was recognized as one of the greatest lawyers the State has

ever known. A grandson, John Henry Lumpkin, born 1812, died 1860, was a Legislator, served six years in Congress, and was a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1856. A great-grandson, Samuel, after filling other appointments, served for thirteen years in the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice, and still another great-grandson, Joseph Henry the younger, who is the subject of this sketch, is now on the Supreme Bench. In every generation, from 1784 to the present, the Lumpkins have been well and worthily represented in the public service of the State of Georgia.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin the younger, the subject of this sketch, was born at Athens, September 3, 1856. He was the son of William Wilberforce Lumpkin, who was a distinguished man of letters and professor in the University of Georgia, a teacher of elocution and oratory, and a son of Joseph Henry the elder, the Chief Justice. William Wilberforce Lumpkin married Maria Louisa King. She was a woman of strong character, and gave a splendid training to young Joseph Henry, as he was growing up, and had much to do with the shaping of his moral character, which in itself is a notable feature of the man.

His entire education was received at Athens, which is the seat of the State University. Judge Lumpkin was graduated in the class of 1875, when he was a mere youth of nineteen, with the highest honors, and the reputation of being the finest classical scholar who had ever attended the University. His love of books is inherited. It is said of his grandfather, Chief Justice Lumpkin, that so great was his love of books that, after a most laborious day in the farm work, fatigued as he was, he would spend a great part of the night in study. When other boys were amusing themselves with sports, he was giving his time to book-lore. In this particular the younger Lumpkin resembles his grandfather. When asked while a boy why he was ignorant of the common games of the day, he replied that he could never find time to study them. After his graduation, young Lumpkin moved to Atlanta and began the study of law. He applied himself so diligently that in 1876 he was admitted to practice

after a rigid examination. He immediately formed a partnership with Capt. Harry Jackson, a leading practitioner of the time. In 1877 he was appointed assistant reporter for the State Superior Court. In 1882, when the Hon. Harry Jackson resigned as reporter, Mr. Lumpkin was advanced to the position. His service in this position made him thoroughly familiar with court decisions and the practice, so that when he resigned to take up the active practice he was a thoroughly equipped lawyer.

Chief Justice Bleckley said of him, at the time of his retirement: "In directing that the resignation be accepted and recorded on the minutes, I will observe for the court that it is with great regret that we part with an officer whose services have been so faithful and efficient. Mr. Lumpkin's faculty for reporting is remarkable. He can with more facility and expedition than most any other man I have ever known arrive at the true contents of a record or opinion and present them in a condensed form, making a sort of miniature of any case, however large its proportion, and yet a miniature that reflects its features accurately." While he was in the active practice during the absence of the Attorney-General of the State, Governor Northen states that he frequently sought Mr. Lumpkin's opinion for the settlement of important matters, and was so impressed with his clear conception, sound judgment and convincing presentation that he took great pleasure in advancing him by appointment to the Judgeship of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Circuit. This appointment became effective September 16, 1893; at the expiration of his term under the appointment he was unanimously elected for a term of four years, and at the conclusion of that term was re-elected for another full term. He was serving this term when, upon the resignation of Justice Joseph R. Lamar, in 1905, he was appointed by Governor Terrell as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He served out this term, and in 1906 was elected by the people without opposition to a full term of six years on the Supreme Bench, which term he is now serving.

Judge Lumpkin's industry and ability has secured him a competency. He is, therefore, free to follow the bent of his inclination. He loves his work, he loves the truth, and honors a man who dares to tell it. He administers justice without knowing the high or the humble. He always seeks to do to others as he would have others do to him. He quietly exhorts others to work earnestly and faithfully, and to discharge every duty right. He is as exact in small matters as in those that are held to be of great concern. A man of profound learning and wide information, he is able always to present his views on whatever subject may be under discussion with great clearness and force. It may be truthfully said of him that his circle of friends is as wide as his circle of acquaintances.

Judge Lumpkin has never married.

W. J. Northen.

Samuel Porter Jones.

(SAM JONES)

MIND is the distinguishing characteristic of man, and of men there are two kinds—those born and those made. Sam Jones was born, and with such original wealth and force of intellect that he moved along his lines with but slight variations. And this was fortunate, both for his fame, and for the world where he became one of the most useful men who ever lived.

He was born in Chambers county, Ala., on the 16th day of October, 1847. When he was nine years old, his family removed to Cartersville, Ga., which place became, for most of his life, his home, except for eight years which he spent in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church. Those who believe in the compelling power of heredity and environment have never been surprised that Sam Jones was a preacher of the gospel, for he was reared in a godly atmosphere. His grandfather, his great-grandfather, and four uncles were ministers in the Methodist Church. His ancestry is traceable in a direct line back to 1805, to Rev. and Mrs. John Jones, of Abbeville, S. C. His father was Capt. John J. Jones, and his mother, Queenie Porter, a gentle and gifted woman. Of both he always spoke in the tenderest terms, his father's deathbed being the occasion of his consecration of himself to the work of the ministry.

Within a short time after his father's death, he was converted and joined the church and was soon afterward admitted on trial into the traveling connection of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, South, and was duly ordained a deacon, and afterwards an elder. As has been indicated, he was in the regular pastorate but eight years, during which period he attracted increasing attention, on account of his great success as a pastor and his power for winning souls. At the end of this

time he was given the agency of the Orphans' Home at Decatur, Ga., and for this institution raised, before he laid the work down, over sixty thousand dollars, thus placing the Home on a firm running basis, freeing it from debt, and making it possible for it to accommodate more than twice the number of children it could accommodate when he undertook the management of it. Believing he ought to enter the evangelistic field, and there being no provision in the law of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at that time, for such an appointment, he located (1893), though the strict letter of the law seemed to many to have been set aside in some other cases, and a very large number of Methodists regretted that it was not overcome by some means in this case. Mr. Jones went out into the field he had chosen with the love of his brethren, and was held to the last in the highest regard by his former colleagues.

At the outset of his young manhood he studied law and was admitted in his twenty-first year, after a flattering examination, to the bar.

He was married, November 24, 1868, to Miss Laura McIlwain, of Eminence, Ky., five daughters and two sons resulting from their union. The Civil War interrupted his education so that he began the battle of life with only a common school training; but this was of the best, being received mainly under Prof. Ronald Johnston and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville, Ga. In his sermons and lectures he indicated at times a want of appreciation of the value and dignity of the highest culture, though he never discounted education as a general proposition. His library was an unusually fine one, and the physical sciences charmed him all his life, and furnished him many of his most apposite illustrations.

Having committed himself after his location from an active member of the North Georgia Conference to the general work of an evangelist, his rise to the first position in this field was rapid and spectacular. His knowledge of the human heart, his charity, his unique personality, his marvelous voice, his wonderful illustrations, his courage, his power of sarcasm and in-

vective, and his humor and pathos placed him, at a bound, head and shoulders above all who sought to divide honors with him. And his influence was over and with all classes of men and women. Wherever he went—and he went all over the United States and into Canada—thousands hung upon his words, and thousands were turned away because the churches and halls could not contain them. Tributes innumerable from papers of the greatest weight and men of the highest importance were paid him and his usefulness during his life and at his death.

Bishop Galloway, of the Methodist Church, said, in his funeral eulogy: "A great State has lost its best known citizen, a great church its most popular and powerful preacher, the nation its most noted evangelist, and the cause of public morality one of its mightiest and most fearless champions." Bishop Beckwith, of the Episcopal Church, said: "I would be happy if I could go into the presence of my Maker with Sam Jones' record." Judge John W. Akin, a fellow citizen, and a man himself of the most commanding ability, in pronouncing an almost faultless eulogy upon Mr. Jones' genius as a preacher, lecturer, friend, citizen, and philanthropist, did not hesitate to put him in all these particulars ahead of all the men he had ever known.

In seeking the sources of his power, many men found it chiefly in his oddities, his humor and his pathos; but it is undoubtedly true that his preaching at bottom was an emphasis of the great and fundamental doctrines and principles of the Christian religion. The *Commercial Appeal* of Memphis, Tenn., wrote so strikingly just an estimate of him that we use it, in part, in this connection. "His language is transparent in its simplicity, but all his intellectual powers, so admirably mixed and blended, are brought into requisition in every sermon, and their action is delightfully harmonious. There is neither too much nor too little of any given quality. The judgment and the imagination are in delightful equipoise. As he speaks, his soul seems to be a fountain of living water. His illustrations and metaphors are simple, pointed, and applied with a directness and pungency which the most obtuse can un-

derstand, and his eloquence reaches every avenue of feeling and sympathy."

It is to be doubted if any preacher or lecturer ever made as much money as Sam Jones made. He said, himself, toward the close of his life, "As near as I can estimate, I have made over $750,000 with my tongue." But he was most generous with his family and all men, so when he died he left only a comfortable support for those dependent upon him.

What a career have we been contemplating! Lawyer, laborer, preacher, agent, evangelist, writer, citizen, prohibitionist, and philanthropist. Well was the inquiry, if his like would ever be seen again, on the lips of the whole world when he died; and well did the immense throng of visitors and fellow citizens at his home and in memorial gatherings throughout the country praise his name and magnify the work of his hands.

On his way home to spend his fifty-ninth birthday (October 16th) with his family, on the train, after having preached in Oklahoma City upon the subject of "Sudden Death," he himself passed unexpectedly away, and his body was carried by a special train to his home in Cartersville. The progress of this train was attended at every station, through several States, with unexampled marks of love and honor, and his funeral at home from a tabernacle which he had built himself, and which had been the scene of many of his greatest triumphs, was, perhaps, the most notable in the history of the State. His body was thence removed to lie in state in the Capitol at Atlanta, where it was viewed by thousands of loving admirers, and afterwards interred in Cartersville, Ga., his home.

He died about six o'clock on the morning of the 15th of October, 1906, near Little Rock, Arkansas. Truly his works do follow him.

R. J. Bigham.